

FROM THE LANGLEY.)

RALPH EDWARD SCHULER, 22, SON OF JOHN HENRY SCHULER, ST. CLAIR, MO.; LUTHER BRYAN SAXTON, 29, OF 710 WINDIMERE COURT, MISSION BEACH, CALIF.; ROBERT CHARLES LARRABEE, 21, SON OF EVERETT E. LARRABEE, 417 17TH AVENUE NORTH, MINNEAPOLIS; KENNETH WILSON BRUCE, 23, SON OF MRS. MYRTLE MARGARETE BRUCE, 807 SOUTHEAST MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, ORE.; ROBERT WESLEY STONER, 23, SON OF WILBUR STONER, 2849 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO; JAMES HARRY LONG, 21, SON OF HARRY LONG, 1132 KUNZ AVENUE, MIDDLETOWN, OHIO; FLOYD CHALLEN YOUNG, 24, SON OF CHALLEN C. YOUNG, NEWTON FALLS, OHIO; GEORGE WASHINGTON HARMAN, JR., 36, OF 2075 KEARNEY AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WHOSE WIFE IS MRS. LELOISE MARGARET HARMAN OF THE SAME ADDRESS.

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AMONG OTHERS COMMENDED WHO WERE LISTED AS "MISSING IN ACTION" WERE:

ALFRED LEROY HAGEL, 40, A BROTHER OF MRS. DELLA MAE LAWRENCE, 5027 BOWEN PLACE, SEATTLE; ROBERT LANNON OSBORNE, 21, OF HIGHLAND, CALIF., WHOSE SISTER, MRS. JEAN BARNES ABEL, LIVES AT VICTORVILLE, CALIF.; FRANK LEE TIMMONS, 34, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. HAZEL ANNA TIMMONS, LIVES AT 508 EAST THIRD STREET, FORT WORTH, TEX.; LAWRENCE GRAY WEISS, 32, SON OF MRS. ANGUS WEISS, 104 SOUTH 17TH STREET, KANSAS CITY, KANS.; MARION THOMAS EARHART, 24, SON OF MARION FRANCIS EARHART, TROY, KANS.;

Bombers Smash at Jap Warships, Transports on Way to Reinforce Garrisons Attacked by Marines

Harbor.

Major Battle Is Seen

Allied Bombers Attack Jap Warships, Transports Carrying Reinforcements.

MARINES PUSH JAPANESE BACK

Enemy Reported to Have Lost Control of Tulagi

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Aug. 14. (AP)—Japanese warships and transports apparently intended to reinforce the Solomon Island garrisons under attack by American Marines were attacked three times yesterday by Allied bombers "in the New Guinea area," it was announced today.

The communique issued here indicated that the Solomon battle was spreading rapidly in scope now that the American Marines had gained secure footholds on three of the islands 600 miles east of New Guinea, and that what began merely as an important task problem had now widened into a battle of major proportions likely to influence heavily the turn of

war on the whole Pacific war scene.

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Three Japanese fighter planes were shot down and three were damaged in unsuccessful efforts to fend off the flying fortress and other bombers that pounced on the Japanese ships. Results of the Allied daylight attacks could not be determined immediately because of bad weather, the communique said, but all the Allied planes returned, although some were damaged.

In an attack Wednesday on Rabaul, the big Japanese New Britain base northwest of the Solomons, Allied planes had knocked out four Japanese ships in continuing their support of Vice-Admiral Ghormley's air-naval-land forces attacking the Solomons.

Six Zero planes escorting Japanese ships yesterday tried to intercept the flying fortress and medium Allied bombers in their first sweep. Two of them were shot down and three were damaged.

Seven more Japanese fighters engaged the Allied craft during the second bombing run, one of them being destroyed. No aerial interference was met in the third attack.

"We sustained some damage, but all our planes returned," the com-

munique concluded.

Japs Heading for Solomons

The destination of the Japanese warships and transports appeared to be the Solomons. They were sighted somewhere at sea between New Guinea and the Solomons, the communique indicated, because this latest raid admittedly was not on stationary targets in a New Guinea or New Britain port, as previous attacks have been.

It was the eighth successive day that General MacArthur's supporting fliers have carried out long-range attacks, but until today those attacks had been confined to Japanese land bases above and west of the Solomons. The attacks began the same day as the main Allied thrust at the Solomons last Friday.

Latest reports yesterday indicated that the Leathernecks, spear-heading an assault which may develop into a United Nations grand offensive to drive the invaders out of the South Seas, were making steady progress against bitter resistance.

Unconfirmed advices said American parachute troops, making their first historic appearance in battle, were used as shock troops in the attack.

Strong American reinforcements were said to be pouring into the seven-day-old battle as the Japanese fought desperately to hold their strategic island bases 90 miles northwest of Australia.

Observers here surmised that Allied warships were bringing up fresh reinforcements and landing them under cover of heavy barrages.

Other reports indicated that the Japanese were seeking to rush reinforcements to the scene.

2 Jap Ships Torpedoed

(In London, the Netherlands government-in-exile announced that a Dutch royal navy submarine operating with the eastern fleet attacked a Japanese convoy and scored hits on two ships.

"When last seen, the ships were fully ablaze and must be considered total losses," a communique said.

(Military experts said it could be assumed that the Dutch submarine as well as other Allied underseas craft were operating in the south seas battle zone, placed there to cripple enemy reinforcement attempts before Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley opened the American offensive last Friday).

While only meager details filtering back from the fighting zone, reports indicated that the American "Devil Dogs" were slowly closing in on the key Tulagi harbor, one of the finest naval base sites in the southwest Pacific, and relentlessly pushing the enemy back from other hard-won beach heads.

It was believed here that the marines were attacking the enemy on Florida, Guadalcanal and Malaita islands in the southwest Solomons, exploiting what were officially described as "new twists in the business of killing Japs."

Jap Hold Reported Broken

Hayden Leonard, a correspondent of the Australian Broadcasting commission, said the American counter-invaders were believed to have broken the Japanese hold on Tulagi harbor.

"The Japanese have been driven from many of their respective positions after fierce hand-to-hand fighting," Leonard said.

(Dispatches to the Yorkshire, England, Post declared that the Japanese fleet, mercilessly hammered by Allied naval guns and planes, had "lost control of Tulagi harbor."

"The Japanese fleet has not got back there after the naval action and apparently is being kept clear of the islands on which the landings were made," the Post's dispatch said.

"The Allies have air superiority and are using it at sea as well as on land.")

Initial Jap Opposition Believed Overcome In Solomons

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[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 13—Firmly entrenched at three points in the Solomon Islands, United States Marines battled to expand their positions today with the immediate backing of Allied sea forces and long-range air assaults on Japanese communications and reinforcement bases.

A Washington navy announcement that operations had advanced to the point where the leathernecks were consolidating their holdings in the Tulagi area, in the southeastern Solomons, indicated that initial land opposition had been overcome after six days of savage hand-to-hand combat.

Opposition Bitter

There was an unconfirmed Aus-

tralian report that American parachute troops had been used as shock forces. A spokesman here, asked for comment, said only that he never knew of such troops being landed from ship-based aircraft before.

The navy communique said the marines landed as scheduled on three islands, whose names it did not disclose, in the Tulagi vicinity. It added that supporting naval craft were meeting with bitter opposition, suggesting that the Japanese had thrown powerful surface and

air units into the defense of their ground forces.

Ships Spouting Flames

Flying Fortresses, striking yesterday at Rabaul, New Britain, in the fifth raid there in five days, knocked out four enemy ships in the harbor of this base from which Japanese troops and supplies have moved to the Solomons.

A 15,000-ton ship and two medium-sized ones were left spouting flames and another large ship was seen sinking by the stern, a head-

quarters in the Dutch Timor-Banda Sea area with undetermined results. The raid off Timor was believed to have been on the same convoy from which one ship has been sunk and two others, including a destroyer, have been damaged in two previous attacks.

The United States Navy communique on the Solomon action said there was substantial evidence that the Japanese since invading the island in January had a base well under way in the Tulagi area.

This presumably was at Tulagi harbor, potentially one of the finest

naval base sites in the southwestern Pacific. A major enemy installation there would constitute a direct threat to Australia and islands guarding the United States-Australian supply line.

With the hurricane-free, hundred-foot-deep harbor in Allied hands, it could play a big part in the newly generated offensive to throw the Japanese out of the southwest Pacific islands.

Tulagi is a two-mile-long island in the Florida group, Florida itself lies between Guadalcanal on the southwest and Malaita on the northwest.

Guadalcanal, where the Japanese established one of their main air bases in the islands, is the largest of the Solomons. Dense tropical jungles cover most of its face except a 40-mile stretch on the northeast coast where there is open, undulating country 10 miles wide. It was there, on Lunga Bay, that the enemy set up a base.

Up and down this island rise extremely steep and rugged mountains towering up to 8,000 feet. It is 90 miles long and 30 miles wide.

Florida is 25 miles long, rising to an elevation of 1,500 feet. Like most others in the Tulagi area it has no roads for wheeled traffic and only few trails.

It was announced at headquarters today that Melbourne had an air raid alert last night but no enemy planes were sighted.

In the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea, where quiet prevailed today, it was disclosed that American Airacobras were used as dive-bombers for the first time in the Southwest Pacific last Sunday during a big-scale Allied raid on Japanese positions at Kokoda, 60 miles across the Owen Stanley Range from Allied-held Port Moresby.

The swift fighters unloaded medium bombs on the enemy during 60-degree angle dives and then returned, it was reported.

Solomon Operations Continuing, Says Navy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Navy announced today that "operations are continuing in the Solomon Islands area."

This was the only information given out here as the battle between American air, sea and land forces and Japanese defenders of the Solomons raged through its seventh day.

Navy communique No. 105 said: 1. Operations are continuing in the Solomon Islands area.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

The term "other areas" presumably included the Mediterranean where Axis sources claimed the American aircraft carrier Wasp had been attacked and set afire. There was no official confirmation or comment on this Axis claim.

Jap Fleet Driven Off.

London, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The Yorkshire Post's naval correspondent said today the Japanese fleet has lost control of Tulagi harbor in the Solomon Islands.

"The Japanese fleet has not got back there after the naval action and apparently is being kept clear of the island on which the

landings were made," the correspondent wrote.

"The Allies have air superiority and are using it at sea as well as on land."

He gave no indication of where he had received his information.

New York, Aug. 13. (AP)—The Japanese hold on the Tulagi area in the Solomons is believed to have been broken by American marines who have been strongly reinforced, Hayden Leonard of the Australian Broadcasting commission reported today. His analysis of the situation was heard here by CBS.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

Leonard was quoted as saying it was believed "the Japanese have been driven from many of their defensive positions after fierce hand-to-hand fighting."

Another Australian broadcast said "hard and confused fighting is still in progress among the rubber plantations on the high plateau of Kokoda" in New Guinea, where the Japanese attempted an overland drive upon

Port Moresby.

Hard fighting, in which many Japanese were killed and wounded, was said to have taken place during the last four days.

Marines Well Versed in Technique Used in Solomons, Leader Declares

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—(AP) The offensive landing staged by U. S. Marines against the Japs in the Solomon Islands "is something Marines have been trained to do for the past 167 years," Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcombe, commandant of the U. S. Marine corps, said in a broadcast tonight.

In an explanation of the exploit prepared for NBC's Red network on the March of Time program, General Holcombe declared the war in the Pacific is an amphibious war and that the landing made by the Marines was a specialty of our corps.

General Holcombe said a training operation "similar in most respects" to the Solomon islands landing had been staged on Solomon's island—in the Chesapeake bay area.

"Ships arrived off shore," he said, describing the training. "Marines shoved off in fast landing boats, and at the pre-arranged time sped shoreward. During the run to the beach and throughout the attack, guns of the fleet and planes pinned the enemy to the ground with their shells and bombs."

After establishing a bridgehead, he said, the Marines began the slow, difficult process of cutting through enemy wire and infiltrating through enemy lines.

He said that Marines had received special training in jungle warfare to prepare for operations in the South Pacific. Realistic training and individual combat were stressed as the day for attack came closer.

"But we must remember," he declared, "that specialized training for jungle warfare—training by parachute troops and special raiding battalions—is in the nature of post graduate training for a Marine. It is all superimposed upon the solid basis of physical vigor, discipline, and soldierly virtues which are instilled in every Marine recruit from his first day at the recruit camp until the day he leaves the corps."

"The Marine corps is proud that once again its men are taking part

with the Navy, the Army and the forces of our Allies in offensive action.

"I share with you the anxieties of the hour, but I share them with the firm conviction that though there may be many anxious moments in the days to come, the righteousness of our cause and the valor of our forces will prevail."

Airacobras As Dive-Bomber

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 13—In the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea, where quiet prevailed today, it was disclosed that American Airacobras were used as dive-bombers for the first time in the Southwest Pacific last Sunday during a big-scale Allied raid on Japanese positions at Kokoda, sixty miles across the Owen Stanley range from Allied-held Port Moresby.

The swift fighters unloaded medium bombs on the enemy during 60-degree angle dives and then

returned to strafe them in effectively supporting Allied ground operations, it was reported.

Japs Outmaneuvered

The bombing and strafing silenced machine-gun nests and destroyed a house, while Australian mountain forces under the direction of a local commander, were cleverly out-maneuvering the Japanese on the ground.

Operations against the Japanese in the Kokoda area began Friday, the same day that American forces challenged the invaders in the Solomons. In the opening skirmish, eight Japanese were killed and fifteen wounded and one Australian was wounded.

Twenty Reported Killed

On Sunday the Australians made

thrusts with three groups of their skirmishers who drew out the Japanese and then stepped in behind them, cutting them off from reinforcements from Buna on the coast. It was then that the Airacobas went into action and the Japanese were forced out of the village. At least thirty-five Japanese were killed and many were wounded.

The Australians' land attack began when one force was sent through the jungle to the rear to cut off the Japanese retreat.

In a sharp clash this force fell upon a column moving up to reinforce the forward Japanese and twenty or twenty-five of the enemy were killed and many war trophies seized.

Move Into Village

The second Australian force then attacked Kokoda from the front. After relieving an Australian patrol that had been trapped in the bush, this force advanced from tree to tree through the rubber plantations, moving ahead only a few yards at a time, and gaining but 1,000 yards in six hours. The men eventually reached the enemy's defense positions and then retired on order.

Meanwhile, the third Australian force had also moved in behind to form a double road block, and when the Japanese advanced out of Kokoda to attack the force in front of them the Australians in their rear moved into the village without firing a shot.

DUTCH TORPEDOES HIT TWO JAP SHIPS

Both Craft Are Left Ablaze by Submarine.

London, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—A Netherlands submarine torpedoed two Japanese supply vessels which must be considered total losses, the Netherlands Government in London announced tonight.

A submarine operating with the eastern fleet attacked a convoy of Japanese supply vessels and two ships were hit, the communique said.

When last seen the vessels were fully ablaze.

Jap Activity Hints Plan To Drive on India

Fleet Carrying Over 20, 000 Troops Sighted Off Indo-China.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—A Japanese transport fleet carrying more than 20,000 troops was seen in the Gulf of Tonkin last Saturday—the day before United States bombers based in China blasted Haiphong, French Indo-China port on the gulf—a Chinese army spokesman disclosed tonight.

(There was no immediate indication whether the aerial attack had any relation with the troop ship movement. The Chinese spokesman said he had no information where the convoy was headed. Such a troop movement might be to reinforce the invaders' bases for a thrust toward India.)

U. S. Fliers Raid Hunan Town
A communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said the American "Sky Dragons" had carried out a new attack Tuesday, battering the Japanese-held town of Yoyang (Yochow) in the northeastern corner of Hunan province.

"The raid was highly successful," the communique said, "and all the American planes returned to their bases."

China's troops kept up their attacks from the northeast and southeast against the Central Kiangsi stronghold of the invaders at Linchwan (Fuchow) where an army spokesman said the Japanese had massed fully 20,000 men—40 per cent of their strength in Kiangsi.

A Chinese communique said fighting there was heavy. A spokesman disclosed that Chinese forces who had smashed into Huwan, 12 miles south of Linchwan, had withdrawn from the town late last week after holding it for several days.

The Chinese High Command said that a Japanese drive south in considerable strength toward the Fukien province border from Kwangtung, in eastern Kiangsi, and Kiangshan, just across the frontier in Chekiang province, had been repulsed in bloody fighting.

China observed the day as the fifth anniversary of the start of the battle of Shanghai, and an Army newspaper declared that the nation "is determined to counter attack at an early date" and win the city back.

Jap Transports Sighted

[By the Associated Press]
Chungking, Aug. 13.—An army spokesman said today that an intelligence report has been received saying that Japanese transports carrying more than 20,000 troops were sighted in the Gulf of Tonkin on August 7.

He said there was no indication, however, where they came from or where they were going.

Southernmost China
(Southernmost China, Thailand and French Indo-China lie from north to south around the coast of the Gulf of Tonkin. Haiphong, Indo-Chinese port on the Gulf of Tonkin, was bombed last Sunday by United States planes based in China.)

(If the Japanese transports were southbound, as would be reasonable, they might be taking reinforcements into Thailand or Japanese bases in French Indo-China for possible new offensives in southern Asia, perhaps heading toward Burma and the Indian border.)

No Report On Formosa
Meanwhile there had been no substantiation of reports heard here yesterday that Allied warplanes had bombed Formosa, Japanese troop concentration station across the Gulf of Tonkin from northern French Indo-China.

Both Chinese and foreign quarters said they had no knowledge of how the report started.

Labor Conscripted
The spokesman said that the Japanese had conscripted Chinese labor to broaden highways in western Hupeh province and that this was taken as an omen of contemplated Japanese military activity in that region along the upper Yangtze river.

Another report, he said, told of 50,000 Japanese troops moved northward recently through Pengpu, in Anhwei Province, on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad. This, however, was taken with a grain of salt, he said, since it told neither from what zones the troops were supposed to have been drawn or

where they were being shifted. A military spokesman disclosed that in land operations, Chinese troops withdrew from Huwan, which they entered a week earlier. Throughout the fight for the town twelve miles south of the Central Kiangsi base of Linchwan (Fuchow), part of the Japanese garrison was said to have held on in a Catholic mission grounds despite repeated attacks.

The spokesman said the Chinese still were pressing their assault upon Linchwan, however. He estimated that the invaders had massed 20,000 troops there and said this was forty per cent of their entire strength in Kiangsi Province.

He said the Chinese repulsed two Japanese drives west and south from Hungyang, in Chekiang Province. Also reported repulsed was a seven-column Japanese drive south toward Fukien Province from Kwangfeng, in Eastern Kiangsi Province, and Kiangshan, just across the frontier in Chekiang Province.

China Marks Anniversary.
Meanwhile China marked today as the fifth anniversary of the start of the battle of Shanghai with the assurance of the army newspaper, *Ta Kung Pao*, that the nation "is determined to counter-attack at an early date" and regain the enemy-held city.

If China had had a large air force in 1937, the official Central Daily News commented, she could have held Shanghai much longer "and through repeated bombings of Japan proper the war might have developed along entirely different lines."

China's five-year lack of air power has begun to change with the arrival of United States forces and the newspaper expressed hope that they would grow strong enough to drive Japanese planes from China's skies and hit the enemy in his own islands.

Bombers Raid Yoyang

[By the Associated Press]
Chungking, Aug. 13.—United States bombers attacked the Japanese-occupied town of Yoyang (Yochow), in the northeastern corner of Hunan province, Tuesday, the American headquarters announced

today. "Both high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, all of which landed within the town," the communique asserted. "The raid was highly successful and all the American planes returned to their bases."

Stilwell Explains to Elks
PALATKA, Fla., Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding the United States forces in China, has written the Elks Lodge here that his forces are "doing our best, in our small way, to try and crack a hard nut."

The letter, thanking the lodge for its cabled message of sympathy on the death of his mother, was dated Chungking, July 15, and was written in longhand. It said:

"The Elks Lodge, Palatka, Florida. Dear Sirs,

"Many thanks for your kind message of sympathy. I appreciate your thoughtfulness and hope, with luck, to some day appear in your midst and say 'thank you' personally.

"Meanwhile, we are doing our best, in our small way, to try and crack a hard nut. It would be easier if we had more tools, but the demands are great, and we are the last stop on the line.

"So keep that in mind when you think, as you must, that our performance is rather sad.

"Hoping for better days and with best wishes,

"Sincerely yours, Joseph W. Stilwell, Lieutenant General, U. S. A." General Stilwell was born in Palatka.

Riots in India Wane as Police Enforce Order

Bombay Workers Return to Mills; Postoffice at Nagpur Burned Down

BOMBAY, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—India's civil disorders apparently were subsiding tonight, with armed police and troops in watchful control of the main trouble centers of the week's earlier outbursts against British rule in a campaign which Mohandas K. Gandhi had pledged to non-violence.

Bombay was quiet. Workers were

returning to mills which they had quit Monday and Tuesday. At New Delhi, India's capital, some shops still were closed, but people were moving freely through streets which yesterday were the scenes of repeated disorders.

[The India Office announced in London that reports it had received were "encouraging," and that conditions in Bombay and Old Delhi, where police fired into rioting crowds three times Wednesday, were "much nearer normal." "From some provinces, including Bengal, the Punjab and Madras," the Indian Office statement said, "only very few isolated incidents were reported."

The general impression is that for the time being, at least, special precautions are still necessary."

Reports of scattered disturbances, mostly yesterday, still came from the provinces.

Nagpur apparently was the scene of the worst rioting yesterday. Three police stations and the post-office were burned down there, and attempts were made to set the Central Co-operative Bank and the power house afire. One rioter was killed and twelve were injured when police fired into the crowds. Nineteen police were hurt by stone-throwers.

A night curfew cleared the streets. At Wardha, where one Indian was killed and one injured by police fire, processions and meetings were forbidden. Curfews also were ordered at Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Amroati. Four more Indians were killed and thirteen were injured at Poona, where Gandhi and some of his lieutenants are under arrest, when troops fired on a crowd tampering with telegraph wires.

[Reuters reported from Allahabad that Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was taken into custody there today. Nehru is one of the Congress party leaders who was arrested with Gandhi at the start of the civil disobedience campaign.]

New Delhi And Bombay Reported Quiet

[By the Associated Press]
Bombay, Aug. 13.—The Indian capital at New Delhi and Bombay, trouble centers earlier this week, apparently were returning to normal today as the outbreaks of violence over Mohandas K. Gandhi's do-or-die drive for immediate independence from British rule slackened off after four days of clashes between mobs and police.

Although some shops in New

Delhi still were closed, people were moving freely through the streets which yesterday were the scenes of repeated disorders.

Quiet in Bombay
The situation in Bombay was quiet all morning, with no incidents of any kind. Workers were returning to the mills.

A dispatch from Madras said four persons were killed and ten injured at Tenali yesterday when police fired on a crowd which attacked the railway station and set it on fire.

Armed police and troops, nevertheless, were on guard here and elsewhere against new flareups.

Nagpur apparently was the scene of the worst rioting yesterday.

Try To Burn Bank
Three police stations and the postoffice were burned down there and attempts were made to set the Central Co-operative Bank and the powerhouse afire. One rioter was killed and twelve were injured when police fired into the crowds. Nineteen police were hurt by stone throwers.

While a night curfew cleared the streets, mobile police patrolled the city and strong military forces were held at key points.

Curfews Ordered
At Wardha, where one Indian was killed and one injured by police fire, processions and meetings were forbidden. Curfews also were ordered at Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Amroati.

Police opened fire three times at Old Delhi to disperse riotous crowds. One man was killed and two were injured. New Delhi, where the worst outbreak the day before occurred, was quiet.

U. S., JAP FAMILIES TO BE REPATRIATED

HONOLULU, Aug. 13.—(A. P.) Swedish Vice-Consul Gustaf Olson said today diplomatic arrangements had been completed for the exchange of approximately 50 alien Japanese families from Hawaii for Ameri-

cans now in Japanese-occupied territory.

Olson indicated the exchange would be the forerunner for others by which one Japanese family would be exchanged for each American family.

He said the exchange ship would leave an American East coast port at an undisclosed date within the next few weeks. The country where the actual exchange will be made has not been divulged. Expenses of the exchange will be borne by the respective governments.

Major James Roosevelt At Midway During Battle

Washington, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The navy confirmed today that Major James Roosevelt of the Marines, President Roosevelt's eldest son, was at Midway Island during the battle of Midway, early in June. No further information was given out.

LOST MARINES CITED FOR CORAL SEA ACTION

Two New Yorkers Among 18 Dead on Carrier Lexington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP).—The Navy reported today that eighteen Marines who were killed in action aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington during the Coral Sea battle had been commended posthumously for setting "an example of courage and devotion to duty of the highest order."

The Lexington was lost as a result of the battle. The Marines were members of the crew of number 2 anti-aircraft battery on the ship. Their citations said:

"They remained at their posts efficiently performing their duties during strafing, explosion of torpedoes in the near vicinity of the battery, and after an aerial bomb had exploded and fired a locker of heavy ammunition at the battery. They extinguished the fire, policed the battery and readied the only remaining serviceable gun for further defense of the ship."

"As a result of their actions, they efficiently assisted in the defense of the Lexington by fast, accurate fire under extremely diffi-

cult circumstances."

Among the men were Private Donald J. Sibler, whose mother, Mrs. Ann Sibler, lives at 600 West 113th Street, New York City, and Private James J. Corbin Jr. of 1870 Gates Ave., Ridgewood, Queens.

Violent Battle Flares In Northwest Russia

Nazis Hint at Soviet Offensive in Rzhev Area — Germans Plunge 50 Miles Deeper Into Caucasus

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, Friday, Aug. 14 (AP).—German troops in a swift 50-mile advance into the Caucasus have reached Mineralnye Vody, only 140 air line miles from the rich Russian oil wells of Grozny, the Soviets acknowledged officially early today as heavy fighting broke out on the long-dormant front northwest of Moscow.

180 Miles from Grozny

A Nazi column swinging south eastward along the Rostov-Baku railway rolled through Russian positions in the Cherkessk area to reach Mineralnye Vody. By road Grozny lies approximately 180 miles farther.

The midnight communique otherwise indicated little change in Russia's situation. The Red Army still was battling the Nazis northeast of Kotelnikovskii below the Don and in the Kleitskaya area inside the Don river bend. Both areas are bulwarks to the approaches to Stalingrad on the Volga, and Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea.

In the western Caucasus the Soviets said their troops still were fighting in the Maikop-Krasnodar sectors in an effort to prevent a German break-through to the Black Sea.

Fighting on the banks of a river (perhaps the Kuban) in the Krasnodar area the Russians said their troops killed 3,000 Germans, destroyed 70 tanks and 84 trucks, and knocked out two enemy bridges across the stream.

The Russians again referred to the "numerically superior enemy forces" in both the Don River loop and the Mineralnye Vody fighting. The latter appeared still to be the most dangerous German drive of all for the Nazis were half-

ter-attacking in some regions south of the Don in the Kotelnikovskii sector.

"One of our detachments," the communique said, "repulsed an enemy attack about one battalion strong, then launched a counter-attack and forced the Germans to retreat."

At Voronezh on the upper Don the Russians said the 22d German Infantry regiment of the 75th Nazi division was routed and that the Red Army had occupied another populated point. Supporting Soviet airmen were said to have wiped out an entire German battalion.

Aside from the reported fighting northwest of Moscow, the Russians also were engaged on the Bryansk front, 220 miles southwest of the Soviet capital. The Red Army was said to have crossed a river near Bryansk to dislodge the enemy from several localities.

A dispatch early today said that Soviet troops had "occupied a strategically important populated place" on the northwestern front that the Germans had held for more than a year after a fight in which the Nazis lost 300 killed. The place was not otherwise identified.

Northwestern Front Active

There was little elaboration in brief dispatches reaching the Soviet capital yesterday saying fighting similar in scope and intensity to that in the Caucasus had flared over the northwestern front.

The Soviet Information Bureau said only that the Red Army had

occupied a "populated place" in the general area, but a dispatch to the Communist party newspaper Pravda said that from which winds 500 miles northwest of Moscow to Leningrad said the Germans had attempted a violent 120-plane raid on Leningrad and scattered parachutists around the northern city.

Without giving the date of the attack, Pravda said 30 of the planes were shot down and the parachutists mopped up.

(Giving a different version and suggesting Russian, not German, initiative in the general area, a communique from Berlin said German infantry and armored divisions were tied "in a heavy defensive struggle" on both sides of Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow.

(The Rzhev area is the site of some of the strongest German fortifications along the entire eastern front. In last winter's great Soviet counter-offensive, in which the Germans were pushed back generally along the entire battlefield, the Red Army made little headway in the Rzhev area.

(After many weeks of fighting the German positions about Rzhev formed a large bend in the long battlefield, and the situation has remained generally static there all this year.

(The scope of this battle was hinted by the Germans who said 71 Red Army tanks were destroyed there Wednesday, 55 of them on the front of a single Nazi division.

(The Germans said the Russians also were attacking at Lake Ilmen, southeast of Leningrad.

Violent Soviet Drive at Voronezh
(An even more violent Soviet offensive was being waged around Voronezh, on the northern shoulder of German Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's Caucasian army, the Germans hinted.

(Here, where they said yesterday they were encountering superior Russian numbers, they declared they had knocked out 234 Soviet tanks in the last two days, and the battle was said to have "increased in violence" in the last few hours.)

The Soviet Information Bureau's midday communique Thursday said "our troops continue to press back the enemy" at Voronezh.

But to the south the Germans

appeared to be shaping two great new offensives along the Don bend toward Stalingrad on the Volga and in the Caucasus toward Astrakhan where the Volga empties into the Caspian Sea.

At the same time they were fanning out in the northwestern Caucasus from the Maikop-Krasnodar and Krasnodar toward the Black Sea naval ports and bases of Novorossisk and Tuapse.

Both armies were reported throwing unprecedented numbers of men and weapons into the Kleitskaya sector in the northwestern Don bend approaches to Stalingrad and the Kotelnikovskii region on the southwestern approach to the Volga city.

The Russians said they had knocked out 29 German tanks in the two directions and wiped out 1,400 soldiers of the enemy. They spoke again of "mauling" German infantry units in the Kleitskaya area after repulsing their attacks six times.

But they admitted the Germans had been able to force a slight advance south of Kleitskaya.

In the Kotelnikovskii region, where the Russians said Wednesday they were also "mauling" the Germans after forcing them on the defensive, the official communique said the Soviet position again had been bettered.

Nazis Pour in Reserves

But these slight Russian successes apparently were only making the Germans more determined to push ahead at any cost, and they were reported pouring more reserves into the struggle.

To the south the Russian position was graver, with the Hitler machine plunging toward the Grozny oil fields, and with new concentrations of dive bombers, sent in waves of 40 and 60, blasting a path ahead.

(Dispatches from Turkey said the Black Sea fleet, apparently taking refuge from its threatened bases at Novorossisk and Tuapse, had arrived at Batum, the terminal of the Black Sea oil line from Baku in the Caucasus.)

Nazis Gird For Push On Stalingrad

Foe Advances On Three Objectives

In Oil Regions

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW.—A mighty new German offensive against Stalingrad appeared to be taking shape in the Don bend today as hard-pressed Russian forces in the Caucasus battled desperately to halt constantly reinforced Nazi columns advancing toward three vital objectives—the rich Grozny oil fields and the Black Sea ports of Novorossisk and Tuapse.

Military advices reported the Germans were massing vast quantities of men and equipment in the Don elbow and told of a sudden intensification of fighting near Kotelnikovskii, 95 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

Both armies were reported throwing almost unprecedented numbers of men into the fray in this sector and there were indications that the battle might develop into one of the mightiest yet seen on the whole Russian front.

Thus far the Russians seemed to be holding their own on the approaches to Stalingrad, but the picture in the Caucasus, where Adolf Hitler is reaching out for the oil to feed his fighting machine, was grave.

USE DIVE BOMBERS

New concentrations of dive bombers were reported pacing the German drive, raining tons of high explosives on Caucasian towns in raids carried out by waves of 40 to 60 planes.

The army newspaper, Red Star, reported a three-day action, ended two days ago, in which Russians penetrated 12 miles into the rear of German positions in the Don elbow, killing 4,200 of the foe, it was said.

From another sector of Russia's great front, Pravda, the Communist Party organ, reported a 120-plane raid on Leningrad, in which it said 30 of the attackers were downed. The Germans also used parachutists in that lunge at the northern city, but they were speedily mopped up, Pravda said.

Although the Leningrad development was recent, no date was given.

Dispatches from the Caucasus front said that one Nazi spearhead already was less than 200 miles from Grozny, after breaking through the Russian lines at Cherkessk, a small town in the Caucasus foothills 70 miles south-

of Armavir.

The break through, acknowledged by the Soviet information bureau last midnight, was accomplished by great numbers of German troops, heavily supported by tanks, dispatches said.

The Russians were reported to have counterattacked desperately in an attempt to seal the breach in their lines, but were forced to fall back to new positions.

(The German radio indicated that the Nazi forces might be less than 170 miles from Grozny, reporting that advance elements had reached the "region of the Terek River," which flows into the Caspian northwest of Grozny, in their thrust through Cherkessk.)

Sixty miles northwest of Cherkessk, the information bureau's midday bulletin said, Russian forces were fighting fierce battles in the Maikop oil fields with enemy tanks and infantry thrusting toward Tuapse.

Red Star, Soviet army organ, said that "almost all the German attacks were repulsed," but acknowledged that the Nazi had advanced in one sector, forcing the Russians to withdraw to strategic positions in the hills.

The Germans were reported to have launched repeated assaults in an attempt to dislodge the Russians from their new positions, only to be beaten off with heavy losses.

Still farther north in the Krasnodar region, Red Star said, Russian troops were offering stiffening resistance against a German drive toward Novorossisk.

The Russians said their forces here were greatly outnumbered but declared the Red Air Force was offering strong support and that repeated German attempts to cross a vital waterway (presumably the Kuban River) had failed.

Soviet communiques declared that more than 2,400 Germans had been killed and 22 tanks destroyed in heavy fighting for bridgeheads in this sector during the past 36 hours.

To the north, in the great bend of the Don, the Russians declared they were beating off repeated German attacks south of Kleitskaya, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad. German attempts to approach Stalingrad from the Kotelnikovskii sector 95 miles southwest of the city also were reported repulsed by fierce Soviet counterattacks.

Still farther north in the Krasnodar region, Red Star said, Russian troops were offering stiffening resistance against a German drive to-

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ward Novorossisk.

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Soviet communiques declared that more than 2,400 Germans had been killed and 22 tanks destroyed in heavy fighting for bridgeheads in this sector during the last 36 hours.

The midday communique said the Germans were sending a steady stream of fresh troops to replace their losses in the Kletskeya and Kotelnikovsk sectors, where they were said to have lost a total of more than 1,400 men and 29 tanks in 24 hours of fighting.

On the upper end of the flaming Don front near Voronezh, the Russians said their forces were pressing the Germans steadily back. Red Star said that Soviet troops had again crossed the Don north of the city and made contact with other Russian units moving down the western bank from the north.

Unable to stand this combined pressure the Nazis were reported to have retreated from several occupied places. In one sector of this front alone the Germans were said to have lost 400 men and five tanks.

Drive Only 150 Miles From Caspian, Say Nazis

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) Aug. 13 (AP)—Motorized German infantry has swept across the northeast Caucasian steppe below the Done to capture Elista, within 150 miles of the Caspian Sea, the German High Command announced today.

(Presumably the rapid advance, posing a new menace to isolation of the whole Caucasus region, was made from the Salsk-Proletarskaya region, 130 miles westward. Elista is but 175 miles southwest of Astrakhan, the important Soviet port at the confluence of Volga and Caspian).

The same communique, however, announced that German forces were engaged in "a heavy defensive struggle" against attacking forces on the upper Moscow front, both southeast and north of Rzhev.

Seventy-one Soviet tanks were said to have been destroyed on this front Wednesday.

German radio reports, ascribed to "military quarters," told also of heavy action around Orel, 210 miles southwest of Moscow. Here, it was stated, German counterattacks wiped out 1,600 Russians and stormed "more than 200 well-fortified wooden pillboxes."

Nazis Move Nearer To 3 Vital Russ Points

New York, Aug. 13—The German high command, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press listening post, said today that motorized Nazi infantry, sweeping east past the headwaters of the Manych tributary of the Don, have captured Elista, capital of the Soviet Kalmuck republic, 230 miles east of Rostov.

(The reported advance apparently was made from the Salsk-Proletarskaya area, 130 miles west of Elista, carrying the German advance guard more than half way across the virtually barren north-east Caucasian steppes toward the shores of the Caspian Sea. Elista is 175 miles southwest of Astrakhan, which is at the mouth of the Volga.)

Raids At Murmansk

Dive bombers carried out heavy daylight raids yesterday and after dark last night against Russian anti-aircraft batteries between Murmansk and the Finnish frontier, DNB reported in a separate broadcast.

The high command said fighting was increasing in intensity in the Voronezh battle zone and in the Rzhev area, with the Russians on the attack at both places.

Shipping Attacked

Strong formations of the German air force were said to have delivered hard blows to Russian shipping in the Strait of Kerch and along the north Caucasian coast. Three ships were said to have been sunk and several lighters and three transports set afire.

"In an attempted attack by Soviet battle planes on a German air-drome," the broadcast said, "twenty-eight enemy planes were shot down in aerial combat, thus practically annihilating the attacking force."

The high command said that altogether 161 Russian planes were shot down August 11 and 12.

Stalingrad Defenses Pierced Vichy Says

LONDON, Aug. 13—(AP)—An Ex-

change telegraph dispatch tonight quoted the Vichy radio as broadcasting German reports that Nazi troops have pierced the first defenses of Stalingrad.

German broadcasts heard here had made no mention of such an advance.

The Vichy radio also reported that German troops had made contact with the outer defenses of Novorossisk, Russian naval base on the Caucasus shore of the Black Sea.

URGES RED TURKS TO RESIST NAZIS

Istanbul Paper Addresses People of Race in Russia.

Istanbul, Aug. 12—(Delayed)—(A.P.)—The newspaper Yeni Sabah today advised those of the Turkish race living in the Azerbaijan district of the Caucasus not to heed German radio appeals to lay down their arms before the advancing Nazi Army.

"Brothers of Azerbaijan," the newspaper admonished, "if the Germans have destroyed the Soviet Armies, as they tell you, would they need your help? Be calm, do your duty and do not be deceived by the enemy."

Baku is in the Azerbaijan district.

BLACK SEA FLEET MOVED TO BATUM

Caucasus Port Expected to Be New Base.

Ankara, Aug. 12 (Delayed) (A.P.)—The Russian Black Sea fleet has reached Batum, Soviet port on the Caucasus coast, where it apparently is preparing to base its future operations, it

was reported here today.

Red Ships Reported Interned.

London, Aug. 13 (A.P.)—The German-controlled Paris radio today broadcast a report from Istanbul that two Russian warships entered a Turkish Black Sea port and their crews were interned.

ALLIES DEPEND ON REDS, MAJ. GEN. CLARK SAYS

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, chief of United States infantry forces in Britain, said today that "Russia's armies must forever be in a position to hammer at Germany from one side while we hammer at the other."

"We have but one plan over here and that is to take the offensive as soon as feasible," he said in a broadcast timed to be heard in United States last night.

He said, however, that the question of shipping and supply was the major problem for a second front.

"An army must have a steady flow of men and material to be successful in action," he emphasized.

Endless Raids Pound Murmansk, Soviet Guns Bag Many Planes

By The Associated Press

New York, Aug. 13.—Round-the-clock Nazi air raids on the Russian port of Murmansk, with the Germans taking advantage of the 24-hour Arctic daylight and doubling their aerial bombardment with arrival of Allied convoys, were reported today by a young Brooklyn sailor whose first sea voyage was a round-trip to Murmansk.

"But the Russian anti-aircraft batteries are good and often bag as many as eight planes out of a raiding party of 25," said Joseph Whalen, 20, who spent more than a month in the Russian port.

Whalen said the raiders concentrated on docks and on shipping anchored in the harbor, where they "frequently drop mines."

"Two American freighters were lost because of this (mine-dropping) action in less than two weeks of each other," he added.

His convoy reached Murmansk last April after weathering a five-day submarine attack.

On the trip home, he said, the convoy proceeded without attack despite enemy plane reconnaissance until within sight of land when explosions sent columns of water high into the air and "suddenly ships began to go down and men poured over the side into lifeboats."

Whalen said it appeared to him that the ships had run into a mine-field.

Charles A. Paludan, of Lapine, Ala., second officer of an American ship, said that "during our stay alongside the wharf the discharge of cargo never stopped except during air raids—and we never had less than three raids in the 24-hour long Arctic daylight."

German bombers, he said, had damaged many of the fine, large and modern buildings erected in the last few years but many large log buildings, some three stories high, had withstood the bombings better.

Six Hits

On Wasp Reported

Axis Also Claims 2 Allied Cruisers, 10 Steamers Sunk in Mediterranean.

FIGURES WRONG, ASSERT BRITISH

U. S. Bombers Blast 3 Italian Cruisers in Greek Port.

LONDON, Aug. 13. (AP)—Blatant Axis claims of continuing, damaging attacks on a major Allied convoy in the

Western Mediterranean were branded "inaccurate" by the Admiralty tonight and U. S. Naval headquarters declined to comment on a German assertion that the U. S. carrier Wasp had been set afire by six bomb hits and was trying to reach Malta.

German and Italian claims that two cruisers, a destroyer and ten steamers had been sunk brought this statement from the Admiralty:

Claim Battleship Damaged

"Tonight's official announcements (on losses) are inaccurate and no reliance should be placed in them."

An official British report is expected tomorrow.

The Axis claims said damaged ships included a battleship, two carriers and "numerous other steamers and men-of-war," some so seriously that their sinking "may be assumed."

None of the Axis claims was confirmed from any other source, and past German and Italian reports of sea triumphs almost invariably have proven grossly exaggerated and inaccurate.

The Rome and Berlin radios asserted that a great chain of ships including three battleships, four carriers, 20 destroyers, numerous smaller craft were in the convoy.

German Claims

The story of the damage to the 14,700-ton Wasp was broadcast from Berlin, which claimed nine merchantmen of 90,000 tons were sunk. The Germans said damaged ships included the 22,450-ton British carrier Furious, three cruisers and six large freighters and tankers. The Wasp earlier this summer had done yeoman service in the Mediterranean, ferrying fighting planes to besieged Malta.

Rome and Berlin both insisted that the convoy was dispersed. The Italians said it was proceeding eastward from Gibraltar, presumably toward Malta or Egypt to reinforce the Nile army of Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck. Rome said the greater part of the escorting warships turned back while parts were trying to reach Malta. Both portions were said to be under constant attack by planes, submarines and torpedo boats.

At the opposite end of the Mediterranean at safe distance from the Allied warships, four Italian cruisers were found by U. S. bombers in the western Greek port of Pylos. When the bombers turned back toward Egypt or Cyprus, three of the cruisers had been

damaged seriously. Explosions were heard from two and black smoke billows from the third. The fourth apparently escaped.

French Airliner Attacked

The convoy action, if indeed it was such, apparently included a side-issue attack on a French airliner on the Marseille-Algiers run. When the plane reached Africa it was riddled with bullets and had one dead and seven seriously wounded passengers aboard. It had been attacked by four unidentified fighters, Vichy France said, near the western Mediterranean convoy battle.

The Vichy radio broadcast also that a British carrier of the Glorious class and four destroyers entered Gibraltar during the day. Berlin broadcast a Madrid dispatch saying the British destroyer Wrestler had been sunk from the convoy.

Axis radios said the action started early Tuesday and the only admission of loss thus far is the Italian admission of 13 missing planes. The British at the time the Eagle was sunk said an Axis submarine was sent to the bottom.

Well informed British sources said it was significant that the Axis withheld details of its own losses.

The fact that the German radio reported the sinking of the Eagle on Tuesday night indicated the convoy had been en route for two or three days and probably was approaching or had passed the narrow and dangerous bottleneck between Sicily and Africa. In this danger zone, waves of land-based German and Italian planes can swarm over a convoy.

The geographical layout dictates a battle on favorable terms for the Axis for wide seas where naval ships can maneuver dwindle away at the western approaches of Malta.

Nazis Claim U. S. Carrier Wasp Hit 6 Times

New York, Aug. 13—The German high command today, in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press listening post, announced that the United States aircraft carrier Wasp had been set afire by six direct bomb hits and now "is trying to reach Malta" as a result of a run-

ding attack on a big Allied Mediter-
anean convoy by German and
Italian air and naval units.

There is no confirmation of this
German claim. She delivered
planes in Malta in June.

The 14,700-ton carrier, com-
pleted April 25, 1940, carries a nor-
mal complement of seventy-two
planes, maximum eighty-four, and
1,800 men, including flying per-
sonnel.

Eagle First Victim

(The British aircraft carrier
Eagle, 22,600 tons, which the Brit-
ish have acknowledged was sunk by
submarine attack, was the first vic-
tim of an attack on a large convoy
which the Germans say has been
under way since Tuesday.)

(A Vichy broadcast heard to-
day in London quoted dispatches
saying that the British
"aircraft carrier of the Glorious
class and the aircraft carrier
Argus and four destroyers have
entered Gil Itar.)

The Germans said that in addi-
tion to the destruction of the Eagle,
nine freighters totaling 90,000 tons
had been sunk thus far. Damaged
along with the Wasp, they said,
were the 22,450-ton British aircraft
carrier Furious, three cruisers and
six large freighters and tankers.

"Convoys Dispersed"

"The convoy was dispersed,"
said the special high command
communiqué. "The greatest part
of the protective forces is sailing
back westward. The remaining
units are attempting to reach
Malta. The battle is still progres-
sing. Further great successes are
to be expected."

The announcement said that the
convoy consisted of forty-six ships
in all, counting an escort of three
battleships, four aircraft carriers
and numerous cruisers and des-
troyers. Large cargo ships totaled
twenty-one, it was said.

(The German High Command
said a submarine had sunk five
transport craft in the eastern Medi-
terranean in an action separate
from the continuing fight in the
western part of the sea.)

Wasp Finished in 1940.

The Wasp, with a displacement
of 14,700 tons and carrying a
crew of 1,800 including flying
personnel, was laid down April 1,
1936, and completed four years
later. Exclusive of her armament
she cost \$20,737,000.

Early in July the carrier was
featured in the news when it was
announced by the Navy Depart-

ment that the ship had delivered
aerial reinforcements to the Brit-
ish island of Malta. It was evi-
dent from the wording of the of-
ficial communiqué that the car-
rier had made not one but several
voyages since the official notice
said: "These trips (to Malta)
were made by the aircraft carrier
Wasp and were completed with-
out damage to either the escort
or the Wasp."

The launching of the carrier at
Quincy, Mass., from the yards of
the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Cor-
poration, was marred by an ac-
cident. Almost at the moment
that Mrs. Charles Edison, wife of
the Assistant Secretary of the
Navy, broke the traditional bot-
tle of champagne over the bows
two airplanes, flying in a forma-
tion of six over the scene, col-
lided and fell in flames to the
ground in nearby East Braintree.

In March of 1941 the Wasp
figured in a rescue at sea. In a
heavy gale off Cape Hatteras the
carrier took eight men from a
foundering schooner, the George
E. Klick.

The carrier was the seventh
United States war vessel to bear
the name of Wasp.

Italian Claims Big.

Rome (From Italian Broad-
casts), Aug. 13 (A. P.).—A special
Italian communiqué tonight de-
clared the Italian Navy had sunk
one cruiser and three ships and
that Axis air forces had sunk
another cruiser, a destroyer and
three other ships in battle with
an Allied convoy in the Mediter-
ranean.

[There was no confirmation
of this Italian claim from Al-
lied sources.]

The communiqué said that
thirty-two Allied planes were de-
stroyed and acknowledged that
thirteen Italian planes were
missing.

VY CONVOY DAMAGE CLAIMED BY ITALY

Rome Reports Many Hits are
Scored on British Carriers

Rome (from Italian broadcasts),
Aug. 13.—(AP)—The Italian high
command reported today that Axis
planes and submarines attacking a
big British convoy in the western
Mediterranean since Tuesday had
inflicted heavy losses "on the con-
voy, to escorting vessels, above all
to aircraft carriers which suffered
many hits, and to enemy air forces."

"The action, still in progress

shows results favorable to us," said
the communiqué, which reported
that the British convoy was escort-
ed "by an imposing number of war-
ships, among which were numerous
aircraft carriers."

[The British announced yesterday
the loss of the aircraft carrier
Eagle.

[The German high command said
a submarine had sunk five trans-
port craft in the eastern Mediter-
ranean in an action separate from the
continuing fight in the western part
of the sea.]

Italian Cruisers Hit By American Bombers

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—United States
bombers severely damaged three
Italian cruisers found at Pylos,
Greek harbor on the Ionian sea at
cautious distance from the convoy
battle which the Axis insisted was
raging in the Mediterranean.

(The latest German claim, un-
confirmed, was that the U. S. air-
craft carrier Wasp had been set
afire by six bombs and was trying
to reach Malta.)

The result of the high-level at-
tack made by the huge bombers as
the sun set on Pylos were announ-
ced today as:

Two direct hits on one cruiser,
followed by a terrific explosion;

A second cruiser set fire with
columns of black smoke pouring
from her;

A third cruiser damaged by an
explosion.

A fourth Italian cruiser appar-
ently escaped undamaged.

1,300-mile Round Trip

The four-motored bombers flew
a 1,300-mile round trip, returning
in darkness to bases either in
Egypt or Cyprus which are about
equal distances from the west coast
of Greece.

The British have suggested cau-
tiously that a battle was being
fought in the Mediterranean cover-
ing the passage of a convoy, but
have said nothing officially since
they announced yesterday the loss
of the aircraft carrier Eagle.

Axis radios, however, insisted
that the sea and air fight was con-
tinuing and that numerous British
ships had been hit in the western
Mediterranean since the battle
started two days ago.

--dash--

Besides their claim to
have damaged the 14,700-
ton American aircraft
carrier Wasp, the Germans
said that nine freighters
of 90,000 tons were sunk

and that the British car-
rier Furious, three cruis-
ers, six large freighters
and tankers were damaged.

The Wasp was completed
April 25, 1940, and car-
ries a normal complement of
72 planes, maximum 84,
and 1,800 men, including
flying personnel.

The Germans said the
convoy of 46 ships was
dispersed with most of
the protective forces
sailing back westward.

The escorting ships in-
cluded three battleships,
four carriers, numerous
destroyers and cruisers
and 21 large cargo ships,
the Germans said.

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The Italians said planes
and submarines had inflicted
heavy losses "above all to
aircraft carriers which suff-
ered many hits."

All the Axis claims were
wholly unconfirmed.

There was no word even
that the Wasp was still
in the Mediterranean. She
delivered planes to Malta
in June.

If a convoy of the size
which the Axis reported
were destined for Egypt,
it might be a fillip to
the British Nile army
drawn up 80 miles west
of Alexandria against the
Axis forces of Marshal
Erwin Rommel. The Germans
have received reinforcements
since their drive was ch-
ecked finally in the El
Alamein sector, despite
the almost continuous blows
by U.S. and British planes,
and the Royal Navy.

--dash--

Battle of Egypt

British headquarters announced
that additional prisoners had been
taken on the desert front.

At this stage, the battle of Egypt
was a race of supplies. Whether
Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck or
Rommel could build up a strong
striking force first might deter-
mine the fate of the campaign.

3 Cruisers Pounded

Map on Page 2

[By the Associated Press.]

Cairo, Aug. 13.—America's huge
bombers, swooping out of a setting
sun, scored great damage on three
Axis warships at Pylos (Navarino)
on the west coast of Greece, making
two direct hits on one cruiser,
setting a second afire and causing
an explosion aboard a third, it was
announced today.

A terrific explosion also was
caused aboard the cruiser on which
the two direct hits were made, and
black smoke was seen pouring from
the second cruiser as a result of
either a direct hit or a near miss.

Terrific Explosion

There also was a terrific explo-
sion aboard the third cruiser after
a bomb burst next to it.

There were four cruisers, in all,
at Pylos—all presumably Italian.

Pylos is a 1,300-mile round trip
from the nearest Allied territory
in the Middle East—that is, Egypt,
and the American command used
big four-motored bombers to span
the Mediterranean.

They attacked from high altitude
when the last light of day still of-
fered good sight of the targets and
returned to base under cover of
darkness.

Haven in Gibraltar Reported.

London, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—A
Vichy broadcast heard here to-
day quoted dispatches from Al-
gerias as saying that a British
aircraft carrier of the Glorious
class and the aircraft carrier Ar-
gus and four destroyers have en-
tered Gibraltar. The loss of the
aircraft carrier Eagle was an-
nounced yesterday by the ad-
miralty.

Algiers, Algeria, Aug. 13-(AP).

French authorities charged to-
night that a British fighter
plane strafed the regular
Marseille-Algiers Air France
seaplane today in the vicinity
of the western Mediterranean
convoy battle, killing one
passenger and seriously wound-
ing seven other persons.

Five of the wounded were in
grave condition. All were hit
in the abdomen.

The French said their inves-
tigation showed the attack
came only 15 minutes from the
plane's destination after the
plane had been escorted by
four RAF Hurricane planes
for five minutes.

The pilot escaped by going
into a power dive to the sea
level, whence he limped into
the seadrome.

PASSENGER PLANE RUNS INTO BATTLE

One Killed and Seven Hurt
on Flight to Algiers.

Algiers, Algeria, Aug. 13 (A.
P.).—The regular Marseilles to
Algiers airliner arrived today rid-
dled with bullet holes, one pas-
senger dead and seven others
seriously wounded, having been
attacked by four fighting planes
in the vicinity of the western
Mediterranean convoy battle.

This dispatch, filed through
Vichy, did not give the national-
ity of the attacking planes.

The airliner, which is a regu-
lar Air France seaplane, passed
the vicinity of the battle shortly
after noon and was caught in a
hail of machine gun fire from
four pursuit planes of undis-
closed nationality.

The passenger was killed and
five passengers and two mem-
bers of the crew were wounded.
Five of the wounded were con-

sidered in grave condition.
The plane succeeded in reach-
ing the Algiers seadrome.

TWO AXIS LIGHTERS SUNK OFF EGYPT

Australian Bombers Ham-
mer Rommel Supply Line;
R.A.F. Attacks Rhodes.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 13 — (AP)
Light bombers of the Australian
air force today attacked enemy
motor lighters used to supply Ger-
man Marshal Erwin Rommel's
army and sank two in an action
several hours after medium R.A.F.
bombers carried out a series of at-
tacks on the Axis island of Rhodes.
The two lighters brought to 13
sunk and two probably sunk the
total bag of this squadron against
the enemy lighters, which have
been increasingly used in the last
month.

Three Direct Hits
The first plane scored three

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direct hits on one lighter.

"There was a terrific flash midships and its guns ceased to fire," the pilot said.

The pilot of the next plane said he saw the vessel sinking rapidly in the midst of a widening splootch of oil on the sea.

As the second lighter also was observed going down.

The main feature of last night's air war was the thrust at Rhodes. Bombs straddled 30 Axis planes at Calato airfield and four fires were started.

The R.A.F. also attacked Tobruk and Salum harbors.

Meanwhile, the ground situation was ominously quiet in the desert with the Allied defenders of Egypt, including American tank units, tense and ready for action.

Their numbers have been increased by new arrivals, mostly from the United Kingdom, and material, especially tanks and anti-tank guns.

New York, Aug. 13-(AP)-The British radio reported tonight that a strong formation of bombers attacked the Axis-occupied island of Rhodes last night, starting great fires and bombing 30 planes parked on an airfield. CBS heard the broadcast.

ALL QUIET IN EGYPT

British Capture Additional Prisoners During Lull.

Cairo, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The British have captured additional prisoners on the Egyptian front, the headquarters-R. A. F. communique announced today, but the land lines some eighty miles west of Alexandria still were inactive and air operations in the North African battle area were on a reduced scale.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The destruction of twelve British planes in air battles over the African front was announced here today.

An Italian submarine was credited with shooting down a British Sunderland flying boat. The Italian war bulletin also told of stepped-up artillery activity in the El Alamein battle area in Egypt.

H. M. S. Eagle Went Down With Mighty Rumble In Sea Filled With Oil and Struggling Men

By ARTHUR THORPE.

[Editors note: The following first person account of the sinking of the 22,600-ton British aircraft carrier Eagle in the Western Mediterranean, announced by the British Admiralty yesterday, was written for Reuters, British news agency, and the Associated Press by Mr. Thorpe, Reuters correspondent.]

Gibraltar, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Clinging to a cork float with six sailors, one of whom had a broken leg, and with waves capped by thick oily scum washing over us, I saw the aircraft carrier Eagle sink in the Western Mediterranean with a thunderous rumbling noise after she was struck by four torpedoes.

I was in an anteroom as three officers soon after 1 P. M. when two explosions shook me out of my chair. We knew what they meant and leaped to the

door. As we opened it two more violent explosions rocked the aircraft carrier.

We heard steam hissing and saw clouds pouring up from below into the broad aft deck across which we were running. The sea, normally ten feet below the rails, was a bare two feet below them.

We reached the quarterdeck, hauling ourselves up the steeply sloping deck to the starboard side which was highest from the water. Six-inch shells weighing 100 pounds tore loose from their brackets and plunged down the deck. Sailors saw them coming and flung themselves into the water to escape.

Several sailors clambered toward us. They fastened a rope to the deck and slithered down it into thick oil welling from under the ship.

I slid down, too, and went under. When I came up I realized that I had not put enough air in my lifebelt. My head was barely above the water. As I kicked clear of the oil slick the sea be-

came choppy. Every wave washed over my head until I gave myself up for lost.

Then I saw a cork float twenty yards off with sailors clinging around it. I fought madly to reach it.

The sailors were trying to loosen the ropes so they could open the float, which was tied up like a round bundle. Their oily fingers made the task impossible.

The Eagle, 200 yards away by this time, was on her side with men still swarming down into the sea.

I felt a sudden shock at the base of my spine. It was a depth charge. Six or seven times this curious shock from below the water shook us.

"She's going," gasped one of the men near me.

Then came a mighty rumbling as water poured into the Eagle, forcing out the air. Water thrashed into white foam, then subsided.

A destroyer picked us up a few minutes later.

Churchill Now In Cairo, Nazis Say

New York, Aug. 13 (P).—The Berlin radio, which for days past has been circulating unconfirmed rumors that British Prime Minister Churchill had flown to a conference with Premier Stalin at Moscow, carried a report today that Churchill had reached Cairo on the return trip.

The German Transocean Agency quoted a purported Ankara dispatch to Il Popolo D'Italia, of Milan, Italy, saying that the Prime Minister arrived at Cairo this morning.

General Gott's Plane Shot Down

London, Aug. 13 (P).—An official War Office announcement said today that Lieut. Gen. W. H. E. (Strafer) Gott, British expert on desert warfare, had been "killed" when an airplane in which he was a passenger was shot down by enemy aircraft.

The death already had been reported in the London press, although the circumstances had not been announced.

All-American Fighter Units Assist RAF

U. S. Fliers Roar Over English Channel on

Aug. 13, 1942

By Wes Gallagher
LONDON, Aug. 13. (P)—American fighter squadrons roaring over the English Channel on 31 sorties ended the first 48 hours of great activity by United States Army Air Forces in the European theatre today just as 250 to 400 RAF bombers were returning from a second consecutive night of destructive attacks on Mainz in the Rhineland.

The disclosure that all-American fighting squadrons, flying British Spitfire planes, had challenged the German Air Force over France and the channel came as huge American four-motored bombers were poised on takeoff aprons over the country, likewise ready to participate with the RAF in the aerial destruction of Germany's war foundries and her bases in occupied Western Europe.

Americans on 3 Sweeps

The U. S. fighter formations, operating from American-managed airports manned by American

ground crews, flew with RAF squadrons on three offensive sweeps into France, conducted 20 sorties over the sea and participated in eight interception missions off the coast of England, between 9 a. m. Monday and 9 a. m. Wednesday, Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz announced in a communique.

Spaatz, commander-in-chief of the United States Army Air Forces in the European theatre, had declared, only a few hours before the first flight, that Germany would "feel the might of a thoroughly coordinated British-American Air Force" in the immediate future.

The American fighter squadrons were under the direct command of Brig. Gen. "Monk" Hunter, who Air Force men say is "put together with chewing gum and wire" as the result of so many crashes he experienced as a test pilot.

It was learned in London today that one of the fliers who accompanied British bombers in Fourth of July operations against objectives in the occupied countries was now a prisoner of war. He previously had been reported missing.

Mainz Again Pounded

RAF sources said the "strong force" of bombers which dropped

a torrent of high explosive and incendiary bombs on Mainz again last night found the fire fighters and air defenders of that railway traffic hub wearied and scattered by the terrific blasting of the night before.

The German High Command acknowledged that "destruction on a large scale and extensive fires" were caused and said the civilian population had shown "exemplary behavior."

The Air Ministry said only five planes failed to return from the attack, although informed quarters said the bombing force was about the same as the night before—250 to 400 planes—when 16 British planes were lost.

London had a pre-dawn raid today, the first since July 30, in which a few bombs destroyed buildings and trapped persons in the cellars. Seven persons were reported killed.

Fighters Over Europe

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 13—United States Army air-fighting forces have entered the European fray on a large scale for the first time, having engaged in thirty-one operational sorties during the past forty-eight

hours, United States European headquarters announced today.

United States fighter squadrons, flying in conjunction with RAF fighter units, made three such flights over the coast of France.

With RAF Squadrons

Twenty of the missions were over the sea, and eight were interception sorties off the coast of England, the communique said.

The text of the announcement:

"The following United States Army Air Force operations occurred during the forty-eight-hour period from 9 A. M., August 11, to 9 A. M., August 13:

"United States Army Air Force fighter squadrons, flying in conjunction with RAF fighter squadrons, made three operational flights over the coast of France.

Friendly Race Won

"United States Army Air Force fighter aircraft participated in twenty sea sorties.

"United States Army Air Force fighter aircraft participated in eight

interception sorties off the coast of England."

These American formations flying British-made Spitfires thus won a friendly race with the United States bomber command to be the first complete All-American units to participate in the air war.

The first Fourth of July raid by American crews in six bombers over the occupied lands was a scattered operation by an incomplete unit.

The American units had been established on fields within easy reach of France for several days awaiting only good weather.

The twenty sea sorties were regular three-plane patrols over the Channel to intercept sneak raiders or reconnaissance planes of the enemy.

Spitfires Praised

There has been little combat in the past few days, however, and it

was unlikely that any Americans on these missions became involved in air fights. The fact that Americans participated, however, was taken to mean that they have been fitted into Britain's plan of air warfare.

Leaders of the American formations have been in training with the RAF. American leaders declared themselves delighted with the British Spitfires.

Mainz Raided

Again by R. A. F.

Nazis Retaliate With Attack on London Area —First Bombing in Months.

AUG 14 1942
London, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Powerful British air squadrons rained high explosives and incendiaries on Mainz again during the night as Nazi raiders ended London's long freedom from attack by bombing the outskirts of the capital.

The attack on Mainz—the second successive night assault on that German industrial center—was accompanied by raids on Nazi airdromes in the Low Countries, the Air Ministry said.

Five R. A. F. planes were lost in the overnight operations.

Although the Air Ministry did not go into particulars, it was understood unofficially that the raid compared with that sent against the same city the night before when 250 to 400 bombers participated.

The city's disorganized fire-fighting services and defenses, weary and scattered by the first night attack, were virtually helpless when the raiders came over the second night, an air source said. This accounted for the loss of only five British planes, compared with sixteen the night before.

The pre-dawn raid on the Greater London area was the first since nuisance raiders unloaded a few bombs before daylight on July 30.

By mid-morning, authorities said all persons trapped in the debris had been removed.

Sleep Interrupted Again.

The attack set off the air raid sirens for the third successive time during the sleeping hours of most Londoners. On the preceding two nights the howl of

the sirens had been the only indication of enemy aircraft in the vicinity, but anti-aircraft guns peppered the raiders approaching up the Thames last night.

DNB said fires were rekindled in Mainz by the British raiders and mentioned damage in residential areas of the Rhineland rail-river traffic hub and industrial center which was battered with tons of high explosives and incendiaries the night before.

Observe Results of Raid.

Britons had perhaps a better

picture of the havoc sown by the R. A. F. on Mainz Tuesday night than of any raid British air forces yet have made, the work of picked crews which circled over the city from start to finish of the attack.

Between 250 and 400 British bombers made the attack, an R. A. F. commentator said, and left a 15,000-foot pillar of smoke over the city from fires still burning when British scouting planes returned in daylight to survey the damage.

During June and July 13,000 tons of bombs fell on German cities, a British source estimated. This was 5,500 tons more than in the same period last year and 9,500 tons more than in the same period of 1940.

Nazis Call Mainz Damage Heavy

New York, Aug. 13.—The Associated Press listening post recorded today a Berlin broadcast reporting that civilian casualties and large-scale destruction were caused in a British bombing raid last night on the Rhineland city of Mainz.

"In the night of August 12," the German war bulletin reported, "formations of the British Air Force renewed their terrorist attacks on the Rhineland area."

"Bombing of residential quarters in Mainz again inflicted loss on the civilian population whose behavior was exemplary."

"Destruction on a large scale and extensive fires were caused."

Nazis Rain Incendiaries On East Anglian Town

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—(A. P.)—German raiders dropped thousands of incendiary bombs on an East Anglian town early today.

No high explosive bombs were dropped and there were no reports of casualties.

An RAF fighter was reported authoritatively to have destroyed a German bomber off the south coast during the night.

Bombs were dropped yesterday at a few points on the southeast and southwest coasts of England.

GOEBBELS CHEERS BOMBED NAZIS

Moscow, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch broadcast today by the Moscow radio said the effects of heavy British bombing of industrial western Germany forced Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, to make a personal propaganda tour of that region.

"The morale of the people causes the Hitlerite leadership the more alarm the nearer comes the menace of a second front," the broadcast said.

British, Nazi Guns Duel

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.)—British and coastal cannon on opposite sides of the English Channel exchanged heavy gunfire today from midnight virtually until dawn.

Observers described the shelling as one of the hottest in months. The Nazis, whose batteries opened the cannonading and drew a quick answer from heavy artillery on this side, apparently had more guns in action than usual. Some of their salvos contained six shells.

There was no immediate indication whether the targets were ashore or afloat, but each side often fires on enemy shipping in the narrow strait, the other side answering.

Great U.S. Air Bases Are Rising in Britain

Old Estates Torn Apart to Prepare for Offensive By American Bombers—Work Is Progressing at Dazzling Speed.

By Wes Gallagher

WITH THE U. S. AIR FORCE IN BRITAIN, Aug. 13. (A. P.)—Erstwhile American football stars are digging ditches and some of the best civilian and Army aviation experts of the United States are converting centuries-old English estates into great air bases in a rush to send hundreds of bombers over Germany daily.

Vast Job

I completed a 1,000-mile air tour of United States bases in Britain today with Maj. Gen. Walter Hale Frank, chief of the service

command, to get a first-hand view of the vast aerial smash the U. S. Air Forces are planning. American engineering ingenuity is preparing for the offensive at dazzling speed.

The U. S. air effort in this theatre dwarfs by far anything previously attempted by any nation in trying to build up a vast striking force thousands of miles away from home. Plans are weeks ahead of schedule under the direction of Gen. Frank, who has spent much of his life as a tactical airman and protests that he "knows nothing about this service end of the business."

In two days' flying in a troop transport with Gen. Frank at the controls part of the time, some of the things seen were these:

1. Thousands of American civilian technicians working side by side with British laborers tearing famous old estates apart and slicing long runways across the hunting grounds. Giant hangars are rising from lawns which once were beautifully landscaped.

Huge Machine Shops Built

2. Machine shops equal in size to some of the largest in the United States rising from bogs where a month ago the silence was unbroken except by singing birds.

3. Highly skilled American aviation machinists working from dawn to dusk as stevedores in their eagerness to speed the unloading of ships and get the shops built.

4. Vast hangars and storerooms, partly underground, staffed by U. S. soldiers who within two weeks after moving in, unpacked and dispatched many carloads of spare parts to dispersal points in 48 hours.

5. At least one wealthy, retired

American business man too old for the Army wading knee deep through mud, digging drainage ditches at the side of the war effort.

Gen. Frank, who is concerned with servicing and repairing warplanes and those of the ferry command as well as providing a pool of personnel and planes, has under his control the equivalent of several of the biggest airplane factories.

"We are going to service not only all our own planes but also all the American planes used by the RAF," he said. The British will overhaul and repair any British planes the Americans will be using."

The genial general, whose son-in-law Lieut. Col. Brooke Allen of Wilmington, N. C., was one of the heroes of the Midway sea victory, worked at top speed during the two-day tour completing in minutes negotiations which in peacetime would require weeks.

One of the principal stops was made at a huge base under construction jointly by an aircraft company and the Army. By arrangement, the company has been able to draw the most able machinists and aviation experts from other U. S. concerns. When completed the base will service every type of American plane.

Once Old English Estate

Less than two months ago, the base was an old English estate. Peaches and grapes still grow in its greenhouses, but a short distance away bulldozers brought from New York gouge out the terraced landscape to make way for a hangar.

Wading in the mud near the long runways which split the estate's hunting grounds were Ford Palmer, former University of California football star, and Harry Mattos, another gridiron luminary from St. Mary's (Calif.) college.

Army men speeding the construction included Major Gaspar G. Bacon, former lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.

Edwin C. Lear, nephew of Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear of "Yoo Hoo" fame,

keeps the camp of thousands of men entertained with shows.

Local residents are amazed by the gadgets the Americans brought to speed up work. These included a portable machine for X-raying planes to discover defects without dismantling the craft.

Although the establishment covers hundreds of acres, it is so well hidden that we could not locate it when we flew over the base on the second leg of our trip.

SCOTTY COOKE DIES

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—(A. P.) Alex (Scotty) Cooke, 33, of Hollywood, Calif., the last of a gallant band of 19 Americans who paid their way to England early in the war to fight with the R. A. F., died yesterday in a Cambridge hospital after 11 agonizing months. His back was broken in three places when his bomber was badly damaged after a raid on Frankfurt, Germany, last fall.

Scotty, who had held the most dangerous job in a bomber—that of rear gunner—had clung to the hope that he would recover to fight under his native colors.

Brig. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had written him offering him a place in the American army, a note that sustained him for some time longer.

"You bet I'm going to join--somehow," he had said after getting the General's letter.

MERCILESS MEASURES ORDERED BY GOERING

MOSCOW, Aug. 13.—(A. P.) Concerned over the possibility of an Allied second front in Europe, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was reported tonight in a Tass dispatch from Geneva to have ordered German agents in occupied countries to wage "a resolute and merciless struggle against all attempts at revolt."

The official Soviet news agency said Goering called a conference of Reich ministers and officials at which he discussed problems connected with such a war front. Tass said the inevitability of an Anti-German revolt in the occupied countries was mentioned and Goering urgently called Vidkun Quisling, Leon Degrelle and Antor Mussert, Nazi leaders in Norway, Belgium and Holland, and other agents to receive instructions.

Nazis Reject Vichy Plea

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 13.—Fighting French headquarters said today the Germans had rejected a Vichy plea for the release of 5,000 war prisoners for "special duties, including the manning of anti-aircraft batteries at explosives factories which are working in Germany."

It was said the largest explosives plant is in unoccupied France at Bourges, where "the spirit is very good from the Allied point of view."

The spokesman said the 1,000 war prisoners just returned by the Germans to France were middle-aged agricultural laborers, most of them with large families, who are less inclined to participate in anti-German activities than younger unencumbered men.

In the face of a German request for 350,000 French laborers to work in factories of the Reich, he said a report by the *Comite des Forges*, large French industrialists' organization, showed that only 20,000 had gone.

Nazis to Raze Area of Holland If Allies Invade

Radio Warns of Bombing, Devastation and Famine in Opening of 2d Front

LONDON, Aug. 13 (A. P.)—The German-controlled Netherlands radio threatened tonight the people of that country with "widespread bombing, devastation and starvation in the event of a United Nations' second front invasion," the Aneta (Dutch) news agency said.

The Yugoslav government here announced that the Germans had threatened to annihilate all of Serbia if guerrilla activities force the Nazi to send more occupation troops into that Balkan land.

The Aneta agency reported the Nazi announcer in Holland as saying that the Germans planned to make their principal stand against a prospective invasion behind a wall

of big fortifications. The area between this wall and the sea would undergo thorough devastation disastrous for the thickly populated Netherlands" in the event of a German retreat, he was quoted as saying.

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Two hundred or more prominent Netherlands already are held as hostages by the Germans, to be executed if Dutchmen join any second front forces, the agency said.

These developments came amid continuing disorders and reported executions in German-occupied Europe. The refugee governments here, however, were trying, through broadcasts, to hold in check their underground allies until a fitting moment—presumably the second front—arrives.

Several hundred Serb boys have been sent to concentration camps or deported to prevent them from joining guerrilla bands, the Yugoslavs said.

Early in August, the exile government added, German general Trned, military commander of occupied Serbia, told several hundred civic representatives in Belgrad that "if the German military command is compelled to use one more soldier than the present occupying force for the suppression of disorders this will mean the annihilation of Serbia."

3,000 Slavs Killed
Indicative of the fighting in Yugoslavia, the Berlin radio broadcast a report that the Yugoslavs lost 3,000 dead and 9,700 taken prisoners between July 23 and August 8.

The second front idea is ever-present; the Nazi press and radio and movies are constantly telling the Germans of preparations made to resist it; France is jittery over its possibilities; the Italians have been assured by Premier Mussolini there would be no second front in Italy or elsewhere.

DNE, official German news agency, in a broadcast dispatch said a plot to blow up the German-controlled Netherlands radio station (presumably at Hilversum) had been frustrated by a new series of arrests.

The Nazis already have set to tomorrow midnight as the deadline for surrender of saboteurs who last Friday night attacked a troop train near Rotterdam. They have threatened to execute some of 1,500 prominent hostages unless the men are captured.

The Germans ordered all Dutch women between 18 and 40 years of age to register for a Nazi women's labor battalion, marking the first attempt to draft women for labor in Holland.

The Germans also were reported to have issued a series of new measures aimed at preventing the Dutch population from aiding any

Allied invasion.

The British radio reported Norwegian patriots had wrecked the powerful turbine installations in the Stavanger district and set fire to two workshops in the aluminum works there.

The arrest of 50 hostages in the Belgian province of Hainault after destruction of dynamos and other electrical installations in several factories was reported by the Free Belgian News Agency.

A neutral press report from Prague said two men were executed Aug. 7 for high treason against the Reich.

Nazis Reported Killed In Crash

London, Aug. 13 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today many German soldiers were killed or injured in an explosion which followed the collision of a German troop train and a fuel train on the Douai-Arras line in occupied France. It did not say when the collision occurred.

Grenades Break Up Nazi Drill

Vichy, Aug. 6 (Delayed by Censorship) (AP)—A Paris dispatch said today that two German soldiers were killed, eight seriously injured and eleven slightly wounded when three hand grenades were tossed into a group of fifty drilling at Jean Bouin Stadium.

The grenadiers (evidently Fighting Frenchmen) had concealed themselves in shrubbery alongside the stadium.

Portuguese Officers Fly to Germany

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The first of a group of twelve high Portuguese Army officers left Lisbon by airplane Wednesday on an invitation of the German High Command to visit Germany.

PRIVATE ACQUITTED BY COURT MARTIAL

AUG. 14 1942
U. S. Soldier Fined for Attacking English Girl.

SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN.
Aug. 13.—(AP) A United States Army court martial agreed today with Private Travis P. Hammond that the pretty 16-year-old English girl who accused him of rape had in fact consented to his advances, and it acquitted the Texas soldier.

But Hammond remained in custody for reasons the 11-man court did not explain. It was the first trial since Parliament granted the United States jurisdiction over the A.E.F., despite some British grumbling about leniency of U. S. courts.

The tall, well-dressed shopgirl whose name never was publicly disclosed, said she met Hammond at a Y.M.C.A. canteen, accompanied him and another couple to two bars and then to an air raid shelter.

Defense Attorney Capt. Lester Prichard said the girl knew why she and Hammond were going to the shelter, and pointed out that more than 13 hours elapsed after the alleged offense before the girl filed a complaint. He said there was no evidence that force was employed. The girl's action in going to the shelter, "was not the action of a person who was purely innocent," he said.

Capt. Ronald Reed, closing for the prosecution, argued that at no time had the girl made improper suggestions or actions. He contended that had she consented, she would not have slapped Hammond's face as was admitted in the testimony.

Had Hammond been convicted he would have been liable to the death penalty.

ACQUITTED BY U. S. COURT IN ENGLAND

American Soldier Was First to Be Tried by Body.

Somewhere in Britain, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The first United States

Army general court-martial in Britain today acquitted Private Travis P. Hammond, 25 years old, of charges of rape.

Hammond, whose home is in Kelty, Va., was accused of raping a 16-year-old English shopgirl who said that she met him at a Y. M. C. A. canteen and accompanied him and another couple to several pubs and then to an air raid shelter.

The eleven-man court deliberated for two hours before reaching a verdict. The trial lasted four days. Hammond was not released immediately. The court said only that he would not be freed at this time.

In his closing argument for the defense, Capt. Lester Prichard said the evidence showed that Hammond used no force against the girl; in fact, that she consented to his advances.

CHILEAN PRESIDENT MAY CONSULT F.D.R.

Nation Is Swinging Toward Anti-Axis Stand. Reports Indicate.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 13.—(AP) The Foreign office announced tonight that President Juan Antonio Rios had been invited by President Roosevelt to visit the United States, and usually well-informed circles said the Chilean chief executive had decided to accept.

This was learned a short time after Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros said in an interview that the Chilean government believes it is able to carry out the Rio de Janeiro accords without Congressional ratification. Those accords include a recommendation by Pan American nations for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis.

(In recent days, acts and utterances of Chilean officials have indicated an appreciable trend toward the stand of Pan-American nations against the Axis. Chile and Argentina are the only two Pan-American republics which have not severed diplomatic ties with Germany, Italy, and Japan.)

Barros said the government did not intend to send the accords to Congress for ratification, although Chile signed with provision that ratification would be necessary for the agreements to be binding.

Although Chile has not broken

with the Axis, Barros cited Chile's participation in various Inter-American conferences after the Rio de Janeiro meeting in January as evidence Chile was carrying out the accords. Among those he mentioned was the Inter-American Conference of Political Defense of the Continent at Montevideo.

800 GERMAN PRISONERS BROUGHT TO CANADA

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—(AP) Nearly 800 German war prisoners, most of them merchant seamen from Axis ships immobilized in Far Eastern ports when war broke out in 1939, arrived in Canada recently for internment.

Some of the prisoners were from ships seized by the British at Massaua, Eritrea, when that Italian territory was occupied by the British.

ROOSEVELT ASKS GRANT TO PANAMA

Message to Congress Seeks Correction Factors.

Washington, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt asked Congress in a message today for legislation granting certain concessions to the Republic of Panama.

He suggested that the United States convey to Panama water and sewage systems in the cities of Panama and Colon; relinquish extensive real estate holdings in these cities in so far as they are not essential to operation and protection of the Panama Canal, and liquidate a credit of \$2,500,000 made available to Panama by the Export-Import Bank for construction of Panama's share of the Chorrera-Rio Hato highway. The highway, Mr. Roosevelt said, is essential to American defense requirements.

Calling attention to Panama's co-operation in the present international crisis, the President said that this was tangible evidence that relations between the two countries were based firmly upon

a recognition of mutual interest and a disposition to assume common responsibilities. He added:

"In my opinion, the time has come for this Government to make certain concessions which have been desired by the Republic of Panama over a period of years, and in this manner correct certain factors in the relations between the two countries which do not make for confidence and friendship between our two countries."

TWO NAZI INTERNEES RECAPTURED IN CANADA

FREDERICKTON, New Brunswick, Aug. 13.—(AP) Two German prisoners who escaped from a New Brunswick internment camp Tuesday afternoon have been recaptured.

Heinz Wirtz, 22, Nazi merchant

seaman, and Gerhard Knoepfel, 21, civilian internee, were discovered within five miles of the camp this afternoon by members of the veterans' guard participating in a widespread hunt which had been proceeding since Tuesday. No details of the capture were made public.

Canada produced 6 1-2 million bushels of flaxseed in 1941.

HALIFAX POSSESSES 'DATA' ON SABOTEURS

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 13.—(AP) City detectives said today they have photographs and descriptions of three suspected Nazi saboteurs believed to have landed from U-boats somewhere along the Atlantic coast of Canada or the United States.

One suspect was said to have lived at one time in Edmonton, Alberta, and is wanted by police there. The other two are believed to be former citizens of the United States.

The detective office would not reveal the source of the photographs and descriptions or make any comment.

Laborite Elected To Commons Seat

London, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—W. H. Guy, a Laborite, was elected to the House of Commons seat left vacant by the death of D. M.

Adams, also a Laborite, it was announced today. In the voting, held yesterday, in the South Popular constituency, Mr. Guy polled 3,375 votes against 541 for the Rev. Patrick Figgis, Christian Socialist.

In the 1935 general election the late Mr. Adams polled 18,715 votes against 6,862 for Mrs. D. Spearman, a Conservative.

JULY SHOWS DROP IN SHIP LOSSES

More U-Boats Hit—23 Die as Dutch Vessel Is Sunk.

London, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—Olivier Lyttelton, Britain's Minister of Production, reported today that Allied shipping losses decreased in July and that the toll taken of U-boats during the last three weeks was well above the average.

Mr. Lyttelton, who recently returned from the United States, said nothing had happened, however, to revise his recent statement that the next eighty days would be the gravest in our history.

"There is no doubt whatever that the Russians have received a very severe blow in the South," he explained in a speech.

"The Germans still are far short of their target program in the production of U-boats," he added. "We shall try, and I think we have already succeeded, in making that target unobtainable by heavy attacks on the yards and ports where the U-boats are mostly built."

"However you look at it, it is clear that the sympathy of war is rising to a crescendo and in the next sixty days we shall see a terrible increase in the intensity of the struggle."

Subs Sink Ships In Atlantic Convoy

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14 (P)—American and British survivors of ships sunk "in an intense attack by a large pack of submarines on an Atlantic convoy" were landed yesterday at a British port, the

New Chronicle said today. "Losses were suffered," the survivors were quoted as saying, "but the Germans are known to have lost some U-boats."

One survivor was reported to be Capt. T. H. Sunningham of Reno, Nev.

"Our convoy suffered heavily but the action was by no means one-sided," Sunningham was quoted by the newspaper as saying.

TWO CUBAN SHIPS TORPEDOED IN GULF

5 Crew Members Dead and 26 Missing After U-Boat Attack
—Survivors at Key West

BATISTA ASKS HOMAGE

Orders Bodies of Nation's First War Victims Taken Home
—U. S. Gains in Atlantic

HAVANA, Aug. 13 (P)—The Cuban Navy Staff announced tonight that two small Cuban merchantmen, the Santiago de Cuba and the Manzanillo, had been torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico with five crewmen known dead and twenty-six missing. The dead, all from the Manzanillo, included Captain Antonio Fernandez. Their bodies were taken to Key West, Fla. Sixteen others of that ship were listed as missing and eight were saved.

Ten of the Santiago de Cuba crew were missing and nineteen were saved. All except three of the survivors of both ships were landed at Key West, the Navy said.

Havana, Aug. 13 (A. P.).—The Cuban Navy General Staff announced this afternoon that two small-sized Cuban merchantmen had been torpedoed and sunk somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico.

Several survivors of both vessels have been landed at a Cuban north port and others were reported still missing.

Axis Surface Raider Hunted
RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 13 (P).—Several vessels, which informed sources said may include one or more cruisers, were reported to be engaged in a search for the Axis surface raider in the South Atlantic, but no word has been received here of contact with the enemy ship.

FOUR U.S. WOMEN FLIERS READY FOR BRITISH DUTY

MONTREAL, Aug. 13 — (AP) Four American women fliers, last of a group of 24 to train here for service in Britain with the Air Transport service, have finished their four-month course and are waiting to leave for Britain.

They are Mary Nicholson of Greensboro, N. C., Myrtle Allen of Hawthorne, N. J., Emily Chapin, of Rye, N. Y., and Roberta Sandoz of Seattle, Wash., and Fresno, Cal.

Miss Nicholson, who has 700 hours flying and formerly did parachute jumps, said "in England the girls have done a fine job as auxiliary pilots to relieve men for combat. We can help, too."

"Even if they get a similar service in the States?" said Miss Allen, "I've signed a contract with Britain and will stick unless our government says otherwise. British protection has been a godsend to us in the past and I want to do all I can to help."

Miss Sandoz said she was eager "to get over there and get down to business." She took up flying as a business and had 325 hours to her credit when she underwent training here.

"I just got under the wire with the required 300

hours flying," Miss Chapin said. "And I know I'll never want to go back to an office after this."

Marker Story Brings Shakeup in Army

Stimson Angered at Fifth Column Guides Hoax
—Public Relations Staff Will Be Reduced in Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. (P)—Secretary of War Stimson, obviously angered at the "fifth column air-marker" story, today announced a thorough shakeup of the Army's publicity staff which, he said, would make another such incident impossible.

Drum Termed Story False

The reorganization, he told reporters, had been ordered into effect even before Army press relations officers at Mitchel Field released a story, with pictures, of huge arrows and other direction markers on the ground pointing to airports and defense plants.

One was an arrow-shaped clearing in a wood, which was later found to have been a bird sanctuary owned by the State of New Jersey. Another was an arrangement of sacks in the shape of a figure nine, with the tail, it was said, pointing to an airport. Investigation disclosed that a farmer on the eastern shore of Virginia had tossed fertilizer bags from a moving truck to dry them in the sun. Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum announced yesterday that the supposed "markers" were without "hostile motive."

75 Officers to Be Reassigned

Stimson disclosed he had asked Major General Alexander D. Surles chief of army publicity, to undertake the reorganization. One result, he added, was that 75 of 100 army public relations officers who are in Washington would be reassigned, if possible, to duty with troops.

The overall size of the Army's publicity staff will be reduced, he added. Each major branch of the Army will have a representative in Surles' office here. The authority of public relations offices outside Washington to issue news releases will be greatly narrowed.

"The general policy which both

General Surles and I have in regard to the public relations of the Army is an ideal based on accuracy, which we regard as a fundamental necessity," Stimson said. "This is a people's war, and our public relations must provide the people with facts which will keep them informed."

in this country and paving the way for his work.

The FBI is seeking Kappe in connection with its investigation of a Nazi sabotage ring and has charged he was associated with the six saboteurs executed here last Saturday after a military commission trial.

Signed by Kappe, whom the FBI described as head of a contemplated German sabotage organization, the letter, bearing the salutation "Heil Hitler," said:

"I have accepted the leadership of the Comradeship USA . . . on the grounds that a central office of the Comradeship USA must also exist in time of war. . . I depend upon the co-operation of every one."

Had Long Time to Work.

In view of the fact that Kappe has had more than a year and a half to operate in this country, since the letter was written, the committee was reported to have taken the position that all persons identified with Nazi movements in America should be under constant surveillance.

Along with the letter, it was learned, the committee will send to the White House a list of names of approximately 17,000 persons whose past activities indicated Nazi sympathies.

Close to 3,000 of the names are of persons the committee claims contributed to the Kyffhauserbund, and several thousand others were identified as being associated with the American-German Volksbund, which Kappe's letter described as by far the most active and most indoctrinated combat group in American-Germanism.

How the letter came into the committee's possession was not disclosed. It was written in German, dated at Stuttgart, January, 1941, and bore an admonition that those who received it were to keep it confidential. It was numbered one of what presumably was a series of instructions sent out by Kappe from the House of Germanism at Stuttgart.

Meant for Comrades.

"It is meant exclusively for the members of the Comradeship USA," said a prefacing note.

After describing the obstacles confronted in the United States by German groups, particularly from investigations by the Dies

committee, Kappe's letter said:

"It would be a mistake, however, to conclude from what has been said in this report that a faithful hour entirely failed. However, it lacks the organizational structure; it lacks, in many cases, the national strength and discipline, but in their hearts the Germans of America experience very deeply the powerful position in Europe. They follow breathlessly on their short-wave receivers every phase of the German struggle and they always feel themselves strengthened in their pride in their Germanism through the heroism of the German soldiers."

Grand juries in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago will be asked meanwhile by the Justice Department to indict seven persons, accused of aiding eight Nazi saboteurs, on charges of treason.

Of seven others originally seized in New York and Chicago as alleged accomplices of the Nazis who came by submarine to wreck America's war production, criminal indictments will be sought against five, Attorney-General Biddle announced last night. The remaining two, he said, have been interned as dangerous aliens.

The Attorney-General said he believed the evidence would justify indictment for treason, the most extreme crime and one which carries the death penalty.

Mr. Biddle said bodies of the six executed Nazi saboteurs were in custody of Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Cox, provost marshal for the military district of Washington.

Pastor Claims He Was Called Gestapo Chief

But Rev. Molzahn Publicly Forgives Prosecutor For Accusation.

HARTFORD, Aug. 13 (P)—The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn asserted today that Assistant Prosecutor Joseph P. Cooney had accused him of

being "the head of the Gestapo before his indictment on an espionage conspiracy charge, and publicly 'forgave' the government attorney for making the accusation.

The Lutheran pastor, who denied yesterday the government's allegation that he permitted his Philadelphia parsonage to be used as a "post office" by a Nazi spy ring, made his statement during a rigorous day-long cross-examination that had not yet ended when court adjourned until tomorrow.

Cooney had asked him whether he testified under oath before the grand jury which indicted him and four others last June on charges they plotted to furnish military secrets to Germany and Japan, and the clergyman replied, "I think so."

"Do you mean you don't know you were under oath?" demanded Cooney incredulously.

"When I think back on that episode and the way I had been treated and brought here without any preparation," Mr. Molzahn replied, "I can't remember whether I was under oath or not."

Q. "Do you think you were treated unfairly?"

A. "Mr. Cooney, when you pointed your finger at me in an office in this building and shouted, 'you are the head of the Gestapo,' well, I do forgive you, but I cannot forget it."

Mr. Molzahn earlier had asserted that he loved Germany, his native land, but was "pained by its vices."

"You want us to understand that you despise the Nazis?" Cooney asked.

"Absolutely," the pastor replied firmly.

Cooney inquired of the barrel-chested, 47-year-old pastor whether he remembered being asked by the grand jury if he was a member of the German-American Bund, but a defense objection shut off his answer.

Judge J. Joseph Smith ruled that if the government referred to the grand jury testimony in its cross-examination it must make a transcript of what Mr. Molzahn said at the secret session available to the defense. Cooney did not refer again to the grand jury.

Denies Ever Being Bundsman

During his testimony, Mr. Molzahn has declared repeatedly that he never was a Bundsman, never attended a Bund meeting and declined "one or two" invitations to speak at Bund meetings.

Cooney, making no effort to pose his questions in chronological sequence, grilled the clergyman on many phases of his career, his visits to Germany, his application for citizenship and his meetings with two important government witnesses, Dr. Otto Flatter and the

Rev. Aleksy Pelypenko.

Deadly serious, Mr. Molzahn remained imperturbable throughout the day, rarely raising his voice as he answered questions. Once or twice he smiled slightly at Cooney's pronunciation of German words and names that cropped up in the examination.

He insisted that his delay in becoming a citizen (he took out first

papers in 1924 and was naturalized in 1940) occurred because he became "neglectful" in the matter after he moved from Johnstown, Pa., to Philadelphia in 1929 and busied himself in a new field.

The one-time German cavalry officer denied telling Dr. Ernest Pfatteicher, president of the Lutheran church council, in 1938 that his loyalties were divided between his native land and America.

He said Dr. Pfatteicher was an "old man and contradicts himself frequently," and Cooney then wanted to know if Mr. Molzahn would be willing to appear as a character witness for his church superior. He said he would not.

There have been indications that the government intends to call Dr. Pfatteicher as a rebuttal witness.

Cooney also asked if the pastor considered Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, ex-Bund head, "a man of credence," but Mr. Molzahn replied only "I can't answer. I don't know him."

Kunze, one of the four who has pleaded guilty to the charges against Mr. Molzahn, will be a defense witness.

The clergyman said that although he did not know Kunze, he knew he was "very unpopular among the German-Americans in Philadelphia" when he was active in the Bund there.

The dark-haired defendant repeated the blanket denial he made under direct examination that he consulted last summer with Father Pelypenko about Kunze's efforts to go abroad with military information and had told the priest he "did what he could" to help Kunze get a passport.

Stephan Files 'Death' Appeal

[By the Associated Press]

Cincinnati, Aug. 13—Max Stephan, Detroit restaurant owner, convicted of treason, asked the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today to save him from the hangman's noose.

Court officials said they understood that Stephan's counsel would ask the appellate judges to hear the

case at the opening session October 5 to permit presentation of arguments before the November 13 execution date.

Appeal Cites 14 Grounds

Stephan was convicted of speeding the flight of Oberleutenant Hans Pete Krug from a Canadian prison camp. Krug was captured in San Antonio, Texas, and testified, as a Government witness against Stephan, that he reached the United States by paddling a stolen rowboat across the Detroit river with a board.

Stephan cited fourteen grounds in his appeal from United States District Court conviction. He contended that the prosecution failed to have two competent witnesses to the alleged act of treason; that the indictment did not specifically charge him with adhering to and giving aid to the enemy, but to an individual, and that the judge and jury went beyond the indictment in reaching a verdict and sentencing him.

Suspect Seized In Navy Yard Dormitory Fire

FBI Probes \$100,000 Blaze at Bremerton, Washington.

BREMERTON, Wash., Aug. 13 (AP)—A Navy Yard employee was held tonight while the FBI and state authorities investigated a fire which destroyed five units of a federal dormitory project for Navy Yard workers.

The man detained was described as a 30-year old occupant of another nearby dormitory building in which a fire also was discovered a few hours after the original blaze broke out last night.

Relief agencies assisted in repairing damaged structures and said all but 67 of the 207 men in the burned units would have shelter tonight. Four of the destroyed units were under construction.

Signs of Incendiarism

Police Chief Arthur Morkren said the second fire, started about three hours after the larger blaze across the road, was extinguished before it had time to spread. He said it started in wastepaper and

in a paper towel holder, and that there was evidence of an earlier attempt to start a fire in the same unit.

The dormitories were operated by the Farm Security Administration and were lightly constructed, to be torn down after the war. The loss was estimated at \$100,000.

The only casualty was Gust Erickson, elderly resident of a shack near the dormitories. He was burned in escaping from the blaze; was given first aid and immediately returned and rushed to his still burning back by a trunk containing his life savings. He collapsed when he was brought out and was taken again to a hospital. He was reported recovering today.

GRAND JURY OPENS INQUIRY ON STORY OF MIDWAY BATTLE

Publication of Alleged 'Confidential' Navy Data Being Investigated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—(AP) Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, former commander of the aircraft carrier Lexington, and other naval officers conferred with a special prosecutor today as a federal grand jury began investigating publication of so-called "confidential" naval information by three large newspapers.

The newspapers are the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News, and the Washington Times Herald which published the article June 7.

Intense secrecy guarded the inquiry and the only statement from William D. Mitchell, special assistant to the attorney general, directing the investigation, was:

"I will issue no statements at any time. I never tried any of my cases in the newspapers and I am too old to start now. I would like to help you newsmen out but I am afraid you cannot count on me for any releases."

Commander Seligman Consulted

Besides Admiral Sherman, the prosecutor also conferred with Commander M. T. Seligman who is

recuperating from injuries suffered in the Coral sea naval engagement.

"I have nothing to say," Admiral Sherman said on leaving the federal courthouse. Commander Seligman made no statement.

The government declared an article written by Stanley Johnston, Chicago Tribune correspondent, made public confidential information by stating American naval circles knew in advance the strength of Japanese naval forces in the battle of Midway.

The Tribune said Johnston wrote the story on the basis of information he had collected as a witness of the battle of Coral sea from the decks of the Lexington, from discussions with naval men, and from years of personal research into naval questions.

The June 7 article was datelined from Washington and its information was attributed to "reliable sources in the naval intelligence here." The Tribune said that source was given because it felt Johnston was not well enough known then as a naval expert to be authority for the information.

Knox Accused Of Using Post To Aid Paper

Congressman Wants Chicago Tribune's Charge Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—(AP)—Representative Hoffman (R-Mich) urged the House today to order an investigation of charges made by the Chicago Tribune that Navy Secretary Frank Knox "has used his official position for the advantage of his own newspaper published in Chicago."

Knox is president of the Chicago Daily News, Inc.

Hoffman introduced a resolution asking the speaker to appoint a "non-partisan" committee of five representatives to inquire into the charges, which he said the Tribune made after a grand jury investigation had been ordered of a story published by the Tribune and two other papers containing allegedly confidential naval information.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ickes told his press conference today in response to questions that "in my view, the Chicago Tribune was giv-

ing aid and comfort to the enemy."

The interior secretary had been asked by a reporter whether he "believed that at this point, it has been established that the Tribune has given aid and comfort to the enemy," he replied:

"In my view, it has. I am only asked for my own opinion—not only has but is continuing to do it."

When a reporter inquired "how do you feel about the prosecution of the Chicago Tribune?" Ickes said:

"Well, I think that anyone that gives aid and comfort to the enemy, regardless of wealth and standing, or business, or profession, ought to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and I think that particularly we don't want any impression to grow in this country that the little fellow can get soaked and the big fellow can go scot free."

Says Knox Urged Probe

Hoffman said in the House that the grand jury investigation was ordered by Attorney General Biddle on the recommendation of Knox.

The Tribune charge against Knox, Hoffman said, "tends to affect unfavorably the morale of the armed forces of the United States" and "if true demonstrates that Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, is unfit for his office."

The committee would be required to report its findings within sixty days.

In a statement accompanying the resolution, Hoffman also suggested that the attorney general investigate the Tribune charge.

House Votes Early Aid For Soldiers' Kin

Service Men's Allowance Bill Is Revised Despite War Dept. Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Over War Department opposition, the House passed and sent to a less-receptive Senate today legislation empowering the Army and Navy to make benefit payments available immediately to dependents of the nation's service men.

The original Allowance and Allotment Act passed last June provided that payments to dependents start accruing as of June 1 but that actual delivery of checks be withheld until November 1 to allow time to

set up administrative machinery.

The withholding provision, complained Representative Rankin (D-Miss.), sponsor of the legislation passed today, was causing hardships in many needy cases. Rankin's amendment simply made it permissible, not mandatory, for the departments to send out checks immediately.

No Objections

None of the less than thirty House members present objected to the bill, but Representative Eberharter (D., Pa.), who had blocked its consideration last week, served notice that unless checks were distributed at least three or four weeks before the November elections, he would press for another amendment to require them

to be withheld until November 4, the day after election.

Eberharter previously had commented that delivery of the checks on November 1 might lay Congress open to the charge of "playing politics" by having dependents receive them two days before the congressional elections.

War Dept. Opposed

There was no opposition from Acting Majority Leader Cochran (D., Mo.), who earlier this week made public a letter from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson expressing the department's opposition to the Rankin bill and the opinion that November 1 was the earliest practicable date checks could be sent out. Cochran said the Navy Department favored the legislation.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the Military Affairs Committee likewise did not oppose the bill, saying he had come all the way from Kentucky to help get it passed. May said he was aware of high War Department opposition.

Immediate Senate action on the bill was blocked by a threat of opponents to force a quorum call, when there obviously was no quorum present. At the suggestion of Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky) the Senate deferred further consideration until Monday after first approving the measure by a 7 to 5 vote.

Rankin said he felt certain the Senate would pass the bill Monday, although he conceded there might be strong opposition to it.

Congress for some time has been in a virtual recess, with a mutual understanding that no controversial legislation would be considered. The fact that the House acted on the allotment bill today came as somewhat of a surprise but Rankin insisted the legislation was not controversial and did not violate the recess agreement. While 218 House members actually constitute a quorum to do business, fewer than that can pass legislation if no one objects.

Navy to Take Over Struck War Factory

President Issues Order After 1,000 Strikers at General Cable Corp. Bayonne Plant Refuse to Resume Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. (AP)—President Roosevelt ordered Navy Secretary Knox tonight to take over and operate the plant of the General Cable Corporation at Bayonne, N. J.

1,000 Refuse to Resume Jobs

This action followed a vote of a thousand workers at the plant which has orders for cable vital to war operations, to continue a strike which began Monday.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early told reporters:

"The President, at 6 o'clock tonight, signed an executive order directing the secretary of the Navy to take over the plant of the General Cable Corporation, and operate same, at Bayonne, N. J."

The workmen at the plant stopped production, although this step was not ordered by their union, in protest against a decision by the War Labor Board adverse to their demands for a pay increase.

The President issued his executive order after receiving a letter from Vice Chairman George W. Taylor of the War Labor Board, which recited a history of the case. It said that the board, meeting today, had "decided by unanimous vote to notify you of the serious situation which exists at the Bayonne plant of the General Cable company, and respectfully suggest that you proceed with such action as you deem appropriate."

The chief executive's order followed the language of previous ones and provided for termination of government possession and operation of the plant as soon as Mr. Roosevelt determines that it will be "privately operated in a manner consistent with the war effort."

A spokesman for the Navy said

the department "will carry out the President's order and take over the Bayonne plant tomorrow."

The Labor Board's letter said the cause of the strike at Bayonne was "solely a dissatisfaction of the workers with the decision of the National War Labor Board denying them a general wage increase."

Despite pleas of their local officers, members of the local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the AFL, voted overwhelmingly this afternoon, to refuse to return to work, the letter said. The

board said that not only had its chairman, William H. Davis, urged the employees to go back on the job without delay, but also similar pleas were made by President William Green of the AFL and President Edward Brown of the Electrical Workers Union.

'Outlaw' Strikes Assailed
Rep. Cox (D., Ga.) said tonight that "outlaw" strikes must stop. In an address prepared for delivery over CBS, the Georgian said:

"If there are any groups, unions or others in this nation who can by striking impede the production and delivery of war supplies, and if those groups are beyond the control of the leaders, then it is high time, for the sake of the men who are dying on the far-flung battle fronts, and for the sake of the broken hearts of fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and children here at home that such groups be immediately stopped in their tracks."

The leaders of organized labor, Cox said, made a solemn covenant after Pearl Harbor that there would be no more strikes, but since then "more than a million man-days have been lost in war production."

"Faced with these strikes," the congressman declared, "these union leaders have protested that they could not control these striking unions."

"Thus by their own statements, the leaders have convicted themselves of being either unwilling or unable to keep their solemn covenant with the American people and the President."

Strikers Promise To Work for Navy

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—Refusal of 1,000 strikers to return to their jobs at a General Cable Corporation plant in Bayonne brought from President Roosevelt tonight a quick order from the Navy to take over and operate the factory.

Close on his heels came an informal but enthusiastic promise by employees to end the walkout that

had tied up production of cable essential to Army and Navy contracts.

"We'll go to town for the Navy," said one picket.

"Anything for the Navy," chimed in a second.

The War Labor Board high union executives and officials of the plant's local had asked the employees in vain to end their three-day strike, called without union sanction. The strikers reply was an enthusiastic vote to continue the stoppage.

Scheduled for 10 a. m. tomorrow was another meeting of the strikers, and some suggested that the employees would march in a body from the meeting to their jobs. A Navy Department spokesman said in Washington the Navy would seize the plant tomorrow.

"In my opinion," said A. Alfred Fink, counsel for the strikers, "the men will be only too glad to get back to work for Uncle Sam."

Company spokesmen were not available immediately for comment.

Wage Increase Sought

The strike began Monday over failure of the War Labor Board to grant a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase and double pay for vacation periods. At their meeting today, the strikers shouted "Let the government take over" when advised of an announcement by War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis that the use of troops was a possibility.

Fink said 95 per cent of the 700 workers at the meeting voted to continue the strike.

LAD WHO STOLE NAZI FLAG BECOMES FLIER

MIDLAND, Tex., Aug. 13—(AP) Lou Zamperini, who, as a California high school mile runner, nearly provoked an international incident by tearing down a Nazi flag in front of Adolf Hitler's chancellery in Berlin during the 1936 Olympic games, is ready to go back—to tear down the chancellery.

Zamperini was one of a class of Army bombardiers who were graduated today from the Midland Flying school. After the Berlin episode he won fame as a miler at the University of Southern California.

That day in Berlin, Lou shinnied up the flag pole, snatched the swastika banner, and started down when guards began firing at him. The bullets missed and Lou ran concealing the flag just before eight

armed guards seized him.

They took him before General von Fritsch, who got Lou out of the difficulty with the plea that it was just a boyish prank.

Zamperini later met Hitler personally, still later retrieved the flag from the spot where he had cached it, and brought it back to this country. Now 26, he still has the pilfered pennant.

93 Protestant Leaders Ask Axis Defeat

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Aug. 13—Ninety-three Protestant leaders issued a statement today calling aggressively for defeat of the Axis powers because the "Christian concept of man's destiny" was at issue.

Also at stake, said the statement, was the "opportunity for years to come to work toward" a fulfillment of that destiny.

"Victory for the Axis powers," the statement continued, "would bring moral and spiritual disaster for their own people no less than for those of the conquered nations."

Renounce Hatred
While declaring that the United Nations must win this war and totalitarian aggression be destroyed, the Protestant leaders renounced hatred and vengeance for the peoples "who have been caught by the wicked designs of their leaders."

Among the signers were Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, New York city, president of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. J. Harry Cotton, Chicago, president of Presbyterian Theological Seminary; Dr. Stuart Nye Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Boston, of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church; Dr. Luther A. Weigle, New Haven, president of the Federal Council of Churches; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. and many university presidents, including Dr. Harold Dodds, of Princeton.

MARSHALL REJECTS BANKHEAD'S PLAN

Stationing of Northern Negro Troops Only in North Impossible, General Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — (AP) General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, has rejected the suggestion of Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.), that northern negro troops be stationed only in the north to avoid any possible racial difficulties, aides to the Senator disclosed today.

General Marshall said in a letter to the Senator that military policy must dictate the locating of troops, although full consideration is given to the sentiments of civilian communities adjacent to the posts.

Bankhead's letter to the general followed a disturbance involving some negro troops at Jacksonville, Fla.

Marshall said: "The War department has given careful study to the assignment of troops and fully recognizes that harmonious relations between the soldiers at any particular camp and the adjacent civilian population is conducive to high morale and contributes to military efficiency."

"I am convinced however that the only sound basis upon which we can proceed in the prosecution of the war is to station our troops in accordance with the dictates of military necessity. Therefore, while our policy in general is, when practicable, to station northern troops in northern stations and southern troops in the South and also to station colored troops in localities where a commensurate negro civilian population exists, the implementation of the policy must be secondary to military requirements."

G. E. Radio Annoys Berlin

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—Berlin's increased mention of "Radio Schenectady" indicates strong reception in Germany and occupied European countries of broadcasts from here, the General Electric Company said today, in announcing operation of a new 100-kilowatt radio transmitter. Described as "one of the most powerful in the world," the transmitter is now operating full power for WGEO, one of two General Electric international broadcasting stations in Schenectady. The station beams features for American forces in the Pacific and foreign-language programs to Europe and South America.

American Air Transport Exceeds Nazi Achievements, Douglas Says

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Aug. 13

—(AP) The United States is in "a position fully abreast, if not ahead, of Nazi achievements in air transport development," Donald W. Douglas, president of the Douglas Aircraft Company, said in a statement today.

It referred to "discussions with Army officials for additional expansion of facilities to increase the production of combat cargo aircraft," and added:

"Multi-motored American military cargo planes of a type, speed, range, and capacity well advanced, if not beyond, anything the Germans or Japanese possess have

been in quantity production in the Douglas plant for months.

Freight-Car Loads

"Some of these already are delivering freight-car capacities of men and war equipment, completely assembled artillery and trucks, food, and other supplies to the battlefields thousands of miles from sources."

"Douglas C54's, largest four-engined cargo carriers produced in the United States, are moving steadily through Douglas plants and the huge transports are being delivered to the army in ever increasing numbers."

Military versions of the Douglas DC-3, the statement added, have re-

established the Burma road, are carrying a continuous stream of war freight across Africa, and helping maintain the army's air transport service to five continents.

"In a single month Douglas is now turning out this ship in numbers not far from the grand total manufactured for world airlines over a period of seven preceding years," it declared.

"Expanding manufacturing facilities begun months ago by Douglas in other cities will be devoted wholly to mass and speedy production of giant cargo craft whose output will thereby be multiplied over even the phenomenal present production."

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 13—The assignment of Col. Elbridge G. Chapman, Jr., of Arcadia, Cal., to command the Air-Borne Command at Fort Bragg, N. C., in succession to Brig. Gen. William C. Lee, was announced by the War Department today.

General Lee was assigned last week to command the One Hundred and First Air-Borne Division, one of two streamlined and completely air-borne divisions now being organized.

Maj. Gen. C. L. Scott, of Uriah, Ala., who returned recently from a tour of several months of duty in Egypt as an observer, has been assigned to command the Armored Force Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox, Ky., it was announced.

Lawrence Succeeded

He succeeds Brig. Gen. Thompson Lawrence, of New York city, who will remain at Fort Knox as a member of the headquarters staff of the armored force.

Secretary of War Stimson also announced that on a single day recently the War Department contracted for 880,000 trucks and trailers of various types, estimated to cost more than \$1,500,000,000, with forty-one manufacturers receiving awards. Most of the new vehicles will have wood bodies, in place of steel, with an estimated saving of 75,000 tons of steel this year and 350,000 next year.

Fuel Shipping Improved

He also announced the pooling of the army's tank cars to assure more efficient operation of gasoline shipping facilities for military purposes, estimating utility of the cars would be increased by at least thirty per cent.

Specific cars previously were assigned to individual army posts, which sent them to the refineries or loading points only when it was necessary to fill their own requirements for fuel, a method which frequently resulted in an accumula-

Col. Chapman Heads New Air-Borne Command

tion of idle cars.

'Chutists In New Unit
Under the new plan, the cars are assigned to refineries and loading points, or storage centers, so

that they can be sent quickly and directly to various destinations.

The Air-Borne Command at Fort Bragg, organized last March, controls the training and development of air-borne units, including parachute troops.

Colonel Chapman, now at Portland, Ore., was born in Denver, Col., November 20, 1895.

session of the northern Caucasus oil fields of Maikop and Grozny. While these produce only about 15 per cent of Russia's oil and don't provide the supplies he needs, they would be mighty useful. He also would have acquired vast new agricultural regions. Damage done by the Russians could be repaired.

The Turks think that perhaps Hitler will halt his drive and consolidate his gains in the northern Caucasus, to strike southward again in the spring.

If the Russians have to give more ground but can hold approximately on the line of the upper Don, the lower Volga and

stories of air fighting from the warmth of the Equator to the crackling cold of the Arctic.

Delivered Rich Dividends

The vivid account tells how "The Ark" delivered what A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, called "rich dividends" in damage to the enemy before a torpedo from an unseen German submarine sank her Nov. 13, 1941. The booklet was the first of its kind ever issued by the Admiralty.

The Ark's war story began on Sept. 26, 1939, when one of her planes shot down a Dornier flying boat, the first enemy aircraft destroyed in the war by the British. The Ark was then dive-bombed by a Heinkel piloted by Lieut. Adolf Francke who reported he "thought" he had scored a hit.

The German Propaganda Ministry promptly declared the Ark Royal was sunk. The Admiralty denied the report, but Lord Haw-Haw began to interlard his broadcasts with the question: "Where is the Ark Royal?"

Officers on the Ark's bridge had watched Francke's bomb "come wobbling down." One thought it looked like a midget automobile. Another thought it looked more like a London bus. The bomb exploded 30 yards from the port bow.

"The Ark seemed to shake herself and plunged downward and then righted herself," the booklet said. "The only damage was some broken crockery."

From then on the Ark ranged up and down the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean defying bombs and torpedoes and sending out her own planes "like monstrous cards being dealt into the sky" into many actions which now are legendary.

After patrol work in the North Sea, she sailed in October of 1939 as part of the force sent to Free-town and Capetown in South Africa to intercept the pocket battleship Graf Spee. In December, she started for Rio de Janeiro, but turned back when she heard that the Graf Spee had been scuttled.

Took Part in Norwegian Campaign

In March, 1940, after being refitted in England, the Ark sailed for Alexandria but was recalled in April and went to the Norwegian coast to shield British troops at Namsos and Andalsnes.

On June 6, 1940, she lost eight of the 15 Skuas planes, each of which carried a 500-pound bomb to attack the German battleship Scharnhorst in Trondheim harbor.

"There was little laughter in the wardroom or the mess decks that night," the booklet said. "The claim of one and possibly on the Scharnhorst was a full compensation for gallant pilots and heaviest loss the Ark was to know

tion." In July, 1940, the Ark's planes were chosen for the "melancholy action" against the French fleet at Oran where they attacked the battleships Strasbourg and Dunkerque.

Chased Bismarck

One of the most vividly described actions was her part in the chase and sinking of the German superdreadnaught Bismarck in May, 1941. Her Swordfish planes, operating in almost unbelievably bad weather landed on the flight deck "rising and falling 46 feet on occasions." The visibility was so bad that one of the Swordfish pilots by mistake sent a torpedo against the cruiser Sheffield which was shadowing the Bismarck.

The Sheffield narrowly escaped the torpedo and the pilot apologized with the signal: "Sorry for the kipper."

One illustration of the Ark's exploits in the Mediterranean showed her hidden by a cluster of 30 bombs. Admiral Somerville said at the time:

"I thought she was gone. Then we saw the fore end of the flight deck emerge. She came out undamaged with all her guns blazing like a great, angry bee."

Of the sinking of the Ark Royal, the anonymous author of the booklet who was disclosed to be Owen Rutter, sea story writer and son of a Royal Navy officer, said:

"The Germans had sunk the Ark Royal, yet something remains which even they could not sink. x x x That gallant company had been close to death many times and they had reached the peaks of life. Together they created an indestructible fellowship which has become the fellowship of the Ark. x x x Those of the Ark will take it with them in other ships and in other aircraft out to sea and into the sky."

hours, from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m. each day. American Army traffic goes on 24 hours a day and the islanders watch in amazement.

Scenery Impressive

Soldiers from many states are on active duty in the scenic tropical island about 1,000 miles northeast of Australia. They have found it impressive with its warm climate, high mountains, green valleys and palm trees.

The war has brought marked changes to the island—blackouts, prohibition of liquor to soldiers and rationing of gasoline — and just as marked changes in the lives of the soldiers who have gone there.

The business of getting a date with a girl is different from what it was in the United States; the weather is different; the insects are different, and the food is different.

Soldiers fortunate enough to meet some of the comely, dark-eyed French girls find they must obtain permission from the girls' father before they may call on her. Those able to arrange a date may have to bring a friend for the girl's sister or cousin.

Sweethearts Needn't Worry

Some parents believe nuptial arrangements are in order after a young man calls on their daughter two or three times, although the soldiers probably will help to liquidate that custom. Legal restrictions make marriage between local girls and American soldiers next to impossible, so American sweethearts of soldiers in New Caledonia have little to worry about.

New Caledonia was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. It first gained attention as a penal colony. Later valuable minerals were discovered the Societe le Nickel, internationally owned corporation, mined eight per cent of the world's supply of nickel, second only to Can-

we have never seen so many nor such large mosquitoes in our lives. Soldiers are individually equipped with bed and head nets. The frequent, light rainfalls also are an inconvenience, compensated for partly by the beautiful rainbows which follow.

Noumea, the capital, was known as the "Paris of the Pacific," although few soldiers can understand why. There are no night clubs or ballrooms, so the armed forces fall back on occasional movies.

Barefoot Waiters

The soldiers have found lobsters, oysters, crabs, roussette saute (flying fox), bat soup and guava jelly to their liking. In the hotels, Javanese garcons are waiters. These clean, nimble figures quietly move around the tables, are dressed in clean white uniforms, but are barefoot to the last man.

Soldiers also are impressed by the abundance of fresh fruit. Bananas, oranges, coconuts, lemons may be picked off trees or purchased from natives at low cost. The bananas are smaller than those grown in Central America, although just as tasty, and we have learned to eat them green with a little salt added.

Nearly every soldier agrees that most of the canned "GI" food is good, though it does become monotonous at times. Fresh meat was a rarity at first, but now beef is available and the large herds of deer have provided venison steak.

Japs Interned

There were Japanese on the island when war broke out, many of them engaged in retail trades. They have been interned or shipped away.

When the American soldiers miss their families and friends, the customary generosity and hospitality

In the War Zone

No Disaster Yet in Russia
Possibility of One Does Exist

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The Germans continue their advance in the Caucasus, spreading both ways among the rugged northern foothills of the towering mountain range which forms a barrier across the great Caucasian isthmus separating the Black and the Caspian seas.

On the coasts at either end of this mighty barricade comparatively narrow routes lead down into the middle east and some of the world's richest oil fields. The Nazi Genghis Kahn is headed for those coastal routes, which may carry him to a great and perhaps decisive victory—if he can travel them. The fighting is fierce and bloody. The Russians are exacting a terrible price.

The picture isn't a cheerful one from our viewpoint. Still nothing decisive has happened yet despite Adolf Hitler's spectacular victories. So long as the Red fighting machine continues to function as a unit the Russians aren't beaten and Herr Hitler has plenty of trouble on his hands.

May Stop in Caucasus.

Some military observers believe the Nazis have the strength to battle their way down both coastal routes to Batum and Baku. That would be a disaster for the Allies and is a possibility. The situation is serious. Still, there are a good many of us who can't see that such a breakthrough is inevitable. The Russians have a fair chance of keeping the Germans north of the Caucasian Mountain range. That would leave Hitler in pos-

the Caucasus range, they will have saved the day for the Allies. The Reds will have sustained heavy losses in resources, but that's where the United States and Britain step in—we hope and we believe.

British Tell Vivid Story Of The Ark Royal

Famous Plane Carrier in Many Battles Before Being Sunk

By ALFRED WALL

LONDON, Aug. 13. (Wide World)—The German bomb which started Lord Haw-Haw asking "Where is the Ark Royal?" actually did damage to Britain's late and most famous aircraft carrier—it broke some crockery in the galley.

The Admiralty disclosed this in a strikingly written and profusely illustrated booklet "Ark Royal" issued today. It was the brave tale of a happy ship and a valiant crew, full of thrills of the sea and

BY MURLIN SPENCER

Wide World Features

NEW CALEDONIA—The American Army's custom of working all hours of the day and night has New Caledonians baffled, but otherwise inhabitants of the strategic French island in the Southern Pacific and the doughboys from America have "clicked" from the start.

Many French soldiers have virtually adopted certain soldiers, and it is a rare home that has not entertained a soldier for dinner, even though the guests and hosts had a difficult time understanding each other.

But while New Caledonia close their shops and store

New Caledonia Adopts Doughboys

ada's output.

Our first view of the island was the wavering line of mountains and the coral reef. We soon discovered that this new home was a land with a foreign tongue.

Seasons Reversed

Favorable trade winds help to keep the average temperature from 61 to 79 degrees for nine of the 12 months of the year and snow is unheard of. The seasons are reversed from those in the United States.

While malaria is virtually unknown here, we can truthfully say

of the French, as well as of the natives, have done much to make us feel at home. Many a firm friendship has been formed between the soldiers and the New Caledonians, as is evidence by the number of letters being exchanged between them and the soldiers' families in the states.

We all await anxiously the day we victoriously sail for home, but we'll always remember the easy going, comfortable life of the population, the beauty of the country and the friendships we have formed at our wartime home.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NORTHWESTERN FRONT (WHICH MAKE THIRD RUSSIAN, BY EDDY GILMORE) XXX TO LENINGRAD.

-DASH-

THE GERMANS, CLAIMING THE CAPTURE OF ELISTA, AN OBVIOUSLY DANGEROUS THRUST AT ASTRAKHAN ONLY 175 MILES AWAY, ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT GERMAN INFANTRY AND ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE ENGAGED "IN A HEAVY DEFENSIVE STRUGGLE" BOTH TO THE SOUTHEAST AND TO THE NORTH OF RZHEV, 130 MILES NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW.

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SEVENTY-ONE SOVIET TANKS WERE DESTROYED THERE YESTERDAY IN WHAT MUST HAVE BEEN A STRONG MECHANIZED ATTACK BY THE RED ARMY, THE GERMANS SAID. FIFTY-FIVE OF THESE WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR ON THE FRONT OF A SINGLE INFANTRY DIVISION.

SOUTHEAST OF LAKE ILMEN, FARTHER TO THE NORTH, IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED ALSO THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE CONTINUING AGGRESSIVE TACTICS, BUT IT WAS CLAIMED THAT ALL THEIR ATTACKS WERE REPULSED.

ON THE NORTHERN SHOULDER OF THE HUGE GERMAN SALIENT GOUGED DEEP INTO THE CAUCASUS, THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED EVEN HEAVIER SOVIET ATTACKS ABOUT VORONEZH, SAYING THE FIGHTING THERE "INCREASED IN VIOLENCE." YESTERDAY AND THE DAY BEFORE NO FEWER THAN 234 RUSSIAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED THERE, THE GERMANS DECLARED.

-UNDASH-

THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY STILL WERE GAINING GROUND IN THE VORONEZH SECTOR WHERE THEY HAVE MADE NUMEROUS CROSSINGS OF THE DON IN A FLANK THREAT TO THE GERMAN FORCES.

A MIGHTY NEW XXX FIRST GRAF SECOND LEAD.

FM1055AFM

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS--SECOND ADD SOLOMONS X X X IT WAS REPORTED.

THE BOMBING AND STRAFING SILENCED MACHINEGUN NESTS AND DESTROYED A HOUSE, WHILE AUSTRALIAN MOUNTAIN FORCES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LOCAL COMMANDER, WERE CLEVERLY OUT-MANEUVERING THE JAPANESE ON THE GROUND.

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OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE KOKODA AREA BEGAN FRIDAY, THE SAME DAY THAT AMERICAN FORCES CHALLENGED THE INVADERS IN THE SOLOMONS. IN THE OPENING SKIRMISH EIGHT JAPANESE WERE KILLED AND 15 WOUNDED, AND ONE AUSTRALIAN WAS WOUNDED.

ON SUNDAY, THE AUSTRALIANS MADE THRUSTS WITH THREE GROUPS OF THEIR SKIRMISHERS WHO DREW OUT THE JAPANESE AND THEN STEPPED IN BEHIND THEM, CUTTING THEM OFF FROM REINFORCEMENTS FROM BUNA ON THE COAST. IT WAS THEN THAT THE AIRCOBRAS WENT INTO ACTION AND THE JAPANESE WERE FORCED OUT OF THE VILLAGE. AT LEAST 35 JAPANESE WERE KILLED AND MANY WERE WOUNDED.

THE AUSTRALIANS' LAND ATTACK BEGAN WHEN ONE FORCE WAS SENT THROUGH THE JUNGLE TO THE REAR TO CUT OFF THE JAPANESE RETREAT.

IN A SHARP CLASH THIS FORCE FELL UPON A COLUMN MOVING UP TO REINFORCE THE FORWARD JAPANESE AND 20 OR 25 OF THE ENEMY WERE KILLED AND MANY WAR TROPHIES SEIZED.

THE SECOND AUSTRALIAN FORCE THEN ATTACKED KOKODA FROM THE FRONT. AFTER RELIEVING AN AUSTRALIAN PATROL THAT HAD BEEN TRAPPED IN THE BUSH, THIS FORCE ADVANCED FROM TREE TO TREE THROUGH THE RUBBER PLANTATIONS, MOVING AHEAD ONLY A FEW YARDS AT A TIME, AND GAINING BUT

1,000 YARDS IN SIX HOURS. THE MEN EVENTUALLY REACHED THE ENEMY'S DEFENSE POSITIONS AND THEN RETIRED ON ORDER.

MEANWHILE THE THIRD AUSTRALIAN FORCE HAD ALSO MOVED IN BEHIND TO FORM A DOUBLE ROAD BLOCK, AND WHEN THE JAPANESE ADVANCED OUT OF KOKODA TO ATTACK THE FORCE IN FRONT OF THEM THE AUSTRALIANS IN THEIR REAR MOVED INTO THE VILLAGE WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

Rio Add raider
THE SEARCH WAS SAID TO BE UNDER WAY FOLLOWING RADIOED REPORTS LAST MONDAY THAT AT LEAST TWO AND PERHAPS THREE ALLIED MERCHANTMEN HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY AN ENEMY RAIDER AT A POSITION ABOUT 1,000 MILES EAST OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE CRUISERS MAY HAVE PLANES TO AID THEM IN THE SEARCH.

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GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, AUG 13-(AP)-LIEUT. COL. LLOYD LEHRBAS, A MEMBER OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S STAFF, SAID TODAY EVERYTHING POSSIBLE WAS BEING DONE TO LOCATE THE PLANE WHICH DISAPPEARED AUG. 7 EN ROUTE FROM TOWNSVILLE TO PORT MORESBY WITH VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MAN, AS A PASSENGER.

LEHRBAS, HIMSELF A FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT NOW SERVING AS A PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STAFF, WAS IN PORT MORESBY, ALLIED BASE IN NEW GUINEA, WHEN THE PLANE DISAPPEARED IN A STORM.

HE SAID SEARCHING PLANES HAD GONE OUT SEVERAL TIMES OVER THE PROBABLE ROUTE OF THE MISSING PLANE BUT FOUND NO TRACE OF THE AIRCRAFT OR OF ITS OCCUPANTS.

THERE WAS HOPE THAT THE PLANE MIGHT HAVE MADE AN EMERGENCY LANDING IN NEW GUINEA OR ON AN ISLET OFF AUSTRALIA.

30.24 - 18167 30.24 - 18167
BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) AUG. 13-(AP)-GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS CARRIED OUT HEAVY RAIDS BY DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY AND AFTER DARK LAST NIGHT AGAINST RUSSIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES BETWEEN MURMANSK AND THE FINNISH FRONTIER, DNB REPORTED TODAY. AUG 14 1942

(ADVANCE)...LONDON, AUG 13-(AP)-REQUESTS BY THE CIO AND THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR AFFILIATION WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE UNION COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN REFERRED TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A TUC SPOKESMAN SAID: "WE WOULD WELCOME THE PARTICIPATION BY THE CIO AND THE RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS BUT WE FEEL IT IS WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF THE A.F. OF L. TO DETERMINE THE MAKEUP OF AMERICAN REPRESENTATION."

HE EXPLAINED THAT THE BRITISH UNIONS DESIRED TO AVOID BECOMING INVOLVED IN ANY CONTROVERSY BETWEEN UNITED STATES LABOR GROUPS. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE UNION COMMITTEE IS SCHEDULED TO MEET IN THE UNITED STATES SEPT. 23.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG 14-(AP)-WING COMMANDER MAX AITKEN, 32, SON OF LORD BEAVERBROOK, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER FOR HIS SERVICES AS A NIGHT FIGHTER WITH THE RAF. AUG 14 1942

AN UNUSUALLY LAUDATORY CITATION PRAISED HIM AS A "BRILLIANT PILOT AND GALLANT LEADER WHO SET A MOST INSPIRING EXAMPLE."

AITKEN ALREADY HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND RECENTLY WAS GIVEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK WAR CROSS. HE BOASTS A TOTAL OF 12 AIR VICTORIES. ONE NIGHT IN JULY HE BAGGED TWO GERMAN NIGHT RAIDERS AND HIS SQUADRON SHOT DOWN THREE OTHERS.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG 14-(AP)-THE POLISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE DESTROYER KUJAWIAK WAS SUNK WHILE ON CONVOY ESCORT DUTY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN RECENTLY.

IT SAID SHE WENT DOWN WHEN HER DESTINATION WAS IN SIGHT.

THE KUJAWIAK WAS IN A STRONG CONVOY WHICH FIRST WAS ATTACKED FROM THE AIR, IT SAID. THE DESTROYER SHOT DOWN THREE PLANES IN THE FIRST DAY UNDER ATTACK. AUG 14 1942

ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE MINISTRY REPORTED, THE CONVOY ESCORT ENGAGED AXIS CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS AND THE KUJAWIAK "TOOK AN UNUSUALLY ACTIVE PART AND THE ENEMY WAS DRIVEN OFF."

IT WAS ONLY WHEN THE DESTINATION WAS IN SIGHT THAT THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION AND THE DESTROYER LISTED AND THEN SANK.

BY PRESTON GROVER

POONA, INDIA, AUG 13-(AP)-SURROUNDED BY A BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURE TWICE HIS HEIGHT, MOHANDAS K. GANDHI IS TAKING HIS MORNING WALKS AND EATING HIS USUAL SCANTY MEALS--OR AT LEAST THAT'S WHAT THE GUARD OFFICER TOLD ME.

I DIDN'T SEE THE LITTLE INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADER WHOSE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IS CAUSING TROUBLE IN INDIA. GANDHI IS INCOMMUNICADO. THE BARBED WIRE AROUND THE AGA KHAN'S PALACE HERE IS NOT SO MUCH TO KEEP GANDHI IN AS TO KEEP HIS FOLLOWERS OUT.

I DID GET UP TO THE FRONT GATE OF THE PALACE WHERE BRITAIN'S MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM MAN IS HOUSED. BEING LOCKED UP IN THE AGA KHAN'S MARBLE-FLOORED PALACE ISN'T EXACTLY LIKE BEING IN THE COUNTY JAIL HOUSE. IT'S A BIG FOUR-STORY BUILDING OF ORIENTAL CONFECTIONERY ARCHITECTURE.

THE PALACE HAS TWO MAIN APARTMENTS ON THE FIRST FLOOR. GANDHI HAS ONE OF THEM. THE LITTLE LEADER'S OWN THATCH-WALLED COMBINATION OFFICE

AND HOUSE WOULD NOT COVER ONE ROOM OF HIS NEW QUARTERS.

THE ENCLOSURE IS FAR ENOUGH FROM THE PALACE TO LEAVE A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE GARDEN FOR GANDHI AND HIS ASSOCIATES TO EXERCISE IN, THE GUARD OFFICER SAID. BESIDES GANDHI'S WIFE THERE ARE HIS MALE SECRETARY, MAHADEV DESAI, A WOMAN SECRETARY, AND MRS. SARORINI NAIDU, POET AND ONLY WOMAN MEMBER OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY'S CENTRAL WORKING COMMITTEE. AUG 14 1942

MRS. NAIDU, A LIVELY-WITTED WOMAN ABOUT 50 YEARS OLD, CALLS GANDHI "MICKEY MOUSE." WHEN SHE FIRST PULLED THAT, GANDHI DIDN'T KNOW WHAT SHE MEANT. SO SHE GOT A COMIC STRIP TO SHOW HIM.

GANDHI STILL WEARS HIS LOIN CLOTH, THE OFFICER SAID, BUT THE CLIMATE IS SO COOL HERE HE ALSO WEARS A SHAWL.

THE PALACE-PRISON HAS HUGE BALCONIES WHENCE GANDHI CAN LOOK DOWN ON POONA, A TOWN ABOUT 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BOMBAY. BUT POONA ISN'T MUCH TO LOOK AT. IT'S A MILITARY GARRISON TOWN WITH A WAR-BULGING POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 400,000, AND ONLY A SMALL BUSINESS DISTRICT.

IT'S ON THE HOLY BANKS OF THE MUDDY MULLA-MUTHA RIVER, AND WHILE IT'S NOT MUCH TO SEE THERE IS PLENTY GOING ON RIGHT NOW. BIG AND SMALL RIOTS HAVE OCCURRED EVERY DAY SINCE GANDHI BECAME POONA'S MOST NOTED COMPULSORY GUEST. TROOPS ARE STATIONED EVERYWHERE.

TWO WOMEN WATCHING A STREET FIGHT BETWEEN STUDENTS AND POLICE YESTERDAY WERE KILLED. THE WOMEN WERE IN UPSTAIRS WINDOWS LOOKING OUT. POLICE SAID THEIR DEATHS WERE ACCIDENTAL, THE FATAL BULLETS PROBABLY RICOCHETING.

"WE ALWAYS SHOOT LOW ON PURPOSE," THE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT SAID. "SELDOM IS ANYBODY WOUNDED ABOVE THE KNEES." AUG 14 1942

OTTAWA, AUG. 13-(AP)-DURING HER RECENT TRIP TO MURMANSK TO BE TURNED OVER TO RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES, THE CANADIAN ICEBREAKER MONTCALM WAS UNDER NAZI BOMBING ATTACKS FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE

IS BUT ESCAPED DAMAGE AND "ASSISTED IN DOWNING TWO OF THE ATTACKING AIRCRAFT," THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AUG 14 1942

TWO AERIAL TORPEDOES NARROWLY MISSED THE CRAFT.

THE DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT WAS BASED ON A REPORT FROM CAPTAIN FRED S. SLOCOMBE OF TORONTO WHO COMMANDED THE MONTCALM ON HER LONG VOYAGE AND REPORTED BACK TO THE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT ONLY YESTERDAY.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MONTCALM AT THE RUSSIAN PORT WAS ANNOUNCED SOME WEEKS AGO BY THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, AUG 13-(AP)-NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD SAID TODAY THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY HAS ENJOYED GOOD SUBMARINE HUNTING IN RECENT WEEKS, MAINLY ON TRANS-ATLANTIC CONVOY DUTY.

HE EXPRESSED THE VIEW AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WHILE COMMENTING ON A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION FROM A.V. ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY. HE DECLINED TO SAY HOW MANY SUBMARINES WERE SUNK.

MACDONALD SAID THE CANADIAN, UNITED STATES AND BRITISH NAVIES WERE DIVIDING TRANS-ATLANTIC CONVOY WORK ABOUT EVENLY AND THAT THE CANADIANS ALSO WERE CONVOYING NORTH-SOUTH SHIPMENTS TO THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

HE SAID 40,000 SEAMEN ARE IN THE CANADIAN NAVY AND 1,000 NEW MEN WERE BEING ADDED EACH MONTH. THE NAVY HAS BETWEEN 400 AND 500 SHIPS OF ALL TYPES, HAS COMMISSIONED 40 THIS YEAR AND HAS 60 MORE UNDER CONSTRUCTION. IN ADDITION, NEARLY 100 SHIPS ARE BEING BUILT FOR THE BRITISH. MACDONALD SAID SOME OF THESE, PROBABLY MINESWEEPERS AND CORVETTES, PROBABLY WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE U.S. NAVY BY THE BRITISH.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 13-(AP)-CAPT. L. D. MCKINTOSH,

COMMANDER OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER EAGLE, SAVED HIS GOLD-BRAIDED

30.24-18167 30.24-18169
CAP FROM THE SINKING BECAUSE HE KNEW SUCH NAVY RIGGING WAS SCARCE.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY ARTHUR THORPE, REUTERS CORRESPONDENT WHO WITNESSED THE DESTRUCTION.

"AFTER WE REACHED THE RESCUE SHIP, I MET THE COMMANDER," SAID THORPE. "HE WAS WEARING HIS GOLD-BRAIDED CAP. HE SWAM TO A DEBRIS DESTROYER BUT KNOWING THAT GOLD-BRAIDED CAPS WERE SCARCE, HE STUCK TO HIS AND CAME ABOARD WITH HIS ~~OWN~~ CAP JAWED ON FIRMLY." AUG 14 1942

LONDON, AUG. 13 (AP)—ANETA, DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, HEARD THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCE TODAY THAT A GROUP OF SABOTEURS WHO HAD TRIED TO BLOW UP A GERMAN-CONTROLLED RADIO STATION IN THE NETHERLANDS HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

AUG 14 1942 THE GERMANS SAID THE PRISONERS HAD BEEN FOUND IN ~~POSSESSION~~ POSSESSION OF "HIGH EXPLOSIVES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN."

AT THE SAME TIME, GENERAL FRIEDRICH

CHRISTIANSEN, COMMANDER OF GERMAN ~~ARMED~~ OCCUPATION FORCES IN HOLLAND, ~~ANNOUNCED~~ THAT HOSTAGES HAD BEEN TAKEN IN THE VICINITY OF THE RADIO STATION AND THAT THESE WOULD BE SHOT IF IT WERE SHOWN THAT THE POPULATION HAD AIDED THE ~~GERMANS~~ SABOTEURS.

AUG 14 1942

LONDON, AUG. 13 (AP)--THE GERMANS HAVE DEEPENED THEIR OPERATIONAL ZONE ALONG THE BELGIAN NORTH SEA COAST AND PERSONS TRAVELING FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY TO THE COASTAL REGION MUST CARRY SPECIAL PERMITS, THE BELGIAN NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.

sheffield, England, Aug. 13--(AP)--An American firm, British Acheson Electrodes, Ltd., of Rotherham was fined \$1,200 today for transferring to six employees coal which had been obtained for business purposes.

The six employees, charged with receiving coal "contrary to regulations" were fined \$20 each.

Ralph Brown, american managing director of the firm, said he

did not know the transfer was illegal under Britain's rationing regulations. AUG 14 1942 #1

LONDON, AUG. 13--(AP)--BARON WEDGWOOD TOLD THE CHILDA ZIONIST SOCIETY TONIGHT HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE DEFENSE OF JERUSALEM IN JEWISH RATHER THAN BRITISH HANDS.

THERE HAS BEEN A TWO-YEAR DELAY IN PALESTINE, HE SAID, "BECAUSE FIGHTING WAS CONSIDERED A JOB ONLY FOR ~~THE~~ BRITISHERS. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND JEWS WANT TO FIGHT THE AXIS BUT DO NOT HAVE THE ARMS."

AUG 14 1942

MONTPELLIER, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, AUG. 13--(AP)--SIXTY-TWO COMMUNISTS, INCLUDING THE REGIONAL CHIEF OF THE PARTY WHICH IS ILLEGAL IN FRANCE, WERE ARRESTED TODAY IN MONTPELLIER AND ROUSSILLON FOR RE-CREATING THE PARTY AND CARRYING OUT AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN, FRENCH AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. THEY REPORTED THE ROUNDUP WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BROKEN UP THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION FOR THE REGION.

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 13--(ap)--A Norwegian citizen, Paul Krumme, was executed yesterday on sentence by German SS

30.24 - 18191 30.24-18171

police in Norway for anti-german ~~unfriendly~~ activity, it was reported today from Norway.

Despite warnings, Kvam was reported to have continued printing anti-german labels.

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Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 13--(ap)--Army Minister Francis M. Forde said today that three German war prisoners previously reported escaped from a prison camp at Victoria have been discovered ~~back~~ in the camp, weeks after the report of their escape.

The statement of the cabinet member did not make clear whether ~~men~~ had returned to camp or never had been away. Forde said that as a result of inquiries into the reported escapes, three officers of the camp had been retired and 40 guards were being replaced with younger men.

CHUNGKING, CHINA, FRIDAY, AUG. 14--(AP)--BRIG. GEN. CLAUDE L. CHENNAULT, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES IN CHINA, TODAY TOLD THE CHINESE PEOPLE THAT "IN EVER-INCREASING NUMBERS THE ONCE

ALL-POWERFUL WARPLANES OF THE ENEMY ARE BEING SHOT ~~DOWN~~ MERCILESSLY ~~OUT OF THE AIR~~ AND BLASTED ON THE GROUND, AND THIS DESTRUCTION WILL NEVER CEASE UNTIL IT IS COMPLETE."

~~CHENNAULT~~ "TODAY THE JAPANESE BOMBER IS THE HUNTED, NOT THE HUNTER," HE SAID IN A MESSAGE COMMEMORATING CHINA'S AIR FORCE DAY.

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~~THE~~ CHINESE ORGANIZATIONS PLANNED TO DISTRIBUTE PRESENTS TO ~~GENERAL CHENNAULT'S~~ AMERICAN "SKY DRAGONS" ~~FOR~~ IN RECOGNITION OF "THEIR SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS" AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

Montevideo, Aug. 13 ~~Monterrey, Mexico, Aug. 14~~--(ap)--Three Germans, one of them owner of a saloon damaged last Saturday by anti-Nazi demonstrators protesting the sinking of the Uruguayan freighter Maldonado, were arrested today when police found them making bludgeons, presumably for delivery to other Nazis.

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The police said the saloon owner told them the weapons were made "only to defend myself against aggressors."

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AME OF FRIDAY, AUGUST 14)

JAPANESE SEEKING
AMERICAN HAW-HAW

HOPE TO "PERSUADE"
HIM TO VOLUNTEER

MONEY NO OBJECT (\$50)

AUG 14 1942

(EDITOR'S NOTE - BELMAN MORIN, WHO TELLS HERE OF JAPAN'S SEARCH FOR AN AMERICAN LORD HAW-HAW, IS ON HIS WAY HOME ON THE DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE LINER CRIPENHOLM, AFTER MONTHS OF INTERMENT AT SAIGON, INDO-CHINA. HE IS A VETERAN OF YEARS OF TRAVEL AND NEWSPAPER WORK IN THE FAR EAST AND WAS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND WIDE WORLD BUREAU IN TOKYO FROM 1937 TO 1940 WHEN HE WAS GIVEN A ROVING ASSIGNMENT SO THAT HE MIGHT USE HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE ORIENT TO THE GREATEST BENEFIT OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER READERS. HE WAS IN INDO-CHINA WHEN THE WAR CAUGHT HIM.)

BY BELMAN MORIN

(ADVANCE) ABOARD THE LINER CRIPENHOLM, AUGUST 13-(WIDE WORLD)-

THE JAPANESE WANT AN AMERICAN LORD HAW-HAW.

THEY ARE COMING THE FAR EAST FOR A TYPICAL AMERICAN VOICE TO SELL JAPANESE PROPAGANDA TO AMERICAN RADIO LISTENERS IN TYPICAL AMERICAN

PHRASES.

THE SPEAKER WILL BE CALLED UPON TO EMPHASIZE THAT HE IS BROADCASTING VOLUNTARILY, THAT NO FORCE OR COERCION HAVE BEEN USED TO GET HIM BEFORE THE MICROPHONE AND THAT HIS ONLY OBJECT IS TO ACQUAINT THE HOME FOLK WITH "THE TRUE SITUATION" IN THE FAR EAST.

THIS PART -- THE ALLEGED WILLINGNESS -- IS A TENTLE JAPANESE JOKE. FOR INSTANCE:--

AUG 14 1942

IN TOKYO, FIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS, MAE HILL, JOSEPH DYMAN, OTTO WOLSCHEW, ROBERT BELLAIRE AND THOMAS CHRIGHTON, WERE SLUGGED, SLAPPED AND CHOKED WHEN THEY REFUSED TO MAKE ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTIONS FOR RADIO USE ON DESIGNATED JAPANESE PROPAGANDA TOPICS.

IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS RECEIVED SIMILAR "REQUESTS" WHICH WERE TRANSLATED INTO ATTEMPTED FORCE WHEN THEY REFUSED. THE MAJORITY WERE ABLE TO TALK FAST ENOUGH TO ESCAPE BUT A FEW ARE KNOWN TO HAVE MADE RECORDINGS FOR JAPANESE RADIOS.

IN SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, THE PROPOSITION WAS PLACED BEFORE BOTH NEWSPAPER MEN AND CONSULAR OFFICERS INTERNED THERE.

IT WAS BROUGHT TO ME AS "A PEACE PROJECT." WOULD I BROADCAST JAPAN'S DESIRE FOR IMMEDIATE PEACE WITH THE UNITED STATES? AT THAT TIME JAPANESE ARMS HAD TAKEN THE PHILIPPINES, MALAYA, BURMA, THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG. MAYBE THE JAPANESE WOULD HAVE LIKED TO CEASE FIRING.

IT WAS SUFFICIENTLY CRUDE AND BLATANT TO BE INTERESTING. I ASKED FOR DETAILS. THE JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE GAVE ME A LIST OF PREPARED TOPICS TO BE PHRASED IN HOMELY LITTLE CHATS FOR AMERICAN

30.24 - 18173

30.24 - 18173

RADIO LISTENERS. WORD FOR WORD, THE FIRST THREE WERE:

FIRST, JAPAN'S ARMED MIGHT MAKES FURTHER OPPOSITION USELESS.

SECOND, AMERICANS IN THE ORIENT ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE INEFFICIENCY OF THEIR GOVERNMENT.

THIRD, WHY AMERICA AND BRITAIN CAN'T WIN.

WHEN I SUGGESTED THAT, FOR AN AMERICAN, SUCH TALK WAS SEDITIONARY IF NOT DOWNRIGHT TREASONABLE, THE CELEBRATED JAPANESE "PERSUASION" BEGAN.

AUG 14 1942

MONEY, THEY SAID, WAS NO OBJECT -- "MAKE YOUR OWN FIGURE." BESIDES, TOKYO WOULD TAKE ME STRAIGHT TO ITS BOSOM. EVERY LUXURY COMFORT AND ENTICEMENT THE HEART MIGHT DESIRE WOULD BE PROVIDED. I SAID I THOUGHT LUXURIES WERE A LITTLE SCARCE IN JAPAN AND UNPATRIOTIC ANYWAY.

THE CHEERFUL ATMOSPHERE OF OUR LITTLE CONFERENCE SUDDENLY EVAPORATED. THEN AN OFFICER SAID, "OF COURSE, WE HAVE OUR OWN METHODS OF FORCING YOU TO UNDERTAKE THIS WORK.

THIS WAS NOT SO GOOD. KID GLOVES SELDOM ARE USED IN JAPANESE PRISONS. LATER THEY THREATENED TO REFUSE TO EXCHANGE ME ON THE GROUNDS OF ESPIONAGE PRIOR TO THE WAR.

"SO YOU MIGHT AS WELL WORK FOR US AS TO SPEND YOUR TIME IN PRISON," THEY SAID.

THEY ALSO SOUGHT TO COERCE THREE CONSULAR OFFICERS: SIDNEY BROWNE, OF BALTIMORE; OLIVER CLUB, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND KINGSLEY HAMILTON, OF WOOSTER, OHIO. THE ANGLE THE JAPANESE USED

WITH THEM WAS THAT AMERICAN DIPLOMATS IN THE FAR EAST HAD SANCTIONED SUCH TALKS. AN OFFICER BLANDLY ASSERTED THAT EVEN AMBASSADOR GREN IN TOKYO HAD BEEN ON THEIR AIRPLANES--A COMPLETE UNTRUTH.

THE JAPANESE MAY FIND THEIR AMERICAN MOUTHPIECE. IF THEY DO, LISTEN--AND PITY THE PERSON WHO IS SPEAKING. AUG 14 1942

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, AUG. 14..SENT AUG. 12.)

Leave

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U.S. Consolidates Solomon Gains; Convoy Fights Its Way to Malta; Nazis Advance Toward Stalingrad

Japanese Convoy Is Hit Again

Allied Bombers Attack
Warships, Transports
4th Time in 2
Days.

CONTROL OF AIR
HELD BY ALLIES

Consolidation of Marines'
Beachheads 'Proceed-
ing Satisfactorily,'
Navy Announces.

By Richard L. Turner
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—
(AP)—American fighting men,
though still in the thick of
heavy combat, tonight had
obviously taken a firm and
perhaps winning grip upon
the Solomon Islands.
The Navy, given to reticence and understatement,
announced that the "task of
consolidating" the beach
heads seized and held by the
Marines was "progressing
satisfactorily."
Naval units, it said, were

protecting the communication
lines and escorting supply
vessels to the forces of oc-
cupation.

Marines Strongly Entrenched
"United States Army and Allied
shore-based aircraft," it added, "are
continuing to attack Japanese air
bases and ship concentrations in
enemy held harbors."
There were additional indications
that American and Allied forces
held the important advantage of
superiority in the air.

Flying fortresses and fast attack
bombers of General Douglas Mac-
Arthur's Australian Command were
keeping up on incessant attack up-
on Japanese bases from which re-
inforcements might be sent to the
Solomons. At MacArthur's head-
quarters, it was said that these
planes were battering a Japanese
naval convoy bound for the scene
of the fighting.

From Sydney, Australia, an Eng-
lish war correspondent cabled word
to his London paper, the Evening
Star, that the Americans had won
the first stage of the battle for the
Solomons.

American Marines, he said, were
so strongly entrenched at Tulagi,
a major point of attack, that only the
"heaviest reinforcements" could
dislodge them.

Says Japs Accepting Challenge
The fighting would continue for
weeks, he predicted, asserting that
the Japanese had accepted the
American challenge and apparently
were prepared to risk the results
of a big naval action, in the effort
to hold the Solomons.

Although not conclusive, the
news was all good from this new
theatre of active warfare, this first
big offensive of the United States
and the United Nations, in the
broad Pacific war area. Many gru-
elling rounds lay ahead, but it
seemed evident that in the early
fighting the Americans had won.

Only the barest details were
available, but every one of them
emphasized the fact that in attack-
ing the Japanese positions in the
Solomons, the United Nations had
begun an important offensive in the

south Pacific area.

Jap Fleet May Fight
It was, moreover, an offensive
which held possibilities of drawing
main units of the Japanese fleet,
its fighting edge already dulled by
the battles of the Coral Sea and
Midway Island, into decisive ac-
tions.

There seemed no doubt, at any
rate, that neither side could lose
the developing battle, ashore, at sea
or in the air, without tremendous
losses of both personnel and equip-
ment.

In addition, the outcome will de-
termine whether the Japs continue
to hold island bases from which
they could strike at New Zealand or
whether the United Nations shall
seize the first group of stepping-
stone assault islands, intended to
lead eventually to Japan itself.

The first objective of the attack,
Admiral Ernest J. King, command-
er in chief of the United States
Fleet, said several days ago, was to
expel the Japanese from the Tulagi
area. Beyond that, he added, sig-
nificantly, there was a plan to use
the Solomons for "our own pur-
poses."

Navy's Announcement
The Navy's statement tonight
was that:
"The task of consolidating the
shore positions now held by

United States Marines in the Sol-
omon Islands is progressing sat-
isfactorily.

Naval units are engaged in pro-
tecting our lines of communica-
tions and escorting supply vessels
to our occupying forces.

"United States Army and Al-
lied shore-based aircraft are con-
tinuing to attack Japanese air
bases and ship concentrations in
enemy held harbors."

The Sydney correspondent said
that:

"The Americans have or soon
will have complete control of Tu-
lagi Island."

At MacArthur's headquarters, it
was said that Army planes were
combining the seas from Timor to
New Britain for enemy ships bent
upon reinforcing the Japanese in

the Solomons area. Yesterday, these
sources said, the Army planes
fought their way through a strong
screen of Japanese zero fighters
to attack enemy warships and
transports in New Guinea waters.

While the MacArthur head-
quarters was disinclined to go into
details, their comments added to
the general impression that Jap-
anese shipping over a wide area
north of Australia was converging
upon the battle zone.

First Stage of Battle Won, London Is Told

LONDON, Aug. 14—(AP)—The Syd-
ney correspondent of the Evening
Star cabled today that the Ameri-
cans had won the first stage of the
battle of the Solomons and that the
marines were entrenched so firmly
at Tulagi that the Japanese could
dislodge them only by bringing up
the "heaviest reinforcements."

He predicted the action would
continue for weeks.

The Japanese have accepted the
American challenge and apparently
are prepared to risk a big naval
action to hold the islands, the
correspondent said.

"The Americans have or soon

will have complete control of Tu-
lagi Island," the report said.

The Star correspondent said the
Americans may have gained control
of the Guadalcanal airfield and
strategic points on nearby Florida
Island.

Bombers Again Pounce On Japanese Convoy

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S
HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Sat-
urday, Aug. 15 (AP)—Allied heavy
bombers bent on checking Japanese
reinforcements to the Solomons
where U. S. Marines have driven
wedges into three enemy positions
yesterday pounced on a small Jap-
anese convoy off New Britain to
the northwest, a communique an-
nounced today.

An Allied spokesman said this es-
corted convoy was the same which
had been attacked three times
Thursday by the airmen protecting
the flank of Vice Admiral Ghorm-
ley's invasion forces in the Solo-
mons.

AUG 15 1942
The results of the attack were
not observed because of bad weath-
er, but Allied airmen shot down
two more escorting Japanese fight-
er planes and damaged three others
in the latest foray.

While there was no official ex-
planation of the destination of the
Japanese convoy which includes
transport ships, the communique
indicated it was bound in an east-
erly direction toward the Solo-
mons. Yesterday's communique had
placed the convoy in the New
Guinea area which is west of New
Britain.

Rabaul on the northeastern end
of New Britain is a big Japanese
South Pacific invasion base whence
supplies and troops have been dis-
patched to the Tulagi area in the
southeastern Solomons.

"Allied heavy bombers attacked
a small escorted enemy convoy," the
communique related. "Bad weather
conditions hindered observation of
results."

"Six Zeros (Japanese fighters) en-
deavored to intercept. Two were
shot down and three damaged. Our
formation received slight damage
and minor casualties, all our air-
craft returning to base."

The ground position in the Ko-
koda area, 60 miles east of the Al-
lied base of Port Moresby in New
Guinea, was about the same, an
Allied spokesman said.

Japanese and Allied patrols had
minor skirmishes there, and Ko-
koda's airdrome still was "A no
Man's Land," he said.

Aside from the announcement in
Washington that U. S. Marine and
naval-air action was "progressing
satisfactorily" in the Solomons
there was no official word here of
that theatre.

Radio Reports Called Guesswork

Informed sources said press and
radio reports from Australia pur-
porting to give specific details of
the battle were largely guesswork.
Since the offensive erupted a week
ago, the Australians and General
MacArthur have released no news
on the ebb and flow of the battle.
All statements have come from
Washington or Pearl Harbor, head-
quarters of Admiral Chester W.
Nimitz, commander of the Pacific
fleet.

Close as the Solomons are to
Australia and vital as they are to
strategy in the South Pacific, the

operations there are not MacAr-
thur's show and the general has
confined his reports to the im-
portant but supporting action of
American and Australian airmen
under his command.

Japs Claims 35 Allied Ships Sunk

(Japan yesterday issued a re-
vised and wholly unconfirmed
claim that 35 Allied warships and
transports were sunk and five
damaged. Imperial headquarters in
Tokyo said 13 British and American
cruisers, nine destroyers, ten
transports and three submarines
were destroyed along with 58 Al-
lied planes. A cruiser, transport
and three destroyers were said to
have been damaged. The Japanese
acknowledged the loss of 21 "sui-
cide" planes and slight damage to
two cruisers.)

Since the first U. S. offensive of
the war was launched in the jungle-
clad southeastern Solomons, planes
of the Southwest Pacific Command
have kept an incessant attack on
Japanese island bases from which
the enemy could send reinforce-
ments.

MacArthur's planes also were
combining the island-studded seas
from Timor to New Britain for en-
emy shipping, assembling or mov-
ing, to support their garrisons at-
tacked on Tulagi, Florida and
Guadalcanal Islands.

The huge bombers fought their
way Thursday through a strong
screen of Japanese Zero planes to
deliver three daylight attacks on
enemy warships and transports in
New Guinea waters. In fights to
reach their targets, the Allies shot
down three Zeros and damaged
three others. The action against the
Japanese was reported continuing
tonight.

The assault followed three suc-
cessive days of pounding at Jap-
anese warships and supply vessels
off Timor and in the Banda Sea
west of New Guinea.

The report from headquarters
did not give the destination or di-
rection of any of the attacked
vessels, but the mere reports of
Allied aerial operations indicated
Japanese shipping was on the move
toward the Solomons over a wide
area in waters north of Australia.

The Australian mainland has had
two weeks of respite from Jap-
anese bombing. This suggested that
the full force of the enemy's air
power in this theatre either had
been immobilized by attacks on
airdromes or had been concen-
trated to parry the American on-
slaught in the Solomons.

Allies Broaden Battle Area in Far Pacific: Japs Say 23 Ships Sunk

Gen. MacArthur's Head-
quarters, Australia, Aug. 14
—(AP)—The battle of the
Solomon islands exploded over
a broadening area of the South
seas today with Allied bomb-
ers blasting away at Japanese
warships and transports ap-
parently trying to reinforce
garrisons hurled out of three
coastal areas by United States
Marines.

Allied Flying Fortresses and
medium bombers caught the ene-
my vessels in New Guinea waters,
west of the Solomons, yesterday
and drove home three separate at-
tacks, a headquarters communique
reported. Bad weather prevented
the pilots from observing the full
extent of the damage.

news of the land fighting still
was meager as the battle of the
Solomons entered its second week,
and Washington's navy communi-
que said only that operations were
continuing.

Informed military sources char-
acterized as largely guesswork
press and radio reports emanating
from Australia purporting to give
specific details of the battle's
progress. From the first, General
MacArthur and the Australians
have carefully avoided releasing in-
formation or commenting on the
tide of battle 1,100 miles off the
Australian coast.

May Be Telling Blow

There was every indication,
nevertheless, that the first Allied
offensive of the war had now grown
into a clash of major proportions—
one which might alter the whole
course of the Pacific struggle.

Jap Claims Are Unconfirmed

(The Japanese reported — without confirmation from any Allied source—that their forces in the Solomons action had sunk 13 British and American cruisers, nine destroyers, 10 transports and three submarines; had damaged one cruiser, three destroyers and one transport; and shot down 58 planes. Japanese losses were given as two cruisers slightly damaged and 21 planes lost. U. S. Admr. Ernest J. King announced last Monday that Allied losses then included a cruiser sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and a transport damaged.)

The headquarters communique said that during the first of yesterday's attacks on the Japanese ships off New Guinea, six Japanese Zero fighters challenged a flight of Flying Fortresses and that two enemy craft were shot down and three damaged.

Seven Zeros engaged medium bombers in the second attack and one of the enemy fighters was destroyed. The third Allied attack was carried out without interference.

All the Allied planes returned to their bases, but some sustained damage.

The Japanese vessels attacked in New Guinea waters presumably were heading toward the Solomons from Salamaua, their chief base in New Guinea, or from Rabaul or Gasmata, in New Britain. The latter are some 700 miles northwest of the Tulagi area, where the Marines landed on three islands in the southeastern Solomons last Friday, and Salamaua is about 850 miles to the west.

Previously Pounded

All three of the enemy-held ports have been pounded during Allied aerial assaults which started against Japanese communications and reinforcement bases simultaneously with the attack on the Solomons.

Heretofore the attacks have been for the most part on the port installations and airdromes, but with the latest assaults the action has moved eastward, out to sea.

Four Japanese ships were left sinking or in flames in a Wednesday attack on Rabaul, and some 2,000 miles farther to the west Allied bombers earlier sank a merchantman and damaged two other ships, one of them a destroyer.

Unofficial reports here said the marines were striking deeper into the jungles after wresting beachheads from the Japanese on the three islands—believed here to be Florida, Guadalcanal and Malaita.

Jap Claims

Allies Lose 32 Ships, 3 Subs Off Solomons

New York, Aug. 14—An Imperial Headquarters communique today broadcast from Tokyo and recorded by the Associated Press listening post, said that Japanese naval forces in the battle of the Solomon Islands had sunk thirteen British and American cruisers, nine destroyers, three submarines and ten transports. (These figures were without confirmation from any source. The Tokyo communique omitted mention of land fighting in the Solomons.)

The war bulletin said that in addition one cruiser, three destroyers and one transport were severely damaged.

"Two Jap Cruisers Damaged"

It said that two Japanese cruisers were slightly damaged but remained in commission.

Twenty-one Japanese planes were stated to have been lost in suicide dives by their pilots onto their objectives.

The Allied vessels listed as sunk were said to include a United States cruiser of the Wichita type (9,324 tons), five United States cruisers of the Astoria type (9,375-

9,950 tons), a United States cruiser of the Omaha type (7,050 tons), two British cruisers of the Australia type (10,000 tons), a British cruiser of the Achilles type (7,030 tons), a British A class cruiser of undeterminable category and two B class cruisers of unascertainable type.

Others Not Identified

The destroyers, submarines and transports reported sunk were not identified as to nationality, nor were the other vessels listed as damaged.

The communique said that the Japanese shot down forty-nine fighters and nine fighter bombers.

Domei explained that the unidentified battleship reported as sunk in last Sunday's communique had been found to be a cruiser of

the Achilles type and was so listed in today's announcement.

One U. S. Cruiser Sunk

A statement last Monday by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of all American naval operations, reported the loss of one American cruiser and the damaging of two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport.

Japanese defending forces at that time were stated to have suffered a "large number" of planes destroyed and surface units put out of action.

The information then as to both American and enemy losses was incomplete, the statement said.

The new Tokyo statement both revised and increased the claims made in a special Japanese communique last Sunday.

At that time it was asserted in Tokyo that the Japanese navy had sunk one battleship of unknown type, seven cruisers, four destroyers and more than ten transports and had heavily damaged three cruisers, at least two destroyers and "more than one transport." That communique also stated that two Japanese cruisers had been damaged but were able to continue fighting.

ALEUTIANS THREAT OF FOE MINIMIZED

"If We Needed Kiska We Could Take It," Says Naval Officer Just Back From Area

U. S. READY FOR ATTACK

Japanese "Due for Surprise" if They Try Major Action in the Northern Theatre, He States

PEARL HARBOR, Aug. 14 (AP)

The Japanese "have a toehold as a potential threat" in the Westernmost Aleutians, but the situation there "is not serious," a ranking United States naval officer who returned recently from that area, said here today.

The main concentration of enemy forces was in the Kiska area, 600 miles west of Dutch Harbor, he asserted. The Japanese might have 10,000 troops in the Kiska area, but they faced difficulty digging in, as that requires dynamiting.

"While I can not discuss strategic operations," said the officer, "I might say if we needed Kiska we could take it. Offensive operations always are costly against a defended position."

The name of the officer can not be disclosed for security reasons. His comment was made in the first official interview here with a participant in the Aleutians fighting.

"If the Japanese try for a major attack they are due for a surprise," said the officer.

Harassing Attacks Seen

The impression given was that operations are to be conducted so as to make it as costly as possible for the Japanese to maintain their hold. Harassing attacks probably would be made to prevent development of the area, at the same time inflicting heavy losses of men and equipment on the enemy with minimum losses to the attacking forces.

Weather conditions were described as forcing both sides to resort to operations of stealth, taking advantage of brief lifts in the fogs.

"The conditions in the Aleutian area," said the officer, "are beyond comparison with anything I know, including the fall and winter in the North Sea or the English Channel, or even the thick conditions off Newfoundland and Greenland. In a recent 30-day period there were only three days when you could see

the horizon. Both sides have exact knowledge of conditions existing there by long experience, but that doesn't seem to help much. I have roamed all up and down the Aleutian chain in continuous, thick weather.

"The bombardment force which recently moved toward Kiska got close to the beach with the weather so thick and foggy our ships alongside each other could hardly see

blinker lights. We couldn't see the results of our shooting.

"Bombardment planes go out with weather reports of workable visibility but after proceeding encounter weather that absolutely defeat the purposes of the mission. Aircraft operations are tough. The planes may get above the fog and navigate with celestial observation, with some help from a visible mountain peak over the fog bank, but the objectives are entirely hidden.

"Fog conditions change to gales in September and October and the temperature drops to zero with snow squalls.

"There were Japanese plane carriers up there in June during the initial attack but they found Dutch harbor defenders alert. If any carriers sought to operate up there now, they would find it extremely difficult to get back because they would be highly vulnerable under the weather conditions."

ARMY'S HESITANCY COSTLY IN ALASKA, MAGNUSON SAYS

AUG 15 1942
Delay Permitted Jap Carrier to Escape House Military Leader Charges.

U. S. Forces Ready to Pulverize Enemy at Kiska, He Believes.

SEATTLE, Aug. 14—(AP) Rep. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) asserted today, upon his return from an inspection of Alaskan military bases, that Japanese surface forces, including an aircraft carrier, which attacked Dutch Harbor in early June escaped possible annihilation because of a "temporary and unfortunate failure of Army and Navy coordination at the time."

"Failure on the part of one Army command to interpret liberally standing naval orders regarding enemy contact resulted in a delay which gave the enemy an opportunity to remove itself," said the Congressman who returned recently from active sea duty as a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

Army Notified of Carrier

"The Army command was located within operating distance of the Japanese task force," Magnuson told interviewers. "I have information that it was notified soon after the Dutch Harbor attack that Navy PBV's had a Japanese carrier under continual observation, and that they were waiting for the arrival of Army land-based aircraft to make the kill."

"The Army command, however, believed its orders were not sufficiently broad to warrant sending out a bombing force at this phase of the battle without definite directions."

"As a result, Army planes remained on the ground, and before naval authorities could straighten the matter out, the Japs had slipped away from observation."

"Later, the Army did succeed in making contact, but not under as favorable circumstances as they might have found if the response had been earlier."

Command Relieved

The Congressman said he understood "this particular Army command has been relieved."

"I am glad to say," he continued, "that there is no possibility of this happening again, and no one has done more to prevent this happening again than the Army high command in Alaska itself. I think they'd welcome a Japanese task force at this stage of the game."

Magnuson said the Navy was in charge in the Aleutians and "Army commanders are now working in the closest cooperation with naval authorities. The Naval command itself has been greatly strengthened with new blood and experience."

Communications are now better, our bases are rounding rapidly into shape, and all the time I was there I heard the word 'defense' repeated once."

"Serious Not Alarming"

His five-day visit to Alaska, Magnuson said, left him "feeling the war situation in Alaska is serious

but not alarming."

"I'm convinced the military plan is to pulverize Kiska out of commission, or take it by invasion before winter," he said.

"The Jap invasion of the Aleutians is a scandal of the war. But, in one way, the Jap capture of Kiska helped us. It concentrated Jap forces we never would have been able to get otherwise."

Eight Destroyers Sunk

"Our subs sank seven or eight destroyers; our planes got ships in the harbor."

He said he saw no Japanese invasion threat, "but the Aleutians could serve as stepping stones for air raids on interior Alaska and the Pacific northwest," and that "air power—and more air power—is needed to smash the Nipponese from the islands."

However, said the Congressman, "at the rate the Navy and Army are moving in Alaska, the United States clearly is thinking in terms of offensive and not defensive warfare. There are plenty of troops in Alaska, in fact the military authorities want to go back Kiska by invasion."

"What is needed now is more airplanes. The PBV's are being used for dive bombing, patrol, and everything else. With one or two aircraft carriers and a lot of fast planes, we could pulverize Kiska into nothing."

Unified Command

Magnuson, member of the House Naval Affairs committee, said "we don't need to worry about the unified command. Alaska's got it. I found Navy and Army commanders even rooming together and eating together. They are in constant conference."

"But I wish the Navy at Washington, D. C., would announce its commander in Alaska. The name of this man would be a wonderful stimulant and morale builder."

Magnuson said that when he reached Alaska, a Navy task force was shelling Kiska, but "we don't know exactly what damage was done. Before an attack the PBV's fly over and count the installations firing at them. After the attack, they fly over again to see if there are fewer installations firing at them. They're just human targets."

Aviation Emphasized

The Congressman said he noted

at every gathering of Army and Navy, when the action of the day was discussed, "the question foremost always was aviation. They asked 'what did we do today with aviation?' or 'what couldn't we do today because of the lack of aviation?'"

And the only differences he noted between Army and Navy authorities was over aerial bombing.

"The Army wants to stay up 20,000 and 25,000 feet," said Magnuson. "That's all right for bombing big industrial areas, but it won't work on the rocks and snowfields of Alaska. They never know what they hit. The Navy wants the Army bombers to come down to 10,000 feet or less. It's a friendly difference."

Things Moving Fast
"Things are moving fast in Alaska, and the desk-sitters and men who stand still are being passed by. What a difference than when I was there a year ago!"

Magnuson said American losses had been heavy but added "more crashes have occurred from blind flying than because of Jap shooting ability."

"Weather is a war weapon, and the Japs have the best of it. The fog blows from west to east."

"I flew over the mountains where wreckage of our planes could be seen. But I also had the satisfaction of seeing a Jap Zero plane which had crashed. It was in such shape that it will be of immeasurable benefit to us in studying Jap aviation."

Navy Ingenious
The Navy, he asserted "is using some of that ingenuity that we must admit the Japs are showing. The other day they slapped an ensign's uniform on an old fishboat character at Kodiak. Now he's telling them how to navigate the fog banks off the Aleutians."

Magnuson visited Alaska with Artemus Gates, Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air, and Rep. Lyndon Johnson (D-Texas), who was with General MacArthur in Australia, one of President Roosevelt's military observers.

Seven Enemy Seaplanes Wrecked
SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP).—Seven large anchored Japanese seaplanes were destroyed in one attack by big Army amphibian planes operating in the Aleutian area under "seemingly impossible" weather conditions, Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, reported today.

The Consolidated Aircraft Corporation's famous flying boats, commonly known as Catalinas, have been used in modified dive-bombing and strafing attacks on Japanese installations on Kiska Island, Admiral Towers said in a communication to Harry Woodward, president of Consolidated.

Army Flier, Ankle Broken, Hikes 10 Days Over Alaska Mountains

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP) Capt. Edward Clark of Omaha, Neb., today told of walking with a broken ankle for 10 days over Alaskan mountains after his bomber had crashed.

The army plane rammed into a peak of the Aleutian range June 1 during a severe storm. Capt. Clark suffered an ankle fracture, his copilot, Second Lieut. Joe Donaldson, 22, of Rosebud Tex., suffered a compound break of the leg, and two enlisted men were cut and bruised.

The four spent the first two days after the accident attempting to care for their injuries. Donaldson's leg was splinted with boards from the plane's windows and bound with parachute cord. He was placed in a sleeping bag and covered with a parachute to prevent him from freezing.

Then the two enlisted men set out for help. After five days of waiting Capt. Clark, 24, bound his broken ankle tightly and decided to try to reach the shoreline.

"Five days of waiting and wondering like that is five weeks," Clark said in an interview. "We just sat. Being hurt, we didn't feel like doing anything else. We were running fevers and delirious, seeing platters of food and hearing people talk to us."

Making his way across ice and jumping crevasses, cutting footholds down precipitate mountain walls, swimming streams, sliding down glaciers with the sleeping bag as a toboggan, the injured captain got below timberline in three days. Then he followed streams leading down to a valley. Seven more days and he stumbled into a fishermen's cabin.

Searchers located Donaldson and the enlisted men had meanwhile gotten through.

U. S. BOMBERS HIT BRIDGES IN BURMA

Force in India Also Bars Airport to Japs.

New Delhi, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The United States Army Air Forces announced today a continued series of bombings in Burma that had destroyed two railroad bridges and was keeping the Japanese from using the Myitkyina air base.

The announcement said: "Successful continued operations keeping Japanese aircraft from Myitkyina air base have been carried out."

"On August 2 reconnaissance revealed the enemy-held air base still was in unusable condition."

"On that day a medium bomber scored a direct hit dead center on a railroad bridge south of Wuntho. Both spans were seen to fall into the river, completely destroying the bridge."

"Another medium bomber dropped several bombs on docks and warehouses at Katha."

"On August 6 our medium bombers attacking Mogaung met with anti-aircraft fire over the town."

"On August 8 a single medium bomber secured a direct hit, destroying a railroad bridge between Tausui and Pinbaw, southwest of Mogaung."

"In all these operations we sustained no loss in planes or personnel."

Lieut.-Col. Frank Dorn of San Francisco, aid to Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, was awarded the Silver Star today for gallantry in action in Burma last April.

The citation said that on April 23 during an attack by the Chinese 200th Division on Japanese positions at Taunggyi, Col. Dorn voluntarily exposed himself to great danger in front lines which were under severe enemy fire.

Japanese Repelled at River
CHUNGKING, Aug. 14 (AP).—Two hundred Japanese were killed or wounded and several light Japanese vessels sunk on Aug. 7 when an enemy force tried to cross the Wu River, south of Tsingtien, in Chekiang Province, the Chinese high command announced today.

The enemy suffered another 300 casualties in a clash north of Lungyu, also in Chekiang, the communique added. In Kiangsi Province the Chinese advanced slightly toward a position north of Kweiki, it was said.

Police Shoot 8 As Disorders Resume in India

Calcutta Demonstrators Cut Telephone Wires, Attack Street Cars.

BOMBAY, India, Saturday, Aug. 15 (AP).—Fight demonstrators were wounded today when police fired into a crowd of demonstrators in Calcutta, ending a period of quiet in the All-India Congress party's campaign for independence for India.

The demonstrators in India's great eastern city interfered with street car service, cut telephone wires and smashed fire alarm boxes.

Mounted police dispersed a crowd at Rajkot which attempted to picket the secretariat of the Western India States Agency.

Delhi Quiet.
Delhi was quiet but two big textile mills and one flour mill still were closed.

Before the latest flare-ups, Mohandas Gandhi's campaign for immediate independence had slowed almost to a standstill last night, with evidence of a quiet boycott against British rule.

The firm measures of the British government in India had quieted the initial outbreaks so effectively that some Indians and newspapers like the Bombay Chronicle suggested yesterday that the time had come for the government to negotiate a settlement. The government gave no sign of taking such a step.

QUIET BOYCOTT BEGINS IN INDIA

Terrorism Dies Down in All Parts of Country.

Bombay, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Evidence of a quiet but troublesome boycott by the All-India Congress in its campaign for independence appeared today as rioting and terrorism died down throughout the disturbed sub-continent.

Bombay cotton mills where work was interrupted by strikes at the start of Mohandas K. Gandhi's campaign were reported working with larger shifts.

Evidence of a boycott was most pronounced in such commodity markets as rice and wheat. The markets remained open, but actual buying and selling was markedly reduced.

Such Congress leaders as remained out of jail predicted that workers leaving the riot-troubled cities would soon spread the mass non-co-operation movement in the villages.

Bombay Is Quiet.
Order prevailed in Bombay, but there were outbreaks on the other side of the Indian Peninsula in the Madras area. Four persons were killed there in a stubborn attack on a railway station in which several passenger cars were burned after travelers had been evicted. Some telephone and telegraph lines were pulled down.

Some Indians and some newspapers such as the Bombay Chronicle suggested that the time had come for the Government to consent to negotiate a settlement, but there was not the slightest indication of such a move in the capital of New Delhi.

Reports continued to come in of casualty totals from outbreaks in scattered sections earlier this week. An official compilation from Old Delhi said 40 persons had been killed and 55 injured in disturbances there between Tuesday and this morning.

One by one, mills and factories were reported reopening in Bombay, which had been the scene of the most turbulent outbreaks since Sunday. Even in the most-feared evening hours yesterday Bombay remained relatively quiet and there were no reports of casualties. New Delhi, another trouble center, also was reported quiet but tense.

With armed British security forces still patrolling and the police and troops acting swiftly and firmly, however, there was some sporadic street fighting and vandalism elsewhere in the vast sub-continent.

One Killed at Dacca.

At Dacca, one person was killed and several were injured, including policemen, when guards opened fire to protect a judge trying to save records from a crowd attempting to set them afire in a raid on a court.

Some post offices were raided and some property was destroyed at Lucknow, where business still was partly closed down.

At Poona, Gandhi remained the guest-like prisoner of the British which he had been since soon after the All-India Congress party made him generalissimo on Sunday of a mass civil disobedience movement to oust the British from rule of India.

A barbed wire fence twice the little leader's height was more a barrier to keep his lieutenants out than to keep him in the magnificent marble-floored palace of the Aga Khan.

Gandhi is being held incommunicado, but his guards said that he was eating his usual sparse meals and living in a first-floor apartment where each room is bigger than his own thatched-walled combination office and home.

Japan Relieves Homma Of Philippine Command

His New Assignment May Be Against Allies in India

TOKYO (From Japanese broadcasts), Aug. 14 (AP).—Tomokazu Hori, Japanese Information Bureau spokesman, told foreign press correspondents today that "present conditions in India are such that India is being used for Allied war purposes, and Japan cannot tolerate

such a situation."
"It is a different question when and what steps Japan will take," Hori added.

The War Ministry, meanwhile announced that Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma had been relieved of his post as commander in chief of Japanese forces in the Philippines to permit his assignment elsewhere. His place has been taken over by Lieutenant General Shizuichi Tanaka, former military attache of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, commander of the gendarmerie and later commander of eastern headquarters.

May Lead Attack on India

General Homma's background implied a possible connection between his new, unspecified assignment and the Japanese spokesman's hints of action against the British in India. Homma, who speaks English fluently, was one of the few high Japanese officers ever permitted to enter India as a special attache with British forces.

Homma was the Philippine commander whose suicide by hara-kiri was reported to General MacArthur so persistently "from various sources hitherto regarded as reliable" that MacArthur recorded the reports in a communique from the Philippines last March 8. The Japanese denied activities from time to time since then.

PROTEST MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA

Chungking, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—A committee representing Americans in Chungking disclosed today that a message had been sent to the Postmaster-General in Washington urging better mail service from the United States.

The committee said that only about one letter in four ever arrives, that no air mail has been received for weeks, and that what does arrive is many weeks in transit.

Nazis Break Through In Drive on Stalingrad

Pierce Soviet Positions 75 Miles From City —
Russians Reported Counter-attacking
in Northern Sector 15 1942

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, Saturday, Aug. 15—(AP)—German troops fighting toward Stalingrad in the Don River bend were reported officially early today to have pierced Russian positions south of Kletskaya, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

Siberian Troops in Battle

"To the south of Kletskaya," a Russian communique said, "our troops fought fierce battles against an enemy group which had broken through to a river."

The communique indicated the Germans had reached the Don River because Kletskaya is only a short distance from the Don, the last natural defense barrier west of the important Volga River port of Stalingrad.

(The German-controlled Paris radio reported that Siberian troops had arrived to bolster the Stalingrad front and that German airmen "heavily strafed these newly-arrived divisions.")

The Russians also acknowledged a Nazi break-through in the Krasnodar area in the southwestern Caucasus despite heavy losses inflicted on the Germans.

"On one of the sectors," the communique said of this front which is northeast of the Black sea port of Novorossisk, "the enemy at the cost of large forces was able to advance into the depths of our defenses."

Two German infantry companies a squadron of Rumanian cavalry and 12 German tanks were knocked out in the Krasnodar action, the Russians said.

Reds Holding Elsewhere

Elsewhere the Red Army was reported holding firmly on a line

extending more than 1,000 miles from below the ice-sheeted Caucasian mountain peak of Elborus in the south to Leningrad in the north.

A menacing German break-through to the Don in the Kletskaya area had been reported in press dispatches late yesterday, but the Russians were said then to have hurled back the Germans.

Today's official announcement of this serious turn in the fight to

save Stalingrad said that the Red Army had beaten off "considerable forces of tanks and motorized infantry" at Kletskaya itself but that the German tide had broken through south of that city "to a river," presumably the Don.

More than 1,500 Germans were killed in the loop battle, the communique said.

Below the Don bend the Russians reported for the third straight day that the Germans had been forced into defensive positions northeast of Kotelnikovsk, 95 miles southwest of Stalingrad. A single Soviet unit was credited with killing 350 Germans and destroying five tanks in that theatre.

Drive on Grozny Stalled

The Germans battling to reach Grozny, the Soviet oil center, apparently still were being held at Mineralnye Vody, 140 miles to the northwest in the Caucasian foothills. The communique said of this area:

"One of our units repelled several German attacks, destroying 15 tanks and annihilating about 700 Germans."

Russian detachments still were fighting in the Cherkessk and Maikop area, the war bulletin said.

At the opposite end of the Russian front an artillery and rifle duel flared up outside of Leningrad, Russia's second city which the Germans have had under siege

since last October. Red Army snipers were credited with killing 400 Germans in that area, but full details of the fighting were not disclosed.

Russian Counter-attacks

Russian counter-action to the long Red Army retreat on southern steppe and in Caucasian foothills was taking form from Voronezh, left flank of the German southern drive, on up the long battle-line

through the Bryansky district 200 miles below Moscow, thence north-westward to the Lake Ilmen district and the Leningrad siege lines.

Strong counter-attacks were winning ground for the Red Army in all these sectors. On the north-west front, 3,000 Germans were reported killed in two days' operations. Twenty German transport planes, presumably bringing up reinforcements or supplies, were attacked by Soviet aircraft which brought down six of the big machines.

(A Stockholm newspaper, regarding the Russian offensive in the north as very extensive, suggested it was creating a crisis for the Germans, and might influence the course of all the southern fighting.)

In the Caucasus the weight of German machines, strongly supported by air forces, still pounded down the Rostov-Baku rail line after traveling some 300 miles from Rostov. In the Mineralnye Vody district, 140 miles on a straight line from the Grozny oil fields and less than 250 from the Caspian, the invaders could see the double-peaked, 18,465-foot Elborus, which rises nearly 3,000 feet higher than Mount Blanc, tallest summit of the Alps.

The fighting, however, is down the north side of the range, where only foothills break the steppe which has been such superb terrain for tanks.

German Claims

(The German High Command communique said "the enemy is exploiting mountainous terrain which is particularly favorable for the defense and is still putting up resistance in order to cover his retreat on the sea route from the north Caucasus ports. The attack of German troops is nevertheless progressing well.")

(In the Voronezh area, the Germans said fresh Russian attacks "failed," and cost the Red Army 56 tanks. Both southwest of Moscow, east of Vyazma, and northwest of Moscow, at Rzhev, the Germans encountered strong Russian thrusts which, the Nazis alleged, resulted in destruction of 70 Russian tanks. Also southeast of Lake Ilmen and in the Volkhov sector southeast of Leningrad, the Germans said, "enemy attacks broke down.")

Russian dispatches from the Caucasus region yesterday said the German mechanized army was striking hard and fast in lightning maneuvers, swinging first to the right and then to the left, seeking always to cut off the advanced Soviet forces.

These columns were moving at a rapid pace over a large area of the north Caucasus, threatening more and more new areas with is-

olation when not actually hammering at them.

Thus the area around the large town of Pyatigorsk, below Mineralnye Vody, was in danger of being cut off, leaving only the high mountains as a place for withdrawal. (The Germans claimed several days ago that one of their columns had occupied the city of Pyatigorsk.)

Reds Stoutly

Hold Before

Stalingrad

Back in Caucasus

1942

MOSCOW, Aug. 14—(AP)

The Red army held stoutly on the approaches to Stalingrad today and claimed impressive successes northwest of Moscow but the Soviet information bureau acknowledged that Russian troops in the Caucasus had fallen back before Nazi columns driving toward the Black sea port of Novorossisk and the Grozny oil fields.

The bureau's noon communique reported that Russian artillery, pounding away at steadily-attacking German forces on the flanks of the Stalingrad front, had knocked out more than 100 enemy tanks, 35 armored cars and 350 trucks.

All the enemy assaults were repulsed with heavy losses, two complete German companies being wiped out in one attack and 600 men being killed in another, the bulletin declared.

Unofficial advices, however, reported later that the Germans actually had broken through and reached the Don below Kletskaya, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad, only to be hurled back by a furious Russian counter-attack.

The futile break-through, these advices said, was accomplished by massing great numbers of tanks on a narrow sector. The Red army's counter-attack was said to have separated the tanks from following foot troops, who were mopped up by Russian infantry.

(The German controlled Paris radio reported that part of Stalingrad was in flames after intensive air attacks.)

Northwest of Moscow the Russians reported they had slain 3,000 Germans in two days of fierce fighting during which they captured an unidentified place which

the Nazis had held for more than a year.

Dutch Nazis Reported in Action

Red Star, Soviet army organ, said the Germans had counter-attacked 11 times in an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the point, situated on the shore of a lake (perhaps Lake Ilmen.)

The same source reported that the seventh Dutch volunteer legion, composed mostly of Dutch Nazis, had made its appearance on the Leningrad front further to the northwest. The unit was fighting in June on the Volkhov front and then numbered about 4,000 men, but now totals barely 1,900, Red Star said.

Two hundred miles southwest of the capital, in the Bryansk sector, dispatches from the front said, the Russians struck out with fresh forces, smashing into the Germans with tanks and infantry and forcing them to retire under a smoke-screen after abandoning 56 firing points.

Indications that the Germans were trying to reinforce their positions northwest of Moscow by air to meet the sudden Russian offensive threat were seen in reports

that Soviet fliers had attacked a fleet of 20 big German transport planes escorted by three fighters, bringing down six of the enemy craft.

In the Caucasus, German troops driving down the Rostov-Baku railway toward the Caspian sea were acknowledged to be within 140 miles of the Grozny oil fields after a swift 50-mile advance from Cherkessk.

The noonday communique also disclosed that another Nazi column aimed at Novorossisk had cracked Russian positions at one point near Krasnodar, some 65 miles from the Black sea coast, forcing the Soviet troops to fall back to a new line of defense.

The information bureau said the Russians had retreated only under heavy pressure by superior numbers after throwing back attack after attack. Once, it declared, large Nazi infantry and tank forces pierced the Soviet lines and wedged deeply into the defenses but were thrown back after desperate fighting.

More than 300 Nazis were reported slain in this engagement.

Heavy Fighting In Maikop Oil Fields

Heavy fighting also was reported continuing in the Maikop oil fields south of Krasnodar, where a Nazi spearhead is pointed at the Black sea port of Tuapse.

The German column thrusting toward Grozny was reported last night to have reached Mineralnye Vody, only 24 hours after breaking through the Soviet defenses at Cherkessk, 50 miles to the west.

While the midday communique referred to continued fighting around Mineralnye Vody, indicating that there had been no marked change in the lines there overnight, the Russians said they were greatly outnumbered and the situation appeared grave.

Mineralnye Vody is less than 175 miles airline from the Caspian sea, although the distance to the coast via the railway passing through Grozny is nearer 225 miles.

Forty miles below Mineralnye Vody lies the railway junction of Prokhladnaya, whence a spur line branching off to the southeast leads to Ordzhonikidze, a city of some 113,000.

Advance Frustrated.

The midnight communique indicated German attempts to push beyond Krasnodar were being frustrated, reporting that the Nazis had lost more than 3,000 men and seventy tanks in futile assaults upon the Russian lines. Russian artillery was credited with destroying two bridges which the enemy succeeded in throwing across an important river on their line of advance [presumably the Kuban.]

Heavy fighting also was reported on the approaches to Stalingrad in the Don River elbow, where the Russians said yesterday that the Germans were massing vast numbers of men in apparent preparation for a new all-out offensive against the stubbornly defended industrial center on the Volga.

At Kletskaya, seventy-five miles northwest of Stalingrad, the Russians said that their troops were greatly outnumbered but were holding their own. Near Kotelnikovsk, ninety-five miles southwest of Stalingrad, they said that Russian counter-attacks had driven the Germans back at one point.

ing to a Berlin broadcast received by the Associated Press listening post, the German high command today said the Russians were resisting fiercely in Caucasus mountain passes guarding the way to the Black Sea coast, and the Red Army was attacking heavy at Voronezh and northwest and southwest of Moscow.

In the Caucasus district, the enemy, exploiting mountainous terrain which is particularly favorable for defense, is still putting up resistance in order to cover his retreat on the sea route from the North Caucasus ports, it went on.

The attack of German troops is nevertheless progressing well. In one place weak enemy forces were isolated and dispersed.

Docks Raided Again

Docks on the Black Sea coast were again the objective of effective German air raids. Two large

transports were damaged through bomb hits.

A German motor torpedo boat sank a 4,000-ton transport off Tuapse, it was said in the communique.

Of the fighting farther north, the high command said:

"In the area of Voronezh fresh attacks of relief made by the Russians failed. Fifty-six tanks were destroyed in hard struggles."

"East of Vyazma and at Rzhev strong enemy attacks were stopped, partly in a counter-thrust, in fierce fighting, and on this occasion seventy tanks were put out of action, thirty-six of them by anti-aircraft artillery."

On The Volkhov Front

"Southeast of Lake Ilmen and on the Volkhov front (southeast of Leningrad) enemy attacks broke down on account of the stubborn

Reds In Strong Stand, Berlin Reports

New York, Aug. 14—Accord-

resistance offered by German troops."

The communique reported continued heavy air raids on Russian air bases in the Murmansk area of the far northern front.

Nazis Within Sight Of Mount Elborus

Moscow, Aug. 14—(AP)—Germany's armored legions in their drive to the area of Mineralnye Vody, 50 miles east of Cherkessk, have come within sight of Mount Elborus, 18,465-foot ice-clad double peak in the Caucasus mountains.

The fighting is in the plains country on the northern side of the great Caucasian range, a terrain suited for tanks.

Mount Elborus is nearly 3,000 feet higher than Mount Blanc, tallest peak of the Alps. Mount Blanc is 15,781 feet high.

Stockholm Reports Nazi Crisis On Rzhev Front

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Aug. 14—The Stockholm paper *Dagens Nyheter* suggested today that a Russian offensive northwest of Moscow had confronted the Germans with a "crisis," the Swedish radio reported in a broadcast heard in New York by CBS.

Only fragmentary reports on an offensive in that area have come from Moscow, but the Swedish broadcaster said, "The situation on the Eastern front has now developed into a crisis for both the belligerents, the *Dagens Nyheter's* military correspondent writes today.

Vital Significance Seen

"The critical factor for the Germans, the newspaper points out, lies in whether their forces are really sufficient both to annihilate the Russian armies in the Don elbow and for a decisive victory on the Northern front.

"In this respect the Russians' new offensive northwest of Moscow may prove to be of the most vital significance.

"This offensive may force the

Germans to adopt new and far-reaching measures, and it may thus influence the defense on the shores of the rivers Don and Kuban, and right up into the mountain regions of the Caucasus.

"More Than Thrust"

"The German reports of large-scale bombing attacks against powerful Russian forces in depth on the northern sector indicates that it is a question of something far different from and more extensive than the usual short-lived diversionary thrusts which have always characterized the Russian offensive tactic in critical situations.

"From the German point of view, therefore, the crisis consists in having to decide whether one dare take risks on the Rzhev front without weakening their forces in the south, notably their fighting

U-Boats Dog Convoy

London, Aug. 14 (P)—Allied seamen arriving at a British port reported today that a submarine "wolf pack" repeatedly attacked and attempted to destroy a large convoy returning from a Russian port.

The men, whose ship was sunk and who were rescued by escorting naval vessels, said the submarines attacked three times and dogged the convoy constantly.

The convoy was bound to Britain after delivering goods to Russia when the submarines picked up the trail, the survivors said. The first attack was by daylight, and other attacks came two days later, they said, but depth charges and guns replied to every enemy thrust. Nine Greek sailors were among the few casualties.

Convoy Gets to Malta After Furious Battle

Supplies Delivered to Island at Cost of Cruiser, Carrier—Axis Claim U. S. Carrier Hit Still Unconfirmed.

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—A British convoy defied swarms of Axis warplanes, submarines and torpedo boats and fought its way through bomb-splashed seas to deliver supplies to the embattled mid-Mediterranean fortress of Malta at the cost of the cruiser Manchester and the aircraft carrier Eagle, the Admiralty announced today.

Axis Claims Ridiculed

Axis claims of sinking 21 cargo ships, two destroyers and three cruisers as well as the Eagle were curtly branded as known exaggeration by the Admiralty statement. The Axis also claimed damage to two battleships, two carriers and an unspecified number of other ships.

The bulk of the British ships, shepherded by several British battleships as well as aircraft carriers, weathered what was believed to have been the heaviest air attack yet directed against a Mediterranean convoy.

Italian Cruisers Flee

A force of Italian cruisers hanging on the flanks of the convoy made a distant pass as if to interfere with the great sea train, but turned tail swiftly and ran when attacked by British aircraft.

Two torpedoes were rammed into the fleeing cruisers by a lurking submarine before Mussolini's surface craft could escape. Two enemy submarines were sunk, the Admiralty said in its incomplete account of damage to the attackers.

Many of the 700-man crew of the sleek 9,400-ton Manchester were saved, the Admiralty said. Only 11 months ago, the 4-year old Manchester was refitted at Philadelphia—the second British warship to be serviced in U. S. ports under Lease-Lend.

The heaviest sea and air fighting was in the narrow bottleneck of the Mediterranean between Sicily and the African coast on the approaches to Malta. The British report did not include sinkings or damage inflicted by the Axis air attacks. The whole Admiralty statement emphasized that the report was incomplete and that further losses might be expected.

There still was no substantiation of German claims that the U. S. carrier Wasp had been set afire by six bomb hits and was trying to reach Malta.

Italian Statement

"The joint effort by British and United States pooled resources was the greatest ever attempted in the Mediterranean." The report added that three battleships, four carriers and many cruisers were in the armada, but the Wasp was the only identified U. S. warship. On two previous occasions, the Wasp had ferried fighter planes to Malta, causing Prime Minister Churchill once to say the Wasp had "stung twice."

The use of carriers in numbers to escort the convoy, obviously in an effort to protect the vital supplies from swarms of land based planes, was noted with interest in London.

One source who must remain anonymous disclosed that the venerable carrier Eagle was sunk before the major action began.

The presence of battleships in the British escort may have been one reason why Italian surface ships did not venture into the engagement. The same source said there were no capital ships with the Italian force which included six and eight-inch gun cruisers.

Planes in Cargo

The bulk of the convoy cargo was believed to be fighter planes. It was recalled that fighters previously had been flown to the beleaguered island off the flight deck of the Wasp, but it was not known whether they were delivered that way this time.

Although silent on the numbers of Axis warplanes destroyed in the two-day running sea and air fight, informed naval sources declared

the destruction was believed to be "very extensive." The Italians claimed 42 British planes were shot down and that they lost 19 of their own aircraft.

The Admiralty hinted at some losses among the convoy's merchantmen in the statement that "such operations can not be carried out without loss."

Silent on Furious

The British held their silence on the enemy claim that the Furious, oldest of the British aircraft carriers and as such the immediate senior of the Eagle, had been driven back to Gibraltar, listing heavily after concentrated bomb and torpedo attacks. (Dispatch from La Linea, Spain, said the Furious arrived Friday at Gibraltar from the Western Mediterranean.)

Naval sources noted that it was the second time in two months that British seapower had defied the combined German-Italian airforces and the Italian Navy to run supplies to Malta. The Italian radio conceded that "some of the convoy" reached Malta.

Enemy estimates put the strength of the convoy and escort at 46 ships including the battleship Nelson, the battle cruiser Rodney, and four aircraft carriers.

The turning point of the engagement appears to have come when the Italian cruiser squadron refused to join the battle.

Cruiser Manchester Lost: Battle Called

One of Greatest in Mediterranean

London, Aug. 14—(AP)—

One of the greatest sea and air battles of the Mediterranean has cost Britain the cruiser Manchester and the aircraft carrier Eagle, but resulted in delivery of reinforcements and new planes for Malta and saw Italy's cruisers again turn tail and run, according to the British Admiralty.

Known Axis losses include two submarines sunk and two cruisers hit by torpedoes, said the Admiralty's communique which today gave the first official Allied account of the battle which had been in progress since Tuesday.

The Rome radio today declared,

"The joint effort by British and American pooled resources was the greatest ever attempted in the Mediterranean." The Admiralty made no mention of American participation.

Authoritative sources here said several aircraft carriers as well as British battleships accompanied the Malta convoy.

The Admiralty intimated that the convoy might have suffered further losses or damage, saying, "It is not to be expected that extensive and dangerous operations of this type, carried out in close proximity to enemy bases, can be completed without loss."

It declared, however, that published Axis claims were known to be exaggerated.

Combined German and Italian claims included: Sunk, three cruisers, two destroyers, 21 merchant ships and the aircraft carrier Eagle; damaged, one battleship, two aircraft carriers, including the U. S. aircraft carrier Wasp, and "numerous other steamers and men-of-war."

Originally, however, the Germans had claimed only 21 merchant ships were in the entire convoy.

With the exception of the Eagle and the Manchester, there has been no confirmation of these Axis claims from any source.

Many of Manchester's Crew Saved.

The Manchester was a 9,400-ton cruiser, completed Aug. 4, 1938. Her peacetime complement was 700 men. Besides 12 six-inch guns she carried three planes. The Admiralty disclosed that many of her crew were rescued and others may have reached French Tunisia, near where she went down.

Without mentioning the Wasp, the Admiralty gave this account of the running sea and air fight: "Naval operations have been taking place in the western and central Mediterranean during the past few days," said the text of the communique.

"Our forces were under command of acting Vice-Admiral M. N. Syfret, C. B.

"These operations have resulted in supplies and reinforcements reaching the fortress of Malta despite very heavy enemy concentrations designed to prevent their passage.

"The reinforcements include a number of fighter aircraft.

"Measures taken by the enemy consisted of packs of U-boats, large numbers of torpedo-carrying and dive-bombing aircraft and strong forces of E-boats (torpedo boats) operating in the central narrows.

"A force of enemy cruisers consisting of ships armed with 8-inch and 6-inch guns concentrated in

the Tyrrhenian sea and steered to the southward as if to attempt to interfere with the passage of our convoy.

"The enemy cruiser force, however, never came within range of our ships and turned back on being attacked by aircraft. Results of this attack were not observed.

"The enemy cruisers were intercepted and attacked on their way to harbor by one of our submarines under command of Lieut. A. C. G. Mars, R. N.

At Least One More U-Boat Sunk

"Two hits with torpedoes were scored on enemy cruisers.

"Reports are awaited of the considerable air operations carried out by naval aircraft and aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

"Destruction of one U-boat has already been announced, and it now is certain that at least one more has been sunk.

"Loss of the aircraft carrier H. M. S. Eagle already has been announced.

"The board of admiralty regrets to announce that the cruiser H. M. S. Manchester (Capt. H. Drew, D. S. C., R. N.) was damaged and subsequently sank.

"Many survivors have been picked up and it is believed that others have reached the Tunisian coast, since the position in which the ship sank was close to that coast. Next of kin will be informed as soon as possible.

"It is not to be expected that extensive and dangerous operations of this type, carried out in close proximity to enemy bases, can be completed without loss.

"Any further information received by the Admiralty will be made known as soon as possible, so far as this can be done without giving assistance to the enemy, whose published claims are known to be exaggerated."

Eight British Warships Arrive at Gibraltar

MADRID, Spain, Aug. 14—

(AP) Reports from La Linea said tonight that the British aircraft carriers Furious and Illustrious, a battleship of the Rodney type, and five destroyers entered Gibraltar harbor today from the Western Mediterranean.

The Illustrious was said to have carried a number of wounded. The battleship's prow and sides were reported damaged and several anti-aircraft guns torn.

One of the destroyers was reported listing to starboard.

Berlin Claims 19 Ships.
Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Axis sea and air forces attacking a big United Nations convoy in the western Mediterranean have sunk or damaged 19 out of 21 merchant ships, the Berlin radio declared today.

ITALIAN CLAIMS

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), (AP)—The Italian high command reported today that "in further operations" against a British convoy in the Mediterranean Italian naval and air forces have sunk a cruiser, a destroyer, three merchant ships and four other ships. The communicate added that German air and naval ships have sunk four British merchantmen and that Italian planes scored two torpedo hits on a battleship sailing toward Gibraltar.

An aircraft carrier reported hit on Aug. 11 and identified as the Furious was said to have returned to Gibraltar.

All of the Italian successes were scored, the Fascist announcement said, at a cost of two medium warships damaged, one badly, and 19 planes.

"In further operations in the Mediterranean against remaining units of the enemy convoy which was attacked in preceding days we have achieved further successes," the communicate said, prefacing the list.

It described one of the cruisers said to have been sunk as "the very modern Manchester." (The 9,400-ton Manchester was completed in 1938.)

"Many enemy survivors have been picked up," the communicate added. "Some have been sent to our naval bases, others to the hospital. Other survivors have reached the Tunisian coast."

The high command said that in the phase of action covered in today's communicate 10 British planes were destroyed.

Half-Ton Bombs Hurled At 4 Cruisers

By Edward Kennedy

Associated Press Correspondent
Cairo, Aug. 14—Flyers who took part in the American Air Force bombing of three Italian cruisers at the Greek harbor of Pylos reported today that one of the ships, hit squarely with two 1,000-pound bombs, would be out of operation for a long time.

A second cruiser was set afire and a third was damaged in the 1,300-mile round trip attack which put a big new dent in Premier Mussolini's battered navy.

Taking off Tuesday afternoon from a secret airfield somewhere in the Middle East, four-motored B-24s of the Ninety-eighth Bombardment group, under the command of Col. Hugo Rush, winged to the attack across the Mediter-

anean and over the southern tip of the Peloponnesus to the Ionian port.

Four cruisers were moored in a straight line in the long, narrow harbor. The American planes moved at a high altitude diagonally across the target, which was clearly seen in the light of the setting sun. Two planes crossed each cruiser, dropping thousand-pound explosives.

The pilots said that two direct hits on one cruiser were certain. Another ship was set ablaze either by a direct hit or a near miss. Bombs which fell alongside the third cruiser caused a terrific explosion as fragments apparently struck oil or munitions stores. The fourth cruiser apparently escaped damage.

The only opposition that the Americans encountered was scant anti-aircraft fire from the vessels. No fighter planes were met as the B-24's returned to base through a moonless night.

The harbor was described by the fliers as simply a mooring place protected by a boom alongside the hilly Pylos Peninsula. Presumably the Italians put their cruisers there for safe-keeping between ventures out to sea. They were spotted by R. A. F. reconnaissance planes, and it was decided that the job was made to order for the American long-range bombers which already had proved their capacity against the Italian Navy in aerial attacks in the eastern Mediterranean.

Vichy Charges R. A. F. Attack On Air Liner

**French Say 4 Hurricanes
Pursued Craft; Strafing
of Fishing Boats Charged**

Vichy, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Vichy government announced today it had protested to London, charging the Royal Air Force with an attack on an Air France liner over the Mediterranean yesterday.

Two passengers of the liner were mortally wounded and six others injured in a storm of aerial gunfire which broke upon the plane en route to Algiers from Marseilles. Vichy in the same protest declared also that R. A. F. planes had strafed eleven French fishing vessels off the French Atlantic coast. The protest said at least three persons were killed and several others wounded when a tuna fishing fleet was machine-gunned on Wednesday as it returned from deep-water fishing.

French Protest Seaplane Attack

Algiers, Algeria, Aug. 14 (AP).—A second victim of an attack on an Air-France seaplane over the Mediterranean died last night and the matter assumed the proportions of a French-British incident as authorities accused RAF planes engaged in the big convoy battle yesterday.

A young girl passenger whose mother was killed in the machine-gunning of the regular Marseille-Algiers seaplane died during the night. Six other persons were wounded, four of them gravely.

French authorities asserted four British Hurricanes pursued the French craft which was hit by more than 100 machine-gun bullets. There were indications here a protest would be lodged with London.

R. A. F. BUSY IN AFRICA Day-long Air Raids Made Against Rommel.

Cairo, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Day-long British fighter-bomber attacks on Axis camps and vehicles

were reported by British headquarters today, but the land front in North Africa lapsed into complete inactivity.

At least one self-propelled enemy lighter, of the type which Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has been using to replenish his men and arms from across the Mediterranean, was sunk by Royal Air Force light bombers off the African coast, the communicate said.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) (AP)—German planes started large fires last night in an attack on Norwich, in England, the High Command said today.

It reported a British torpedo-boat and a hulk used as a barracks sunk in other air attacks in waters south of Dartmouth during daylight attacks along the South Coast of England yesterday.

Some British planes, flying at great height, were said to have attacked Western Germany and the Northwestern German coastal area.

BOMB ENGLISH TOWN Nazi Planes Drop Thousands of Fire Missiles.

London, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Thousands of fire bombs but no high explosives fell today on an East Anglian town, and British officials said that only slight damage and no known casualties resulted. That attack was the only hostile air activity during darkness last night.

There were no reports of new R. A. F. night offensives against Germany.

English South Coast East Anglia Bombed

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15 (AP).—Small groups of raiders, taking advantage of low clouds, bombed the south coast of England and East Anglia towns last night and early today, dropping thousands of incendiaries.

The planes broke through heavy anti-aircraft barrages.

Soon after midnight raiders dropped fire bombs on the countryside near an East Anglian town. Fire guards in the fields ready for harvest went into action against the missiles.

The guards quickly extinguished

outbreaks in cornfields. No serious damage was reported from the various incendiary attacks.

Casualties were caused by bombs dropped in four places in southern England yesterday.

German Air Ace Killed

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Aug. 14 (AP).—The German high command announced today that Squadron Leader Osterman, whom it described as one of Germany's most successful pursuit flyers, was lost in action. A communique credited him with 102 air victories.

British Raid Casualties Total 1171 in July

London, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Civilian air raid casualties totaling 368 killed and 803 injured seriously in Britain during July were announced today by the Ministry of Home Security. The dead included forty children and 160 women.

Motorized 'Invasion' Unit Formed by Poles

**Nazis Execute Czechs and Threaten Dutch
Hostages as Disorders Appear on Rise
in Conquered Countries.**

AUG 15 1942 By Blake Sullivan

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, premier of the Polish government in London, announced the formation of a Polish armored motor corps for "a future offensive on the continent" today as the spirit of rebellion appeared to be on the rise in Nazi-trampled Europe despite executions and reprisals.

French Advised to Get Ready

From Norway, Czechoslovakia, Holland, France and Greece came reports of punishment for sabotage and anti-Nazi activities, while via the Moscow radio the French were advised to "prepare for armed struggle" because "the real fight is at hand."

Fighting French headquarters here declined to comment on the broadcast but dispatches from the Soviet capital quoted Roger Garreau, Fighting French representative in Moscow, as making a plea to prepare for open in-

ary. He was a naturalized Greek of Spanish Jewish ancestry. The city's 6,000 Spanish Jews have been pressed into labor gangs.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Ten Czechs executed on various charges at Prague and Bruenn in two days this week.

BELGIUM—Belgian patriots reported to have attacked a German military airdrome in the Liege district, burning four planes and killing 16 Germans. The Gestapo, said the BBC, arrested 40 workers in its

surrection.

The greatest tension was experienced in Holland where a midnight deadline had been set for the arrest of saboteurs who last week wrecked a Nazi military train near Rotterdam. The execution of an unannounced number of 1,600 hostages was threatened by the Nazis unless the saboteurs surrendered or their identities were disclosed to the authorities.

Dutch government officials here openly expressed fears a greater number of victims than originally faced execution might be killed because of an attempt to blow up a Nazi-operated radio station.

Country by country, here was the picture of unrest in Europe tonight: 3 Condemned in France

FRANCE—Three persons opposed to the Petain-Laval policy of collaboration were condemned to death at Clermont Ferrand in unoccupied France.

GREECE—David Tiano, 38, former chief clerk in the United States consulate at Salonika shot as a hostage. American sources here said Tiano was one of 20 shot in Janu-

hunt for saboteurs who wrecked two blast furnaces in a metallurgical factory. The free Belgian news agency said a bomb exploded during a meeting in the home of the director of the German-controlled newspaper "Le Legiaz" at Liege.

NORWAY—A Norwegian executed Wednesday, according to Swiss dispatches from Oslo, for having written against the Nazis and circulating the work among his friends. The Norwegian government in London said it had been unable to learn what punishment, if any, had been meted out to 900 men, women and children, arrested in Oslo last week for wearing flowers to commemorate King Haakon's birthday.

The Oslo radio said tonight that the Germans executed three Norwegians Aug. 10 "for aiding the enemy." They were charged with providing food and clothing to two Soviet marines stranded on an island in the north of Norway.

Yugoslavia Threatened
Yugoslavia—Reuters said Italians who "blasted the village of Ravnik out of the ground" posted notices threatening death to anyone who sheltered the homeless women, children, and aged. Most of the males were shot or driven away to Italy, the agency said.

Tomorrow will be "soldiers day" for the Polish army which hopes to invade the continent and regain the territory Hitler captured in 1939. Gen. Sikorski disclosed that his forces had grown from 35,000 a year ago to more than 100,000.

This makes it the fifth strong-

est army of the Allies, he said, disclosing that part of them are parachute troops. The Polish airforce is now twice as strong as it was before the Nazi invasion. Polish fighter squadrons, the general said, have shot down more than 500 Axis planes, and the bomber squadrons have participated in 3,000 raids and dropped 8,000,000 pounds of bombs on Germany.

"Our army corps in Scotland, strengthened by compatriots from America and Russia, is being converted into an armored motor corps and will be a strong implement in a future offensive on the continent," he said in an order of the day.

"Everything is being done in order that this corps, when it is on

the continent and we come into contact with the mass of Poles, can be developed quickly into a Polish western army," he declared.

More than one division in the

Middle East forms the nucleus of a southern Polish army, he continued.

Informed sources added that at least 3,000 of those in Britain were from North and South America and that at least 1,000 recently arrived from Russia by way of Caspian sea to join the Middle East forces

Poles Form Armored Motor Corps Troops in Scotland Being Converted for Use in Invasion

London, Aug. 14—(AP)—Polish Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski in an order of the day announced today that "our army corps in Scotland, strengthened by compatriots from America and from Russia, is being converted into an armored motor corps and will be a strong implement in the future offensive on the continent. His order, issued in connection

with observance of Polish "Soldiers' day" tomorrow, added: "Everything is being done in order that this corps, when it is on the continent and we come into contact with the mass of Poles, can be developed quickly into a Polish western army."

"A new type of our troops, the parachute troops, have become larger."

"In the Middle East, the Carpathian brigade of Tobruk and Gazala fame has been organized into a division side by side with which stand further Polish divisions."

"There, in one of the key points of the theater of World war, a strong southern Polish army is growing up which will be able to play an immeasurably important role."

"From Russia tens of thousands of soldiers and volunteers are coming to join the ranks."

"Further volunteers await the time when, with weapons in hand, they will be able to take up the fight against the Germans and their satellites."

To "our brothers in Poland," he declared: "Believe us, we shall come to your rescue."

French Told 'Get Set, Real Fight's At Hand'

(By the Associated Press)

London, Aug. 14—The French people were advised via the Moscow radio today to "prepare for armed struggle" because "the real fight is at hand," while reports from German-occupied Europe told of new acts of sabotage and new Nazi executions and reprisals.

Moscow dispatches quoted Roger Garreau, Fighting French representative in the Russian capital, as making the plea for preparation for "open insurrection."

Fighting French headquarters in London declined to comment. Recent French broadcasts from London have carefully avoided keying the people to expectation that the time is near for Allied invasion and an accompanying outbreak on their part.

10 More Czechs Executed

Meanwhile, official Czech circles reported today the execution of ten of their countrymen on various charges at Prague and Bruenn in two days this week.

Quoting official German statements, the Czechs said four were executed at Prague on accusations of preparing high treason and four for arson and "blackout crimes," while two were executed at Bruenn

on charges of operating a secret wireless transmitter.

American sources also reported the execution of a former chief clerk in the United States consulate at Salonika, Greece. A naturalized Greek, he was said to have been among twenty hostages shot.

Swiss dispatches from Oslo said today that a Norwegian was executed Wednesday for writing against the Nazi occupation authorities and circulating his work among his friends. He was convicted by a German military court.

(The BBC, in a broadcast heard in New York, by CBS, said also that Belgian patriots were reported to have attacked a German military airdrome in the Liege district, burning four planes and killing sixteen Germans, while the Gestapo was said to have arrested forty workmen in the search for persons responsible for wrecking two blast

furnaces in a Belgian metallurgical factory.)

Nazi broadcasts today repeated threats of death as reprisal against Dutch hostages unless railway saboteurs in the occupied Netherlands surrendered by midnight tonight, and fear was expressed by Netherlands Government sources here that a "terrible slaughter" was impending.

The Germans were said to hold 1,600 hostages.

Even as the deadline drew near there were new reports of continued sabotage. The Germans announced that four persons were arrested in an attempt to blow up a Nazi-controlled radio station.

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said Gen. Friedrich Christianen, Nazi commander in the Netherlands, declared that explosives found on those arrested were of "foreign origin." He was quoted as threatening reprisal against Dutch hostages throughout the district.

None of the Nazi broadcasts heard here specified the number of hostages whose lives would be forfeited if the saboteurs who wrecked a Netherlands train a week ago failed to surrender.

An undisclosed number of German troops were killed in the wreck.

A Netherlands spokesman expressed the fear that the number of hostages condemned might be increased as a result of the latest attempt against the radio station, but added: "We at least see that the people are not broken in spirit."

The nationality of the persons said to have attempted to wreck the radio station was not disclosed by the Germans.

Meanwhile the Norwegian Government in London said it had been unable to learn yet what punishment if any had been inflicted on some 900 men, women and children who were arrested in Oslo Aug. 3 for wearing flowers to commemorate the birthday of King Haakon of Norway.

These sources quoted reports coming through Stockholm that Maj. Vidkun Quisling's Norwegian Gestapo regarded it as a "dangerous demonstration" and sought to

avert it by forcing flower shops to close.

There were new reports of Axis reprisals and threats in old Yugoslavia.

Roundabout reports to Reuters said the Italians who "blasted the little Yugoslav village of Ravnik out of the ground" because of patriot activity, posted notices threatening death to any residents of neighboring villages who gave shelter to the homeless.

Reuters reported that "as most of the male population was shot on the spot or driven away to Italy, the homeless consisted of women, children and the aged."

TERROR ACROSS EUROPE

Across Europe, the terror spread through France and Yugoslavia to Greece.

Dispatches from Vichy said three opponents of France's policy of collaboration with Germany had been condemned to death and 62 "Communists" arrested.

In Yugoslavia, Reuters dispatches said, the Italians who bombed the little village of Ravnik off the map because of patriot activity, threatened death to any residents of neighboring villages who gave shelter to the homeless.

"As most of the male population of Ravnik was shot on the spot or driven away to Italy, the homeless consisted of women, children and the aged," dispatches said.

Advices from Greece said that David Tiano, 38, former chief clerk of the United States Consulate in Salonika, was among 20 persons shot by the Germans as hostages. He was a naturalized Greek of Spanish Jewish ancestry.

Word was still lacking on the fate of 900 men, women and children arrested in Oslo, Norway, for wearing flowers to commemorate the birthday of King Haakon Aug. 3. Dispatches from Stockholm said Maj. Vidkun Quisling's Norwegian Gestapo regarded the gesture as a "dangerous demonstration."

Ex-U. S. Consulate Aide Reported Shot

London, Aug. 14—(AP)—American sources here received word from Greece today that David Tiano, 38, former chief clerk in the United States consulate in Salonika, had been shot by the Germans as a hostage.

Tiano was among 20 hostages

shot in groups of 10 during January, the source said. He was a naturalized Greek of Spanish Jewish ancestry.

Salonika's 6,000 Spanish Jews, whose ancestors went to Greece three generations ago, have been pressed into labor gangs, it was said.

Frenchman Killed

VICHY, Aug. 14 (AP)—One Frenchman was killed and two policemen were wounded seriously last night in the German-occupied zone at Blanc Mesnil near Versailles when the police surprised the oppositionist posting illegal leaflets.

Three Condemned To Die in France

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Aug. 14—(AP)—Three dissidents to France's policy of collaboration have been condemned to death at Clermont Ferrand and 62 Communists arrested at Montpellier and Roussillon.

The Clermont Ferrand trial was one of the first cases in which capital punishment has been pronounced on political prisoners in unoccupied France. Seventeen men and one woman were charged with "activities of a Communist nature."

Besides the death sentences, 14 sentences to five years of imprisonment and 20 years hard labor and one sentence of 10 years to hard labor were meted out in absentia.

NOV. 1 CALLED CRUCIAL DATE

Briton Thinks War is Won If Allies still Hold Egypt then

Halifax, Aug. 14—(AP)—Captain Bernard Newman, of the British Ministry of Information, told a meeting of service clubs here yesterday that "if by November 1 we are still fighting, I think we shall have won the war."

Turks' New Foreign Minister

Menemenioglu Succeeds to Post Left Vacant by Saracoglu

ANKARA, Aug. 13 (Delayed) (AP)—Numan Menemenioglu, former Minister of Justice, was appointed Foreign Minister of Turkey today, succeeding Sukru Saracoglu, who now is Premier. The fifty-year-old Menemenioglu is a veteran of thirty years in the Foreign Office.

[Menemenioglu recently paid two visits to Great Britain, it was asserted yesterday by the British radio, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

Roosevelt Reaffirms Faith in Principles Of Atlantic Charter

Will Lead to Happier World When Victory Is Won, President Declares in Message to Churchill.

AUG 15 1942

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt hailed the Atlantic Charter, on its first anniversary today, as the basis of a just and happy post-war world.

Embraces 8 Principles

It was one year ago today that he and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, meeting on a warship in the North Atlantic, signed that historic document. It was a joint expression of the principles for which Britain was fighting and on which the United States, then a non-belligerent, was helping that nation.

Its eight bases for a post-war settlement were:

No territorial gains.

No territorial changes except as approved by the people affected.

Respect for the rights of all people to choose their own forms of government.

Equal access by all nations to world trade and raw materials.

Full international economic collaboration.

The establishment of a peace assuring the safety of all nations, and their freedom from want and fear.

Freedom of the seas.

Abandonment of the use of force by the nations, and the disarmament of those threatening aggression.

President's Message

Reaffirming this declaration, Mr. Roosevelt said today in a message to Churchill:

"We shall stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking to nourish the ideals for which we fight. It is a worthwhile battle. It will be so recognized through all the ages, even amid the unfortunate peoples who follow false gods today."

"We reaffirm our principles. They will bring us to a happier world."

Text of Message.

The President's message follows:

"A year ago today you and I, as representatives of two free nations, set down and subscribed to a declaration of principles common to our peoples. We based, and continue to base, our hopes for a better future for the world on the realization of these principles. This declaration is known as the Atlantic Charter."

"A year ago today the nations resisting a common, barbaric foe were units or small groups, fighting for their existence."

"Now, these nations and groups of nations in all the continents of the earth have united. They have formed a great union of humanity, dedicated to the realization of that common program of purposes and principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, through world-wide victory over their common enemies. Their faith in life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and in the preservation of human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, has been given form and substance and power through a great gathering of peoples now known as the United Nations."

Freedom in Jeopardy.

"Freedom and independence are today in jeopardy—the world over. If the forces of conquest are not successfully resisted and defeated there will be no freedom and no independence and no op-

portunity for freedom for any nation.
"It is, therefore, to the single and supreme objective of defeating the Axis forces of aggression that the United Nations have pledged all their resources and efforts.

"When victory comes we shall stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking to nourish the great ideals for which we fight. It is a worthwhile battle. It will be so recognized through all the ages, even amid the unfortunate peoples who follow false gods today.
"We reaffirm our principles. They will bring us to a happier world."

The Eight Principles.

These, in brief, are the charter's eight principles:

No territorial or other aggrandizement.

No territorial changes not in accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

Respect for the rights of all peoples to choose their forms of government.

Equal access by all nations to world trade and raw materials.

Fulllest international economic collaboration.

Establishment of a peace assuring safety to all nations and freedom from want and fear to all men.

Freedom of the seas.

Abandonment of the use of force among nations; disarmament of those threatening aggression.

Featured in London Press

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP).—President Roosevelt's message to Prime Minister Churchill on the first anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Charter was given prominent display today in late afternoon editions of the London press.

Three newspapers carried the text of the message, two of them on page one.

Earlier editions of London papers made no comment on the anniversary.

The Daily Herald today asked the British Government to give "a more precise definition" of the charter's principles.

The Daily Telegraph noted that the war's hardest sacrifices were still to come, although "the prospect is clearer than it was a year or two years ago."

"We have a very long way yet to go before victory will enable us to put the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter into operation," The Daily Mail said.

Brooklyn Soldier Gets 6 Months in Court Death

Shot M. P. While Cleaning Gun in English Barracks

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP).—A United States Army court martial convicted Private Louis Stevens, of Brooklyn, of manslaughter today in the death of Private Bernard Soffer, a military policeman, and sentenced him to six months hard labor.

Captain Ronald Reed said for the prosecution that no effort was being made to prove that Soffer was intentionally killed but "we are an army here, and men who handle weapons must be taught so they will not be careless again." Unless examples were made there would be more accidents, he continued.

For Stevens' defense, Captain Pritchard said the accused "suffered more hell than any judgment or sentence the court could impose as he had lost his best buddy through this accident."

Witnesses testified that Stevens was cleaning his gun in his barracks when it went off, and that Soffer cried out, "I have been hit." The men were in a narrow passage at a camp in a northwest English town.

Delay for A. E. F. Romances

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP).—A three-month cooling-off period for soldiers who want to marry British girls was ordered today by United States Army Headquarters. Regimental commanders may authorize marriage of enlisted men. Officers, warrant officers and nurses still must get permission of the area commander.

U. S. SOLDIERS ARE ROBBED IN LONDON

London, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The rooms of the American Red Cross Washington Club were ransacked last night by a thief who stole the wallets of sleeping United States soldiers who had saved up money for a visit to London. The Washington club is used by American forces on leave here.

BOLIVIA SIGNS PACT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. — (AP) The State department announced today that agreements had been reached with a Bolivian economic mission for financing a broad program of mining, agriculture, highway, and industrial development in that country by the United States.

President of Chile To Visit U. S. in Oct.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 14 (AP).—President Juan Antonio Rios will leave about mid-October to visit the United States at President Roosevelt's invitation, an informed source said today, and a prominent newspaper pointed out the Chilean executive would have a chance to "clarify our present position" regarding the Axis.

El Mercurio said "it is no secret our relations with the North American democracy has suffered through an erroneous interpretation which some circles have given on the attitude of Chile toward the war."

Anti-Fascists Confer in Montevideo 1942

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 14. — (AP) Anti-Fascist Italians made unification of their free Italy movement the main theme of their first Pan-American conference of Italia Libera here today.

The conference is under the chairmanship of Count Carlo Sforza, one of Italy's last pre-Mussolini foreign ministers, who has been directing the anti-Fascist movement from the United States.

Italians supporting the conference said their ideals fitted perfectly with those of the United Nations and expressed the hope that the Allied governments would give the movement recognition and accept the help of a proposed anti-Axis Italian Legion.

The sessions, attended by delegations from Uruguay, Brazil, Chile and Argentina, will end Sunday when Count Sforza will address a public meeting.

Brazil 'Scrap Conscious'

[By the Associated Press] Washington, Aug. 14.—Noting efforts being made in Brazil to salvage scrap metal, the United States Department of Commerce said today that we "might find it highly

advisable and advantageous to follow the example set by our Brazilian neighbors.

Writing in the department's Foreign Commerce Weekly, A. J. Poirier, an official of the department, emphasized the salvage operations carried on by certain public utility companies in Brazil.

He cited the Companhia de Caris, Luz e Forca do Rio de Janeiro as a pioneer in reclaiming heretofore discarded materials, repairing worn-out machinery, and substituting scrap and junk for strategic metals.

Many installations. Especially noteworthy, he said, is the number of comprehensive installations that have been established for salvaging used equipment to the maximum advantage.

"Brazilian industry," the article stated, "is definitely becoming 'scrap conscious.' It is making all possible efforts not only to use as sparingly as possible those products which it must obtain from the United States, but also to salvage, reclaim and rebuild articles of metal, and, wherever possible, to substitute baser metal such as iron and steel, and even wood, for articles usually made of copper or brass."

Argentine Attache Slain

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Foreign Ministry said today it had been informed that the body of Lieutenant Colonel Camilo Gay, Argentine military attache at Rio de Janeiro, was found last night in a waterfront cave with bullet wounds in the head and shoulder. The ministry said it did not know how the officer had been shot. His automobile was found a short distance from the cave.

ARGENTINE ATTACHE'S BODY FOUND IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 14. — (AP) The body of Lieut. Col. Camilo Gay, Argentine military attache, was found late last night in an ocean front cave after an unidentified person had notified police by telephone. His car was parked nearby.

(In Buenos Aires, the Argentine Foreign ministry said it had been notified the body had bullet wound in the head and shoulder.)

Police said a watch and money were found in Gay's pockets. The

officer had requested a transfer to an army post sometime ago, and an order for him to report for duty in Mendoza, Argentina, arrived two days ago, they said.

Says U-Boats Get Supplies

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 14 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, United States Commander of Caribbean Defenses, said today in an interview that there is "strong evidence that Axis submarines are getting some help such as fuel, fresh vegetables and water" in the Caribbean area, "but they have no base in the usual sense of the word."

He emphasized that the United States was receiving "very excellent cooperation" from all Central and South American countries in defense measures, and said those countries were "doing the best they can" to control Axis espionage.

Panama in the strategic canal zone, has been "entirely cooperative in the war effort—we have experienced no difficulty whatever in arranging sites for anti-aircraft defenses and mobile forces." He said 15 1942

Canadians Seen Leaders Of Invasion

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Aug. 14. — It is virtually certain that Canadians will be the spearhead of any second front operation launched in Europe, Gillis Purcell, general superintendent of the Canadian Press, said today at the annual meeting of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers association.

He warned, however, against any urging of a premature second front, declaring that "right now the weeklies can do a valuable job for Canada in this game of life and death by telling the grandstand quarterbacks to pipe down."

Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton,

ton, commander of the Canadian army overseas, will never waste the lives of Canadians, he said.

Purcell, who was press relations officer on Gen. McNaughton's staff during 1941, explained:

"When his men fight their way into Europe they will have a reasonable chance of gaining their objective. The operation will be fully and thoroughly backed by naval and air power. It will not be premature. Failure would influence the cause of the war almost as decisively as a successful invasion — but the other way."

U. S. Field Service Men Survive Sinking

Georgetown, British Guiana, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Two members of the United States Field Service were among twenty-four survivors of a torpedoed ship who reached here today after seven days at sea.

The Americans are C. A. Chapman of Barrytown, N. Y., and Winslow Martin of Providence, R. I.

Brazilian Ship Sunk

A CARIBBEAN PORT, Aug. 13 (Delayed).—The sinking of a Brazilian tanker by a German submarine recently in the Caribbean 450 miles from the nearest land was disclosed here today with the arrival of 18 survivors.

The survivors said they had no doubt as to the identity of the submarine because after torpedoing the tanker it surfaced and supplied lifeboats with meager amounts of food and water.

The name of the tanker was not disclosed nor did the survivors say how many of the crew were missing.

The loss of 11 Brazilian vessels previously had been announced since the spread of the war to the Western Hemisphere.

2 Americans Die In Two Cuban Sinkings 1942

Recife, Brazil, Aug. 14 (AP).—Two Argentine ships arrived here today with eighty-seven survivors of three torpedoed Allied vessels.

The Rio San Juan brought in forty-six survivors of the 4,694-ton British freighter Treminnard and eleven from the 6,221-ton British tanker Tricula. The Juncal arrived with thirty survivors of the 6,161-ton Norwegian tanker Havsten. The location of the sinkings was not disclosed.

[By the Associated Press]

Key West Fla., Aug. 14.—Two United States Coast Guard signalmen were among the thirty-two men lost when an Axis submarine torpedoed two small Cuban ships, the Santiago De Cuba and the Manzanillos, in the Gulf of Mexico Wednesday morning.

They were the second and third Cuban vessels to fall prey to U-boats. A small fishing boat was the first one.

A naval vessel picked up twenty-seven survivors about fifteen minutes after the Santiago De Cuba and the Manzanillos were sent to the bottom within less than two minutes.

Swimmers Saved
Survivors said they owed their lives to their ability to swim, for there was no time to lower lifeboats or cut loose life rafts.

Sinking of the vessels already has been announced at Havana. The navy approved publication of the names of the ships and the fact that survivors were landed here.

One torpedo was enough for each ship.

Jose Caminero, Jr., 23, of Havana, third mate on one of the

merchantmen, said:

"It looked like they wanted to get the officers because they aimed for that section of the boats beneath the bridge."

On the smaller of the craft all the officers were lost.

One Vessel Blown To Pieces
"The man who was directing the maneuvering of the raider and handling the torpedo fire was very skilled," commented Caminero, a former student at the University of Florida.

He said that his ship went down in about two minutes and that the other vessel was blown literally to pieces. They were traveling close together.

No one saw the submarine.

PLANE VICTIMS IDENTIFIED

WINNIPEG, Aug. 14—(AP) Two Americans who were among six airmen killed Wednesday in a collision of two Royal Canadian air force planes in northwestern Ontario were identified today as Pilot Officer F. B. Boswell, brother of Sergeant W. P. Boswell of the U. S. Army medical division, Richmond, Va.; and Leading Aircraftman P. R. Holmes, son of Taylor Holmes of New York city.

PHILLIPS HOLMES KILLED IN CANADA

**Actor Son of Taylor Holmes
Was Member of R. C. A. F.**

Phillips Holmes, actor and member of the well-known stage family, who enlisted in the Canadian Royal Air Force last December, was killed in a plane crash near Armstrong, Ont., on Wednesday night, according to word received here today by his sister, the actress Madeline Holmes.

Miss Holmes, who lives with her father, the veteran stage star, Taylor Holmes, and her mother at the Concord Hotel, 130 East 40th street, said that she received a telegram last night from headquarters of the Royal Air Force at Winnipeg informing her of her brother's death. No details of the accident were given.

Phillips was promoted to leading aircraftman last month. The

family last heard from him on July 22 when he telephoned them to apprise them of his promotion. His sister said that he was 32 years old.

A younger brother, Ralph Holmes, actor husband of Libby Holman, is a pilot officer in the R. C. A. F.

Phillips Holmes last appeared in the 1941 summer company of "The Male Animal." He had previously had a distinguished career as a motion picture actor in Hollywood and in England, and had also produced several films for British International. He was perhaps best known for his performances in the screen productions of "An American Tragedy" and "Criminal Code." He was unmarried.

At Winnipeg late today it was revealed that in addition to Mr. Holmes, one other American was among six airmen killed in the crash which occurred when two R. C. A. F. planes collided in northwestern Ontario. The other American was Pilot Officer F. B. Boswell of Richmond, Va.

Three Killed in Maine

BROWNVILLE JUNCTION, Me., Aug. 14 (AP)—Three men were killed when a Royal Canadian Air Force plane crashed into a hillside ten miles from here today and the fourth member of the crew was badly burned, Sheriff Walter McLain said tonight.

McLain said that Earl Machan, the survivor, wandered into the Katahdin Iron Works section in a dazed condition and, after first aid treatment, was taken to a Bangor hospital.

A detachment of military police and medical officers was sent to the scene from Dow Field, Bangor. The names of the men killed were not immediately learned.

Fliers Lost in Jungle 11 Days

**Cigarette Lighter's Flame Brings About Rescue of Ten
in South American River After Bomber Crash.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—(AP) A soldier correspondent's diary told today the story of how a cigarette lighter, which hasn't worked since, served as a beacon to signal a once-a-month river boat to the rescue of 10 U. S. Army men who had fought death for 11 days after their bomber made a forced belly-landing in a

South American jungle.

The diary of their desperate trek through the tangled, tropical jungle in an effort to get back to civilization was written by Sergeant Ed Cunningham, Army newspaper man who was with the nine crewmen when their B-24 bomber was forced down on a stormy flight.

Cunningham's story appears today in Yank, new U. S. Army newspaper.

Crew Members

The 10 who made the epic journey safely back to an Army air force base July 24 after taking off from a port in the Caribbean July 13 were:

Pilot—Second Lieut. Felix W. Kershner, 24, of Enid, Okla., who left the University of Oklahoma in his junior year to become an aviation cadet.

Co-pilot—Second Lieut. Wilfred L. Grenfell, 26, bank clerk in McMinnville, Ore.

Navigator—Second Lieutenant Richard H. Turner, 27, DuBois, Neb., former music instructor of Jamestown, Kan., high school.

Bombardier—Second Lieutenant Eugene G. Anderson, 21, Hatton, N. D.

Tail gunner—Pvt. Morris Pennington, 28, ex-boxer of Tacoma, Wash.

Radio operator—Pvt. Jesse H. Lewis, 22, Anton, Texas, who quit college in his sophomore year to join the air force.

Assistant radio operator—Pvt. Frank [Name obscured], 23, other steel mill worker in Follansbee, W. Va.

Chief engineer—Pvt. Milton Hazel, 26, Saugus, Miss.

Aerial engineer—Pvt. Robert Ravey, 28, Pasadena, Calif., a mechanic before he joined the air force.

Sgt. Cunningham, formerly of

out of its jungle lakebed field.

Excerpts from Cunningham's diary from July 14 on shows some of the obstacles the lost group surmounted.

July 14—Lewis and Ravey work over the radio equipment. They inflate a balloon with water-made hydrogen, to send up an aerial. But there is no wind. Lieut. Anderson and his water-hunters return in the afternoon; they have found a tiny stream after hours of hacking through vines and underbrush and dodging snakes. They had followed it downstream and report that it widens gradually. They hope it leads to a river. x x x

July 15—We have decided to take a chance on slashing our way through the jungle. We haul out the rubber life rafts. Each is wrapped tightly in tarpaulin to protect it if we march through sharp branches. We also plan to take four .45s, two .30 rifles, emergency rations, medical supplies, and ammunition.

Destroy Plane's Secrets

July 16—Our safari starts at 8 a. m. We destroy the secret radio equipment and all secret papers. Pushing through the jungle is like untangling yourself from a steel fish net. Heavy vines wrap themselves around your arms, legs, and even your neck. We reach the stream about 1100 (11 a. m.): It's just a three-foot rivulet of dark and stagnant water. x x x Through the afternoon, the stream widens gradually. The insects are fierce. The going gets tougher, the underbrush more dense. At each stop, Hazel reads from the bible. x x x At first we joke about it a little and kid him x x x later on, we quit kidding him. We're in a tough spot, and all of us get a certain satisfaction from Hazel's bible reading.

July 17—Down to one meal a day. Lack of food is beginning to tell. Six days now since we had a decent meal. Evidently we're still miles away from a free-running body where we can float the life-rafts.

Launch Rafts

July 18—Now the water is deep enough to launch our rafts. It is treacherous going. Rubber is not steel or even wood, and jagged stumps lurk everywhere.

July 19—The stream widens. We pass a few scattered huts. We want to buy their pigs, but are afraid of trichinosis. We compromise on a couple of dozen oranges and take off again. Further downstream we meet two young native boys in canoes. We finally make them understand we are searching for a river.

They leave us at a small trading post. But the trading post is deserted and we paddle two more miles downstream. Just as we are beginning to eat, a couple of canoe-loads of natives come up. They bring us oranges, coffee, corn meal, sugar, and a slab of pork.

Native Brings Breakfast

July 20—One of our native friends brings us breakfast. Orange juice and coffee. A New York stenographer's breakfast, no less, but not enough to live on. We paddle all day, taking turns at sleeping, then an hour's turn at the paddles. Sleep gives us our only energy now.

July 21—Paddling from dawn till dusk. x x x It's tough. Your stomach gets knots in it. Your head gets light. There is a new moon tonight, but by 10 o'clock, storm clouds cover it. We tie the rafts together and drift. We are too tired to row farther. About midnight, Ravey sings out, yelling about a steamboat round the bend. We yell back for him to shut up. But he's right.

Frantic Minutes

We begin the most frantic few minutes of our trip. We shout, but the noise of water and the steamboat's motors drown out our voices. We search frantically for the flashlight. It's lost somewhere on the floor.

Lewis has an inspiration. He pulls out his cigaret lighter. What a flimsy device for rescue. But it works. It responds to the first snap, and bursts into a flicker that is like a beacon in the dark jungle.

We are picked up by a boat that makes the run only once a month.

And Lewis' cigaret lighter hasn't worked since.

The boat's crew feed us sparingly. They know what havoc over-eating can wreak on a starving man.

We go to sleep.

July 24—We arrive at a U. S. Army air force base and officials decide to build a temporary runway at our jungle landing field and fly our bomber out. Kershner and the crew are overjoyed at the prospect of getting their plane out of the wilderness. I am glad for them, for there is an affinity between these men and their ship.

On some not-too-vague tomorrow she will streak in fast toward the enemy x x x and the gunner will be gunning and the bombardier will be bombing. A monument to courage will have to come to life, and the ex-boxer and the musician, the steel worker and the bank clerk, and the others will be fulfilling what some people choose to call destiny.

I hope to be there, too.

TELLS TRIUMPH OF CENSORSHIP

**Price Says Incalculable
Good Is Done Daily.**

Indianapolis, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Byron Price, director of censorship, described censorship today as a necessary evil of wartime, but declared that it was a vital weapon to attack and hamper the enemy, and one that would be used in an American way for military reasons alone.

"In a democracy, the public is entitled to know about the tough realities of this war, and it must not be subjected to such a blackout of news as now pervades the totalitarian countries," he said in the course of an address prepared for delivery before the Indiana State Bar Association.

"In its approach to this problem," he added, "the Government has followed consistently the Democratic belief that American news columns and American broadcasting can remain the freest in the world and still keep vital information from the enemy."

Calls for Self-censorship.

Mr. Price praised the loyal cooperation of newspaper publishers and radio broadcasters, saying that it had been so universal that "incalculable good is done every day by the withholding of information about troops and ships, and munitions and tanks and planes." Simultaneously, he inquired whether it "is too much to ask that the process now be carried one step further and that the public itself participate in censorship?"

"In a sense," he said, "every one of us became a broadcaster as soon as he was old enough to talk, and he became a publisher as soon as he learned to write. No American is doing his share unless, as a part of his self discipline, he remembers always that the enemy is listening and is thankful for even the smallest scraps of military information."

He declared that there was nothing inconsistent between the

operations of censorship and the processes of freedom. "The binding link between the operations of censorship and the operations of our armed forces," he said, "should never be forgotten, nor should any censor be permitted to forget that he is dealing simply and solely with the processes of war."

All Free to Criticize.

"Censorship is neither a guardian of private morals nor a snooper into the violation of peacetime laws. Every member of our staff keeps constantly before him this basic principle: What does not concern the war does not concern censorship."

Mr. Price maintained that absolute discretion in censoring the mails and cables was essential to keep open this country's lines of communications. "There is no time to convene a Grand Jury or submit to the ordinary legal requirements of ordinary times," he observed. "The exigencies of war are breathless upon our doorstep and will not wait."

He told the bar association that "in a broad sense, the freedom guaranteed by the First Amendment has been accepted as a freedom to criticize, to protest, to petition, to speak opinions freely; but not as a right to play fast and loose with facts."

"In the realm of opinion and criticism," Price contended, "it is highly essential that there be no arbitrary action by the Government. . . . This entire field lies beyond the purview of censorship. It is one of the responsibilities of the general statutes and of the regular law enforcement agencies of the Government."

Kunze Denies Molzahn Had Part in Plot

Prosecutor Charges Con- fessed Spy Ordered to Protect Clergyman.

HARTFORD, Aug. 14 (P)—After Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, confessed spy ring member, had asserted today that he had played no part in a plot to deliver American military secrets to the Axis, Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., scathingly accused the one-time Bund "fuehrer" of being a liar and a Nazi who had hated America from childhood.

In a relentless cross-examination of the slim, be-moustached, 36-year-old Bundist after he testified for the defense, Dodd also charged that the witness was attempting to "exculpate" the Philadelphia Lutheran pastor "because you have been ordered to."

Laughs at Dodd's Charges

Kunze, who is awaiting sentence under the espionage conspiracy indictment on which Molzahn is on trial, quietly denied the allegations in the questions literally roared out by the prosecutor, and frequently laughed at some of the charges.

"You've lied throughout your life. Haven't you?" Dodd demanded.

"No, sir," answered Kunze.

Q. "You're a Nazi, aren't you?"

A. "I haven't had the opportunity to become one."

Q. "You want to be a Nazi, don't you?"

A. "In the old country, yes."

Kunze asserted that he had sent his wife and child to Germany in January, 1941, because "I made up my mind that no child of mine would go through what I did in 1917," and the prosecutor immediately shouted:

"You began to hate America as a child, didn't you?"

"No," replied Kunze. "I hoped to strengthen the German-American element in this country so that there would not be a repetition of what happened in 1917."

Kunze's father, a Philadelphia church organist, recently testified that his son was unhappy and frequently fought with schoolmates during the World War period because they taunted him with his German name.

The prosecutor accused Kunze of

planning, while in Mexico earlier this year, "a rendezvous with Nazi submarines that have been taking such a terrible toll of lives up and down our coast," and snorted incredulously when the witness calmly insisted he intended to sail to Europe in a 26-foot boat he had ready when Mexican police arrested him late in June.

The government charges that Kunze was attempting to flee abroad with military secrets gathered in this country when he was arrested.

"Isn't it a fact," Dodd inquired, "that you have been trying from the very moment you were caught to exculpate the 'heavyweight' because you have been ordered to?"

Before Kunze could answer, Defense Attorney James W. Carpenter protested that Dodd was deliberately "hurling the term 'heavyweight' at my client" in an attempt to prejudice the jury, and Judge J. Joseph Smith ordered the jurors to disregard the question.

Earlier in the trial, Dodd told the court in the absence of the jury that the government would prove that Pastor Molzahn "was the heavyweight in this conspiracy."

Peru has a coastline of 1,000 miles on the Pacific ocean.

Pelley Starts Credit on Term

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14 (P)—William Dudley Pelley, fifty-two-year-old former leader of the Silver Shirts of America, started credit today on a fifteen-year prison sentence imposed Wednesday after conviction of sedition charges, although he was still in the Marion County Jail. Filing of a notice by Pelley that he was ready to serve the term pending outcome of his appeal in the case automatically started crediting him with time on the sentence.

FBI Raids 14 Homes At Amsterdam, N. Y.

Albany, Aug. 14 (A. P.)—FBI agents made fourteen spot raids on homes of enemy aliens in Amsterdam last night, assisted by the Amsterdam police. It was the third straight night of similar raids in this area.

Arthur Cornelius Jr., special agent in charge of the Albany FBI office, said five aliens were ordered to report to Assistant United States Attorney Andrew J. Culick in Amsterdam today.

Seized articles included four cameras, four shotguns, one still, 439 rounds of ammunition and a large picture of Mussolini, Mr. Cornelius said.

U. S. Questions Writer For 'Chicago Tribune'

Aviation Editor Heard by Grand Jury on Naval Story

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (P)—Wayne Thomas, aviation editor of "The Chicago Tribune," appeared today at the quarters being used by a Federal Grand Jury investigating publication of allegedly confidential naval information by "The Tribune," "The New York Daily News" and "The Washington Times-Herald."

Apparently answering a subpoena, Mr. Thomas entered the United States Attorney's offices and was ushered down an aisle leading to the grand jury room.

There was no inkling from William D. Mitchell, special assistant to the Attorney General handling the inquiry, or the office of United States Attorney J. Albert Woll as to the purpose of Mr. Thomas's appearance.

However, "The Tribune" said that Mr. Thomas assisted in the preparation of a story under investigation. The article, published on June 7, included a statement that American naval circles knew in advance the strength of Japanese naval forces engaged in the Battle of Midway.

Facts for the article, "The Tribune" said, were supplied by Stanley Johnston, a correspondent for the newspaper.

Mr. Thomas emerged after about thirty minutes and told reporters he had been questioned briefly before the grand jury by Mr. Mitchell.

Earlier in the day Mr. Mitchell was closeted with the grand jury for several hours.

Strikers Resume Jobs As Navy Seizes Plant

Wildcat Walkout Ends at General Cable Fac- tory—Seizure No Victory for Workers, Says U. S. Official

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 14 (P)—The Navy seized the General Cable Company's Bayonne plant today to end a wildcat walkout and the strikers enthusiastically returned to work for "Uncle Sam, our new boss."

Not to Supplant Management

"We're all damn glad it happened," said Michael P. Petrakian, strike committee chairman. "We have a real boss!"

But the very jubilation brought from Washington indication the government had no intention of turning the seizure into a victory for workers who had walked out of their jobs despite the pleas of the War Labor Board and their own union leaders.

The strike began Monday midnight when 1,000 workers tied up production of cable for Army and Navy after the War Labor Board had refused their demand for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase.

A responsible Washington official, declining to permit use of his name, said employees of the company probably would be notified that the Navy had taken over the plant to police it, not to supplant the management. He implied a warning to other war workers that the government would not punish management for wildcat strikes.

Any impression that the Navy was the new employer "has to be corrected," this source said. "The men are still working for that management. The Navy is there to protect that property and see that the order of the War Labor Board is observed."

Pledge Wired to President

Petrakian telegraphed to President Roosevelt a pledge the workers would "redouble their efforts to more than offset the loss in production caused by the work stoppage."

"They are eager to prove to their President and to the nation that they are loyal and patriotic citizens," he wired.

Seizure of the plant was quick and smooth.

Acting under Mr. Roosevelt's order of yesterday, Rear Adm. Harold G. Bowen assumed manage-

ment of the plant during the morning. He posted notices warning that "any interference with the operation of this plant is an offense against the United States."

Admiral Bowen was joined at the plant by Brig. Gen. R. K. Robertson, director of Internal Security Division, Second Service Command, New York. Other officers of both services joined them in conferences, but the only military guards were three Army and Navy chauffeurs at the gate.

Within an hour of Bowen's announcement, 800 of the strikers had voted unanimously to return to their jobs. Those on the night shift trooped back at the appointed time, 4 p. m. (eastern war time).

The admiral, who managed the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company plant at nearby Kearney when it was in Navy custody, later posted another announcement saying wage rates and other working conditions in effect when work stopped would prevail.

The strikers had demanded the 10-cent boost on scales which the company said ranged upward from 78 cents an hour. They also sought double pay for holiday periods. The Labor Board approved only a three-cent bonus for the two night shifts.

Bayonne Plant Seizure Unfair, Declares NAM

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (P)—The National Association of Manufacturers characterized today as confiscation and unfair the government's seizure of the strikebound General Cable Corp. plant at Bayonne, N. J.

The Navy took over the plant today, at the direction of President Roosevelt, after an unauthorized strike of 1,000 employees had halted production of cable for the armed forces. The employees had defied an order of the War Labor Board refusing them a wage increase.

William P. Witherow, NAM president, praised President Roosevelt for his promptness in acting to enforce the board's decision to reopen the plant, but declared it was unfair to make management "an apparent dual offender" with the "outlaw" strikers.

Characterizing the management as an "innocent bystander," Witherow said in a letter to George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the War Labor Board:

"Against all the rules of fairness and equity, the innocent bystander is the one being penalized. The procedure followed by the President deprives management and the stockholders of the company of their property rights but imposes no penalty whatsoever on the guilty employees. x x x

"Management will not be encouraged in war production by the knowledge that its best effort will be rewarded by confiscation, if and when the labor party to collective bargaining chooses to defy government.

"The NAM believes that this creates a dangerous and un-American precedent, and that you should have recommended a course when you certified the case to the President which would discourage future defiance of the government and sabotage of the war effort."

Witherow also demanded a national labor policy which would deny draft deferment to men "who voluntarily refuse to work" in essential war occupations.

OPA Sues to Halt 'Black' Steel Market

Gets Temporary Injunction to Restrain Cleveland Operator From Buying and Reselling in Excess of Price Ceiling.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14. (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today filed its first suit aimed at halting "Black Market" selling of steel, citing alleged transactions involving the shipbuilding interests of Andrew Jackson Higgins in which steel assertedly was sold at prices 68 per cent above OPA ceilings.

Criminal Prosecutions Hinted

"If criminal prosecutions are warranted they will be made," said OPA Attorney James C. Gruener. His suit asked an injunction restraining steel operator Willard P. Markle from purchasing and reselling steel in excess of the ceiling. Judge Robert N. Wilkin granted a temporary injunction.

Gruener said the suit grew out of operations described to a Congressional inquiry last week by Frank Higgins, son of Shipbuilder Andrew Jackson Higgins. President Roosevelt last week said people dealing in steel through the "black market" should go to jail, but indicated this should not include Higgins because he would turn state's evidence.

"This man's (Markle's) operations are infinitely greater than those covered in this complaint," Gruener told newsmen.

Markle in Hospital

Gruener said Markle, formerly was connected with the Markle Steel warehouse in Houston, Tex., but "now carries his office in his head." Markle, in a Cleveland hospital for an eye operation, could not be reached for comment.

Gruener asserted Markle had purchased steel and sold it to Higgins Industries, Inc., at prices averaging about \$20 a ton above the ceiling. This made the excess about 68 per cent, OPA attorneys said. The suit specifically charged Markle with selling 160,000 pounds of steel to the Higgins firm at excessive prices.

Nelson Backed By Henderson As Best for Job

O.P.A. Head Calls U.S. Lucky to Have Such an Expert; Sees Living Costs Curbed

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 14. (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson replied today to critics of Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief, asserting: "I don't know any one who knows American industry better."

Mr. Henderson, here to get a first-hand glimpse of the operation of the Office of Price Administration in a small community, told a statewide meeting of the ration board members that he wanted to "say a word for Don Nelson because a lot of people have been critical of him in the last week or ten days."

Mr. Nelson, Mr. Henderson said, has "less ambitions for himself than any of the top people in Washington," and he added: "The country is lucky beyond words to have at the helm a man of such humility and capacity."

Earlier, at a press conference, Mr. Henderson declared the upswing in the cost of living had been checked for the last two months, predicted the stabilization of wages and farm prices struck back at Congressional critics of price control over military items and described the sales tax as "nothing short of butchery as far as the poor people are concerned."

Whether a sales tax would be necessary to curb inflation he declined to say.

Papers to Use Own Scrap in Zinc Shortage

Will Reclaim Old 'Cuts' at Smelters; W. P. B. Plan Follows Many Protests

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. (AP)—The War Production Board approved today a zinc-reclaiming plan under which newspapers, magazines and other users of photo-engraving zinc will "live off their own scrap," print about as many pictures as formerly and still relieve the pressure on the nation's critically short zinc supply.

Instead of using 50 per cent of their last year's volume of zinc, to which they were cut by a recent W. P. B. order, publishers and other users of the photo-engraving process will use only about 10 to 15 per cent of new zinc, it was estimated by George C. Heikes, chief of the W. P. B.'s zinc branch.

The plan was approved by A. I. Henderson, W. P. B. director general for operations, after W. P. B. officials had conferred earlier in the day with Cranston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and representatives of the photo-engraving and metals industries.

The zinc order, which prohibited the use of the metal for some users rated as non-essential and halved the consumption of other industries, probably will be modified soon, Mr. Heikes said, to exempt industries which have had their scrap zinc reclaimed on a toll basis. Newspaper scrap zinc has normally been melted down with other metals mixed in, to produce a comparatively impure zinc unsuitable for re-use in photo-engraving.

Under the new plan the metal will be sent to secondary smelters capable of re-distilling it so that the zinc emerges again in an almost pure state. Cast in slabs, it will be rerolled to the proper thickness for making engravings and newspaper "cuts."

A high percentage of newspaper zinc scrap can be reclaimed, Mr. Heikes said, because the acid-etching process by which newspaper illustrations are made removes only a small amount of the metal from the surface of the plate.

Earlier, the W. P. B. had reported "a great number" of recent protests against the 50 per cent reduction in supplies. The Office of War Information, through its assistant director, Gardner Cowles Jr., wrote a letter to the W. P. B. appeals branch, sug-

gesting that the curtailment of zinc by newspapers should not be so large as to hamper the service performed by the press as a morale builder.

The zinc shortage is acute. It has been accentuated in recent months by the growing labor shortage in zinc, copper and other nonferrous metal mines, by ship sinkings on normal import lanes, by heavy military demands for cartridge brass and by lend-lease shipments.

Mr. Heikes said he thought the machinery for segregating zinc and shipping it from newspaper plants to the smelters could be set up within a comparatively short time, perhaps a week.

Paper Requirement Relaxed

The American Newspaper Publishers Association reported yesterday that more than two months' supply of newsprint was on hand at the end of July, and that the War Production Board has relaxed the inventory requirements on paper until Sept. 30, The Associated Press said.

A total of sixty-seven days' supply of newsprint was reported at the end of July, as compared with fifty-two days' supply at the end of July, 1941, and fifty-four days' at the end of July, 1940.

"Each publisher should analyze his own requirements, kinds of transportation used in bringing his newsprint to the city of publication, storage facilities, etc.," said the A. N. P. A. bulletin, "to determine what he thinks is a sufficient newsprint inventory in view of general war developments, the possibility of transportation difficulties and other factors that would have a bearing upon the availability of newsprint for use in his city."

STARTS LONDON DUTIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. (AP)—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., recently appointed to the American Red Cross staff assigned to Britain, has arrived in London, the Red Cross announced today. She is the

wife of Brigadier General Roosevelt.

OWI EXECUTIVE TAKES POSITION WITH OPA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson today announced appointment of Robert W. Horton, chief of the news bureau of the Office of War Information, as deputy OPA administrator in charge of OPA information and educational programs. Horton, with Robert W. Straus,

his assistant, will take over his new post by September 1.

Horton was head of the old Office for Emergency Management information division which was consolidated into OWI. He and Straus have been connected with war agency information activities since June, 1940.

Horton's old post as chief of the news bureau of the OWI will be filled by Paul C. Smith, a former press officer for the Navy department in Washington.

Smith, a lieutenant commander, recently was placed on the Navy's inactive list to permit him to join the OWI staff. He formerly was editor and general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Light Wallops Now Mean Knockout Later

Second Fronts in Many Theaters Vital To Final Victory

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Outstanding development among the big events boiling up in all parts of our war-torn globe is Uncle Sam's acquisition finally of the strength to assume the offensive in widely separated theaters.

This eagerly awaited moment arrives as the war is rushing to the peak of the crisis in what may easily be the decisive year. The ultimate outcome of the conflict may well depend on what happens in the few remaining weeks before winter throws a barrier in front of the onrushing Hitlerites.

Every ounce of fighting strength which the Allies can produce right now is worth a hundred-weight six months hence.

Further indication of Uncle Sam's increasing power comes from the disclosure that United States fighter planes are for the first time operating on a large scale against the Huns in western Europe. Our forces are striking from bases in Britain.

Meantime, American Marines, backed by our own and Allied warships and aircraft, are in the midst of a daring offensive against the Japs in the Solomon Islands, and at latest reports were getting ahead with the job of wresting highly important strategic points from the enemy in the Tulagi zone. Big U. S. bombers, handled by our own men, are making fierce war against the Axis in the

Mediterranean area, and far afield in China are hammering the Japs. Up among the fog-shrouded Aleutians a task force has been busy against enemy units which managed to get a foothold on isolated islands.

Uncle Sam Still Far From Satisfied

Now this doesn't mean that Uncle Sam has come into full strength or anything like it. On the contrary he is just beginning to feel the swell of his muscles. But it does mean we finally have the ball rolling.

Diversity of America's operations, which literally circle the world, emphasize the fact that this is a global war in the full meaning of the term. It shows us

how impossible it is to dissociate any one theater from the rest. It makes it plain these widely separated operations are in reality closely related.

Look at all the "fronts" there are. There's the Russian theater,

the Anglo-American air offensive in western Europe, the nasty battle of the Atlantic, the battle of the Mediterranean, the battle for Egypt, the Chino-Jap conflict, the battle of the Southwest Pacific, the battle for the Aleutians. What happens in any one of these zones affects all the others.

Thus we see that when we start to talk about opening up a "second front," there are many places in which it could be useful. Our drive against the vital Jap bases in the Solomons, for instance, if successful may prove to be a most important "second front" by creating a diversion to keep the Nipponese from attacking Russia in Siberia. Our Solomon island offensive also is a "second front" for hard-pressed China.

Long Range View Must Be Taken

From this standpoint it becomes clear how foolish it is for the people in the Allied countries to take unto themselves the prerogatives of the Allied high command and insist a "second front" be established in western Europe or any other theater. Establishment of a "second front" must depend on the pressure of the moment and on Allied ability to meet the emergency.

However, growing strength of America and Britain will make it increasingly possible to meet the

demands of "second fronts" in the many places where they will be needed. So far as concerns such a front in western Europe, over which there has been so much heart burn the entrance of our air force into the arena in considerable strength encourages us to believe that the front can be established in time to be most useful.

Large Reserve Of Man Power Seen in Japan

Writer on Gripsholm Says 8 Million Are Believed Eligible for War Service

By Max Hill
Former chief of The Associated Press and Wide World bureau at Tokyo, who was interned there by the Japanese when war broke out and is en route home on the Swedish liner Gripsholm in the diplomatic exchange of American and Japanese nationals.

BY MAX HILL ABOARD DIPLOMATIC LINER GRIPSHOLM, AT SEA, Aug. 14. (Wide World)

Japan's mobile masses of troops have found new applications for the old tried and true methods of warfare.

Military experts aboard the Gripsholm believe this was a greater factor than new weapons in Japan's driving of the United Nations from their Far Eastern possessions.

During the American Civil War, General Stonewall Jackson's Confederates crept through the forests and gullies barefoot to surprise Union troops. The same is true of the tabi-shod Japanese troops filtering through the countryside of Hongkong and Malaya.

They were lightly armed and many were dressed as Chinese coolies. They had been thoroughly prepared for tropical warfare by months of intensive training on Hainan island where they became accustomed to similar conditions.

The best available estimates

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aboard this U. S.-bound ship indicate that at the outbreak of war Japan had 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 men under arms, of which at least 1,500,000 were called up in the two great mobilizations of the spring and fall of 1941.

Potential Reservoir Exists

There is a potential reservoir of men of military service age of at least 8,000,000 more. This last group falls into three classes: Those already trained by previous service, partially trained and untrained.

The trained group is large since, by automatic military service, Japan has called up each year 200,000 men between the ages of 20 and 22.

Military experts aboard the Gripsholm believe it is dangerous and wishful thinking to expect a Japanese shortage of manpower. There is a shortage of skilled labor in many classifications, such as ship's crews, but there is plenty of manpower, with women available if necessary.

The military recently tapped a new source by using Korean men in the army for the first time. It is not clear whether they were regular soldiers or just labor troops and prisoner guards, but each Korean frees a Japanese for service.

Military in Command

Fascist-minded military leaders have a firm grip on all phases of Japanese life, but the daily routine of the average Japanese has changed little from pre-war days, since his activities also were completely controlled then.

The army command and business leaders have been antagonistic for many years and working at cross purposes, and the army is now making sure that financial giants such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi and others do not make tremendous new fortunes.

The industrialists are making money of course, but it is limited. Their stake in the South Seas and their future development in case of victory makes them willing to bide their time and bow humbly to the iron fist of the military at present.

MAZATLAN OFFERS LIKELY LANDING FOR INVASION OF MEXICO

Any Jap Attack in U. S.
Probably Would Start From
There; Coast Is Defended

By S. J. JACKSON
Wide World News Service
MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 14.—Suspicious Germans and Japanese are being arrested in Mexico almost daily, but to a person on the spot the idea that the Axis ever got any substantial toehold here is ridiculous.

The "Norte Americanos," as they call us, dominate the life of this country. The Nazis are schoolboys in the art of penetration as compared with Americans in Mexico.

Axis propaganda is about the same in Mexico as it is in Hartford, Conn., or Phoenix, Ariz. Statistics on the Germans here are unreliable, but 6000 is as good a guess as any. These people mostly want to earn a living and keep out of trouble—but until Mexico actually went to war the German ambassador was able to control them through threats to relatives in the old country.

Spanish Influence Dominates

They seem to have got just about as far as the German colonies in Chicago or Milwaukee. The United States commercially and journalistically is the big shot down here to a degree few Americans realize.

The great economic penetration of Mexico is one you couldn't guess. It's Spain's. Despite the exploits of Standard Oil and American

Smelting and Refining, the country that conquered Mexico in 1520 retains a firm influence.

Just when a person ceases to be a Spaniard and becomes a Mexican is an unsettled problem. But the fact remains that even war-torn Spain has interests in Mexico much more ponderous than our own.

If a final box score is ever assembled on Mexican-American relations, a good many errors are going to be charged to the gentry in the United States who teach Spanish and publish Spanish textbooks.

Desert Is "Paved"

Too much of this instruction equips you to go back a few centuries and talk with Don Quixote, and too little of it to enter the life of this bustling, modern metropolis of 1,600,000.

Guadalajara, second city of Mexico, is the jumping-off place for the great western desert—a place where anything could happen.

Already Congress has heard that the unidentified planes which called forth Los Angeles' first burst of

anti-aircraft fire were based down here.

A feature I have never heard discussed by army men is the peculiar phenomenon of "desert pavement." Somehow nature arranges stones to form vast stretches of level land which is the next thing to concrete.

Many Landing Sites

The west coast of Mexico also has many wide, hard beaches at which a co-ordination of air and sea activity, whether by us or by the enemy, would seem feasible.

At Mazatlan the war looks pretty close. There is even a serious Japanese attempt to attack the United States this is where it probably will start.

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas is here in charge of west coast defense. He says that "any enemy attack would find the army and nation ready to repel it."

Some idea of Japanese military preparations at Mazatlan—the most strategic port between San Diego and Panama—lies before me in the form of a panoramic picture.

It is of postcard depth but about two feet long. For giving a detailed picture of a seaport, its buildings, islands, bays and defenses, it is the most complete thing imaginable.

Photos Made in Tokyo

At the lower right corner appears the legend, "Fot. V. Tokyo." This evidently means "fotografia" (photograph) via Tokyo, and is equivalent to our own required labeling of foreign-made goods. I bought it from a street hawker for the equivalent of an American nickel.

Mazatlan affords access to the great inland railroad center of Northern Mexico, Torreon. In enemy hands, it also would dominate the 700-mile-long Gulf of California.

But army officers I have talked with do not take this back-door invasion very seriously. The land on both sides is almost completely desolate.

However, as long as ten years ago there was an active fishing colony at LaBomba, 60 miles south of Mexicali. For a time, Americans who could get their trucks over the desert trail did a thriving business buying gulf sea bass 6 feet long or so for 10 cents apiece.

All the fishermen were Japs.

CARDENAS SET TO REPEL FOE

Mexico's Head Is Ready for Any Enemy Attack.

By SAM JACKSON.

Mazatlan, Mexico, Aug. 14 (Wide World).—Here at Mazatlan the war looks pretty close. If there is ever a serious Japanese attempt to attack the United States this is where it probably will start.

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas is here, in charge of west coast defense. He is just back from Ensenada, a sleepy town in Lower California, which is regarded as an alternative base for any "back door invasion" of the United States.

Gen. Cardenas in his report on defense says that "any enemy attack would find the army and nation ready to repel it," and speaks promisingly of new roads and new railroads to bring some transportation to the trackless deserts of northern Mexico.

Capable Administrator.

Cardenas, who is widely regarded as the most capable and sincere administrator that Mexico has developed in years, and who voluntarily gave up the presidency in 1940, has thrown himself into his defense job without reserve. A good deal depends on the United States, and he says that such co-operation has "definitely crystallized."

Cardenas was left without a father at 13, and went to work to support his mother and seven other children. While in his teens he became assistant tax collector and town jailer at tiny Jiquilpan, in the State of Michoacan.

Civil War Epoch.

In 1913 Mexico was in civil war. Cardenas released his one prisoner and the two of them joined Venustiano Carranza in ousting Victoriano Huerta from the presidency.

Cardenas was badly wounded, but in the fast shifting of Mex-

ican power in those days, he soon found himself a general and at 25 was governor of his home state. For years later he was a follower of the "iron man" of Mexico, President Plutarco Elias Calles.

Became President.

When he became president—under Calles—he was able to "ease out" his former boss without bloodshed.

Cardenas is the man who expropriated the properties of Standard Oil Company and Royal Dutch Shell.

His present home, here at Mazatlan, is far removed from the splendors of Mexico City. He is assigned to a soldier's job and he seems to be doing it.

MOSCOW--add N.L. Russian xxxx Pyatigorsk.

The battles today by sectors, as portrayed in Russian dispatches:

Mineralnye Vody--The Russians fought hard defensive battles, cautiously guarding their flanks, where the Nazis were striking with large numbers of tanks and with motorcycles equipped with automatic guns. The great weight of the enemy may at any times cause further Russian withdrawals.

Maikop oil field district in west Caucasus;--the Russians clung to hillock positions, beating off one attack after another.

Krasnodar, West Caucasus;--The Nazis were redoubling their efforts to cross a waterway and establish themselves on the Russian-held bank for a descent on the Black Sea naval port of Novorossiisk. One group of Germans led by small tanks got across, but was smashed on the muddy bank. The mid-day communique said large German tank and infantry forces pierced the first Russian defense line but, in trying to extend their wedge, were thrown back to their original positions. In another sector, however, the Russians had to withdraw.

The fight for Stalingrad:

Northeast of Kotelnikovskii;--Smarting under the Red Army's blows to their tanks in Thursday's big battles, the Germans brought up new forces and threw many infantrymen into the fray, supported by aircraft and heavy artillery, but nowhere did the Red Army line sag. In one sector, Russian artillery was credited with destruction of 2100 German tanks, 35 armored cars and 350 trucks.

South of Kletskaya;--In one place the Germans feached the Don, but the Russians drove a wedge into the attackers and flung them back to the previous positions. Two German companies, seven tanks and 11 guns were reported destroyed.

Veronezh area;--The fighting was more violent than at any time since the Russians launched the original counter-attacks which carried them back to the west bank of the Don. Two populated points were reported taken, and positions on the west bank south of the city were recaptured. Three enemy companies were said to have been wiped out.

Bryansk front: Sharp battles with the Red Army following up a successful break by their tanks into the heavily-fortified German front wall.

Northwestern front;--The Russians held fast to recapture a point on a lake (probably Ilmen).

Leningrad front;--Russian armored trains and big guns hammered the Nazis while land forces struck sharply but not heavily at advanced German positions.

BOMBAY--ADD NL INDIAN--X X X Stop.

The Bombay government issued a communique saying "conditions in Bombay today were almost normal. Up to 5 P.M. there was only one minor incident. Yesterday's casualties were two policemen and five others injured."

Eight were injured and taken to hospitals in Calcutta when police fired to disperse an unruly crowd in Central Avenue. Soon afterward the crowd reappeared and attacked a private car with stones and bricks, injuring all five occupants, including an army officer and a woman.

At Madras, across the peninsula from Bombay, four were killed and others were wounded when dissidents attacked a railway station, burned several passenger cars and tore down telephone and telegraph wires.

At old Delhi, the death toll since Tuesday was 40 with 45 others injured.

Evidence of a boycott was found in the rice and wheat commodity exchanges where the markets remained open although trading was reduced sharply.

Cotton mills were operating at increased rates. Retailers were estimated to have at least two weeks supply of stocks but delivered from wholesalers already have been restricted because coolies were frightened.

Queues formed for rationed quotas at government grain stores.

One business man who must remain anonymous, summed up the commercial dilemma thusly:

"Dealers who wish to continue operation despite the All-India Congress opposition are compelled to reckon with the fact that after the war when India is granted her freedom, many of the leaders now in jail are liable to have great influence. Business men are thinking twice before running any risk, since India definitely has been promised her freedom regardless of the current Congress fight."

Speculators were buying heavily in jewels. This was true especially among the Parsis, the shrewdest financiers in India. Jewel prices have sky-rocketed.

SANTIAGO--ADD RIOS TO VISIT U.S. - XXXX WARR.
"IT SEEMS NECESSARY TO SEEK NEW METHODS TO CLARIFY OUR PRESENT POSITION AND THERE IS NO DOUBT THE PERSONAL CONTACT OF THE PRESIDENTS OF CHILE AND THE UNITED STATES WILL BRING A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF OUR RESPECTIVE VIEWPOINTS."

CHILE AND ARGENTINA ARE THE ONLY SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS WHICH HAVE NOT CUT DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH THE AXIS.

PRESIDENT RIOS' ACCEPTANCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INVITATION OPENED THE POSSIBILITY THAT CHILE WOULD BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS. SOME POLITICAL LEADERS WHO HAVE BEEN CAMPAIGNING FOR JUST SUCH AN ACTION SAID THEY BELIEVED IT NOW WAS INEVITABLE. IT WAS ANNOUNCED RIOS WOULD VISIT BRAZIL ON THE RETURN TRIP.

IT WAS REPORTED THE PRESIDENT WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED ON A SPECIAL PLANE BY AN ARMY GENERAL, A REAR ADMIRAL OF THE CHILEAN NAVY, A HIGH-OFFICER OF THE AIR FORCE, TWO SENATORS, TWO DEPUTIES, AN OFFICIAL OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THREE SECRETARIES.

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DASH MATTER-FOLLOW ITALIAN NAVAL**--DASH--**

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SUMMARIZING "FURTHER OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AGAINST REMAINING UNITS OF THE ENEMY CONVOY" APPARENTLY PURPORTED TO GIVE SINKINGS AND DAMAGE IN ADDITION TO THAT ALREADY REPORTED IN A SPECIAL BULLETIN LAST NIGHT.

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IN THAT CASE, THE ITALIAN CLAIMS TOTALED:

SUNK: AIRCRAFT CARRIER EAGLE, THREE CRUISERS, TWO DESTROYERS, AND 21 MERCHANTSHIPS;

DAMAGED: TWO BATTLESHIPS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, AND AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF OTHER VESSELS.

THE CLAIMS IN THE ROME COMMUNIQUE WERE FOR BOTH GERMAN AND ITALIAN NAVAL AND AIR FORCES.

EXCEPT FOR THE SINKING OF THE EAGLE, WHICH HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED IN LONDON, THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FOR ANY OF THESE AXIS TABULATIONS.

EVEN ON THE BASIS OF THE BERLIN RADIO, THE ITALIAN CLAIMS APPEARED TO BE A PALPABLE EXAGGERATION. A GERMAN BROADCAST TODAY SAID THERE WERE 21 MERCHANTMEN IN THE CONVOY--THE NUMBER CLAIMED BY THE ITALIANS NOW AS SUNK ALONE--AND BRACKETED 19 OF THESE AS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

Copenhagen (From German Broadcasts) Aug. 14-(AP)-An air raid warning sounded here shortly after midnight last night and lasted until 3 A.M. but no bombs were dropped and there was no anti-aircraft fire.

London, Aug. 14-(AP)-A five-year plan for Britain's rural areas was urged today by the committee on rural land utilization set up by the Ministry of Works & Planning.

The report recommended appointment of a Minister of National Planning and a central planning authority which could complete town and country planning schemes, build sufficient houses for rural workers, survey all villages and hamlets, implement electricity, water and gas programs, and eliminate unsightly billboards.

"Auto camps on the best American model might well cater to motorists and

cyclists," the report said.

London, Aug. 14-(AP)-Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile, told a special session of the Polish National Council today that German expects to cripple the Russians in the next few weeks and will then seek a compromise peace for fear of what will happen this winter.

"These proposals," the General said, "will be categorically rejected by the Allies. Such a compromise peace could only be imposed if Germany were to win a one hundred per cent victory, and she is incapable of that."

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 14-(AP)-The National Zeitung of Basle said today 10,000 Jews now interned in unoccupied France will have been transported to the east by the end of August.

The paper said that 3,600 already are en route and that most of them are in a pitiable state and without food. Catholic, Protestant, Quaker and other organizations have appealed in vain to Vichy to ease their sufferings; the paper declared.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 14-(AP)-Acting under the state of siege which forbids speeches that might affect foreign relations, the police today prohibited the opening of the Argentine Slavic Congress.

The action coincided with an appeal in the newspaper El Pampero that the congress be banned on grounds that it would foster the spread of Communism.

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LONDON, AUG 14-(AP)-THE FIRST GERMAN PLANE THEY EVER ENCOUNTERED HAS BEEN SHOT INTO THE SEA BY TWO ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PILOTS, ONE OF THEM FROM THE UNITED STATES.

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SERGEANT T.C. "RUSTY" GATES OF MIAMI, FLA., AND PILOT OFFICER JOHNNY MCKENDY OF BATHURST, N.B., SAID THEY INTERCEPTED A DORNIER 217 HEADED TOWARD ENGLAND WITH A LOAD OF BOMBS.

WHEN THEY FIRED ON THE BOMBER IT JETTISONED ITS LOAD AND TURNED TAIL, DROPPING TO WITHIN A FEW FEET OF THE SURFACE OF THE SEA.

GATES AND MCKENDY KEPT AFTER THE DORNIER, FIRING UNTIL THEIR AMMUNITION WAS VIRTUALLY SPENT. THEN, THEY SAID, THE BOMBER SUDDENLY

SEEMED TO DISINTEGRATE AND CRASHED INTO THE SEA.

LONDON, AUG 14-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS HAS BEEN AWARDED TO DONALD JAMES MATHEW BLAKESLEE, 25, AN ACTING FLIGHT LIEUTENANT IN THE RAF'S EAGLE SQUADRON, FROM FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A NATIVE OHIOAN, BLAKESLEE WAS A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE UNITED STATES INFANTRY RESERVE WHO ENLISTED IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN 1940.

THE CITATION SAID HE HAD COMPLETED A "LARGE NUMBER OF SORTIES OVER ENEMY TERRITORY" AND HAD "DESTROYED ONE, PROBABLY DESTROYED TWO AND DAMAGED SEVERAL MORE HOSTILE AIRCRAFT."

IT DESCRIBED HIM AS A "FINE LEADER WHOSE KEENNESS HAS PROVED MOST INSPIRING." #

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NIGHT LEAD CHARTER

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 15-(AP)-THREE LONDON NEWSPAPERS BELATEDLY TOOK EDITORIAL NOTICE TODAY OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY YESTERDAY OF THE SIGNING OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, AND THE DAILY HERALD ASKED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO GIVE "A MORE PRECISE DEFINITION" OF THE CHARTER'S PRINCIPLES.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH NOTED THAT THE WAR'S "HARDEST SACRIFICES" WERE STILL TO COME, ALTHOUGH "THE PROSPECT IS CLEARER THAN IT WAS A YEAR OR TWO YEARS AGO."

"WE HAVE A VERY LONG WAY YET TO GO BEFORE VICTORY WILL ENABLE US TO PUT THE PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN THE ATLANTIC CHARTER INTO OPERATION," THE DAILY MAIL SAID. #

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 15-(AP)-WING COMMANDER MAX AITKEN, LORD BEAVERBROOK'S SON, DISCLOSED IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT ONE OF HIS CZECH SQUADRON FIGHTER PILOTS HAD SHOT DOWN A HEINKEL 177--

THE BIG GERMAN BOMBER WHICH AIR EXPERTS BELIEVE IS CAPABLE OF NON-STOP ROUND TRIP FLIGHT FROM FRANCE TO NEW YORK WITH 1,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES.

THE HEINKEL WAS DOWNED SEVERAL NIGHTS AGO, HE SAID, BY A CZECH FLYING A CRACK BEAUFIGHTER.

THE HEINKEL 177 IS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND SPEED TO THE RAF'S LANCASTER BOMBER, AND IS REPORTED TO HAVE A WINGSPAN OF 103 FEET, AND A RANGE OF 2,000 MILES WITH A 3,000-POUND BOMB LOAD. AIRMEN BELIEVE IT CAPABLE OF TRANS-ATLANTIC BOMBING MISSIONS WITH A LIGHTER CARGO OF EXPLOSIVES. AUG 15 1942

THE BOMBER IS A PRODUCT OF THE HEINKEL WORKS AT ROSTOCK WHICH WAS BLASTED IN FOUR HEAVY RAF RAIDS LAST MARCH. #

ANKARA, TURKEY, AUG. 14-(AP)-A HIGH-RANKING FOREIGN SOURCE HERE SAID TONIGHT THAT REPORTS FROM GREECE INDICATED THAT THREE AND POSSIBLY FOUR AXIS CRUISERS WERE HIT "IN A VERY SUCCESSFUL" AMERICAN BOMBER ATTACK LAST TUESDAY ON THE GREEK PORT OF PYLOS. #

ANKARA, AUG. 14-(AP)-JEAN HELLEU, 57, VICHY AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, UNTIL LAST JUNE, LEFT TODAY FOR SYRIA WHERE HE WILL JOIN THE FIGHTING FRENCH, AND IT IS RUMORED HE MAY BE GIVEN A POST IN WASHINGTON BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE. #

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

VICHY, AUG. 14-(AP)-THE VICHY GOVERNMENT PROTESTED TO THE BRITISH TWICE TODAY, ACCUSING THEM OF AN ATTACK ON A MARSEILLE-ALGIERS PASSENGER PLANE YESTERDAY IN WHICH TWO WERE KILLED AND A RAID ON A DOZEN FRENCH FISHING SMACKS IN THE ATLANTIC ON WEDNESDAY.

THREE FISHERMEN WERE REPORTED KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED BY MACHINE-GUNNING PLANES. #

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 14-(AP)-THE ITALIAN FASCIST PARTY HAS BEEN PURGED OF 66,066 "DEADWEIGHT" MEMBERS, SECRETARY ALDO BIDUSSONI REPORTED TO A MEETING OF ITS DIRECTORS PRESIDED OVER BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI YESTERDAY, ADVISES REACHING HERE SAID TODAY.

ACTUALLY, MANY OF THOSE PURGED WERE EXPELLED FOR BLACK MARKET OPERATIONS, ILLEGAL SPECULATIONS AND FOR BRIBERY OF HIGHLY PLACED ECONOMIC FIGURES, IT WAS REPORTED.

THE PURGE WAS STARTED LAST APRIL AFTER MUSSOLINI DISCHARGED PARTY SECRETARIES IN NUMEROUS TOWNS AND CITIES AND CALLED PREFECTS OF ITALIAN PROVINCES TO ROME ON APRIL 28 TO CONSIDER MEANS OF ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

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AT THAT TIME, MUSSOLINI DECLARED THAT ONE OF THE CAUSES OF UNEASINESS IN ITALY WAS "CHEATS AND LACK OF DISCIPLINE OF CERTAIN PEOPLE."

CHUNGKING, AUG. 14-(AP)-COLONEL MERIAN C. COOPER, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES IN CHINA, TOLD A DINNER GATHERING TONIGHT THAT BRIG. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT AND HIS SKY DRAGONS "WON'T LEAVE CHINA UNTIL THE LAST JAPANESE HAS BEEN DRIVEN FROM CHINESE SOIL."

"AND THAT," HE ADDED, "WON'T BE SO LONG EITHER BECAUSE HE FIRMLY BELIEVES THE WAR WILL BE WON SOONER THAN MOST PEOPLE THINK."

THE DINNER, GIVEN BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR WAR RELIEF AS PART OF CHINA'S CELEBRATION OF AIR FORCE DAY, WAS ATTENDED BY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE AIRMEN.

GENERAL HONGKOWANG, CHUNGKING'S AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER,

ATTRIBUTED THE CAPITAL'S ESCAPE FROM BOMBING THIS SEASON TO THE SKY DRAGONS AND SAID HE HOPED NEXT YEAR WOULD FIND TOKYO BLASTED BY AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND CHINESE AIRMEN.

THE CHINESE PRESS WHICH DEVOTED EDITORIALS TO THE CELEBRATION, SAID ^{TO DAY} IT HOPED THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN CHINA WOULD BE INCREASED UNTIL SUPREMACY OVER THE JAPANESE HAS BEEN ATTAINED.

SQUADRON LEADER MAX OXFORD, ASSISTANT BRITISH AIR ATTACHE, TOLD THE DINNER GUESTS THAT "IT MAY BE THAT BEFORE LONG THE RAF WILL OPERATE IN CHINA."

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DURING THE DAY ~~EDUCATION~~ A MASS MEETING, PRESIDED OVER BY PRINCETON-EDUCATED MAYOR ~~WANG~~ ^{K. S. WANG} ADOPTED A ~~RESOLUTION~~ RESOLUTION TO APPEAL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR MORE

PLANES.

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 14-(AP)-GEN. LAZARO CARDENAS WAS QUOTED TODAY IN PRESS REPORTS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST PORT OF ACAPULCO AS ACCUSING ENEMY AGENTS OF SPREADING FALSE REPORTS THAT MEXICO WAS PLANNING TO PREPARE TROOPS TO "FIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES WHEREVER THE UNITED STATES WISHES TO SEND THEM." AUG 15 1942

HE SAID THE AGENTS' PURPOSE WAS TO INTERFERE WITH MEXICAN DEFENSE PLANS. CARDENAS, A FORMER PRESIDENT, DENIED YESTERDAY THAT MEXICO WAS PLANNING TO SEND TROOPS ABROAD. THE NEWSPAPER LA PRENSA QUOTED HIM AS SAYING MEXICO DECLARED WAR ON THE AXIS ON HER OWN VOLITION, FREE FROM ANY OUTSIDE PRESSURE. #

FOLO KEY WEST DAY

HAVANA, AUG. 14-(AP)-ALL CUBA REACTED WITH INDIGNATION TODAY TO THE NEWS OF THE TORPEDOING OF TWO SMALL CUBAN SHIPS, THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND THE MANZANILLOS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO WEDNESDAY.

PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA CALLED ON THE NATION TO HONOR THE VICTIMS AND IN A FORMAL STATEMENT EXPRESSED HIS ANGER AT "THE TREACHEROUS ATTACK."

NEWSPAPERS DISPLAYED THE SINKING REPORT PROMINENTLY, AND PRENSA LIBRE URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO APPLY THE OLD MOSAIC LAW OF "A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH AND AN EYE FOR AN EYE." AUG 15 1942

OTTAWA, AUG. 14-(AP)-THE ACCIDENTAL DROWNING OF LEADING AIRCRAFTSMAN OTTO WILLIAM JOHNSON, SON OF MRS. J.G. JOHNSON OF DETROIT LAKES, MINN., WAS AMONG CASUALTIES REPORTED TONIGHT IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE 343RD CASUALTY LIST OF THE WAR.

THE DROWNING WAS LISTED AS HAVING OCCURRED IN CANADA BUT THERE WAS NO FURTHER EXPLANATION. #

AN EAST CANADIAN PORT, AUG 14-(AP)-CANADA'S INLAND SHIPOWNERS FROM VIRTUALLY EVERY MAJOR LAKE PORT HAVE ASSEMBLED THE LARGEST FLEET OF LAKE FREIGHTERS EVER TURNED OVER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR DEEP-SEA DUTY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE OWNERS SAID ABOUT \$250,000 WILL BE SPENT TO PUT THE SHIPS IN SHAPE FOR OCEAN DUTY, WHICH WILL INCLUDE INSTALLATION OF LIFE RAFTS, SPECIAL LIGHTING EQUIPMENT TO COMBAT U-BOAT AND OTHER ANTI-SUBMARINE AIDS. AUG 15 1942

MOST OF THE FREIGHTERS, SHIPOWNERS SAID, WOULD BE USED TO ALLEVIATE THE SHORTAGE OF BOATS FOR THE COAL AND ORE RUNS. THE LATEST ACQUISITION BY THE ADMIRALTY BRINGS TO NEARLY 70 THE NUMBER OF CANAL-SIZED LAKE FREIGHTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN FOR DEEP-SEA DUTY.

NEW YORK, AUG. 14-(AP)-TAYLOR HOLMES, STAGE AND SCREEN ACTOR, TODAY RECEIVED NEWS THAT HIS SON, AIRCRAFTSMAN PHILLIPS HOLMES, HAD BEEN KILLED LATE YESTERDAY IN A COLLISION BETWEEN TWO ROYAL CANADIAN AIRFORCE PLANES IN NORTHWEST ONTARIO.

PHILLIPS HOLMES, 33, ABANDONED A SUCCESSFUL CAREER AS A LEADING MAN IN FILMS TO JOIN THE CANADIAN AIR SERVICE LAST YEAR, FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HIS BROTHER, PILOT OFFICER RALPH HOLMES, HUSBAND OF LIBBY HOLMAN, RADIO AND STAGE SINGER.

YOUNG HOLMES WAS SIX FEET TALL, SLIGHT OF BUILD AND HAD BLOND HAIR. HE WAS KNOWN TO SCREEN FANS FOR HIS PERFORMANCES IN "HIS PRIVATE LIFE," "THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES," "POINTED HEELS" AND "ONLY THE BRAVE."

HE WAS BORN AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., # AUG 15 1942

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~~SON~~ ATTENDED PRINCETON AND SPENT FIVE YEARS STUDY-
ING AT TRINITY COLLEGE IN ENGLAND.

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY SAID THAT RALPH HOLMES WAS BRINGING THE BODY
OF HIS BROTHER BACK TO NEW YORK FOR BURIAL.

SPEAKING FOR HIS PARENTS WHO WERE TOO SADDENED TO DISCUSS THEIR
LOSS, MISS MADELINE HOLMES SAID "WE'RE PRETTY DARNED PROUD OF
PHILLIPS. IN A WAY, WE ARE HAPPY, BECAUSE HE HAD DONE WHAT HE WANTED
TO DO MOST."

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SHE SAID HER BROTHER CALLED HIS HOME THREE WEEKS AGO SAYING HE WAS
GIVING UP A THREE-WEEK FURLOUGH TO TAKE AN ADDITIONAL TRAINING COURSE
WHICH WOULD AID HIM IN GETTING AN EARLY ASSIGNMENT TO DUTY.

MISS HOLMES SAID HER BROTHER JOINED THE RCAF BECAUSE THEIR MOTHER
IS OF CANADIAN BIRTH AND HE ALWAYS HAD A SOFT SPOT IN HIS HEART FOR
CANADA.

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED ATLANTIC SINKINGS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) THE RESCUE OF 87 SEAMEN FROM THREE TORPEDOED MERCHANTMEN
ATTACKED BY ENEMY SUBMARINES IN WESTERN ATLANTIC WATERS WAS DISCLOSED
IN DISPATCHES FROM RECIFE, BRAZIL, YESTERDAY (FRI).

THE LATEST VICTIMS OF UNDERSEA RAIDERS--THE 4,694-TON BRITISH
FREIGHTER TREMINNARD, THE 6,221-TON BRITISH TANKER TRICULA AND THE
6,161-TON NORWEGIAN TANKER HAVSTEN--RAISED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COUNT
OF ANNOUNCED ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIP LOSSES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC
TO 425 CRAFT SINCE DEC. 7.

TWO ARGENTINE SHIPS EFFECTED THE RESCUES. THE MOTORSHIP RIO
SAN JUAN PICKED UP 57 CREW MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH VESSELS, AND THE
TANKER JUNCAL ARRIVED AT RECIFE WITH 30 SURVIVORS FROM THE

NORWEGIAN CARGO CARRIER.

SINKING OF A BRAZILIAN TANKER BY A NAZI SUBMARINE OPERATING IN
THE CARIBBEAN WAS DISCLOSED IN REPORTS FROM THAT AREA YESTERDAY, BUT
THIS LOSS OF NEUTRAL BRAZIL'S 12TH MERCHANTMAN SINCE AMERICA'S ENTRY
INTO THE WAR WAS WITHHELD FROM THE TABULATION PENDING FURTHER
DETAILS OF THE ATTACK.

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ALSO BEING WITHHELD FROM THE ATLANTIC SHIP LOSS COMPILATION PENDING
ADDITIONAL DETAILS WAS THE TORPEDOING OF A VESSEL IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN
AREA WHOSE 24 SURVIVORS INCLUDED TWO MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES
FIELD SERVICE. THE AMERICANS, C.A. CHAPMAN, OF BARRYTOWN, N.Y., AND
WINSLOW MARTIN, OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., SPENT SEVEN DAYS IN A LIFEBOAT
WITH 22 OTHERS BEFORE BEING RESCUED AND BROUGHT TO GEORGETOWN,
BRITISH GUIANA, REPORTS FROM THAT CITY ANNOUNCED.

MEANWHILE, INDIGNANT CUBANS REACTED SHARPLY TO NEWS OF THE
DESTRUCTION OF THE CUBAN SHIPS SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND MANZANILLO IN
THE GULF OF MEXICO WEDNESDAY. PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA EXPRESSED
HIS ANGER AT THE AXIS U-BOAT ATTACKS IN A FORMAL STATEMENT, AND
CALLED ON ALL CUBA TO HONOR THE VICTIMS. THE NEWSPAPER PRENSA LIBRE
URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO APPLY THE LAW OF "A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH AND AN
EYE FOR AN EYE."

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IN BRITAIN, UNITED NATIONS SEAMEN REPORTED A SUBMARINE "WOLF PACK"
HOUNDED THEIR LARGE CONVOY REPEATEDLY, ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY THE
VESSELS WHICH WERE RETURNING FROM A RUSSIAN PORT. THE LONDON NEWS
CHRONICLE DISCLOSED THE ARRIVAL AT A BRITISH PORT OF AMERICAN AND
BRITISH SURVIVORS OF SHIPS LOST IN THE ENCOUNTERS. SOME SEAMEN
WERE QUOTED AS SAYING "LOSSES WERE SUFFERED, BUT THE GERMANS ARE

KNOWN TO HAVE LOST SOME U-BOATS."

ONE SURVIVOR, REPORTED TO BE CAPT. T.H. CUNNINGHAM, OF RENO, NEV., WAS QUOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER AS SAYING THAT THE CONVOY ~~SUFFERED~~ HEAVILY BUT "THE ACTION WAS BY NO MEANS ONE-SIDED."

EDITORS:

IN CONNECTION WITH REPORTS THAT ANOTHER LARGE AMERICAN CONTINGENT HAS ARRIVED IN THE BRITISH ISLES, LONDON ADVISES, NOT FOR PUBLICATION, THAT THIS REPORT IS BEING BROADCAST CURRENTLY BY THE BBC TO GERMANY, BUT THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE STORY IN OUR DAY REPORT OF AUG. 10, WHICH TOLD OF STEADY ARRIVALS OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD.

THE AP

FOR AM
LONDON REPORTS:

~~BRITONS NOW~~
~~"GET A HORSE"~~
~~WITH CARS OUT~~

~~HORSE-AND-WAGON COMBINATION~~
~~COSTS AS MUCH AS SMALL AUTO~~

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

LONDON, AUG. 14-(WIDE WORLD)-THE HORSE IS REPLACING THE AUTOMOBILE IN BRITAIN--AT LEAST TEMPORARILY FOR SOME PURPOSES.

DESET BY EVEN STIFFER GASOLINE RATIONING, RUBBER SHORTAGES AND THE LIKE THAN ARE MOTORISTS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH TRADESMEN ARE BIDDING UP HORSES AND VANS (WAGONS TO AMERICANS)

THE BAN ON PLEASURE DRIVING ALREADY HAD ACCOUNTED FOR A CONSIDERABLE REAPPEARANCE OF HARNESSSED HORSES.

NOW THE WEEKLY ATTENDANCE AT LONDON'S BIGGEST HORSE AUCTION, WHERE MERCHANTS BUY PONY-AND-TRAP AND OTHER OUTFITS, HAS SOARED ABOVE 1,000 BIDDERS.

SOME HORSES, INCLUDING HARNESS, HAVE BROUGHT AS MUCH AS \$650, EQUALLING THE PRE-WAR PRICE OF A SMALL CAR.

HEAVIER HORSE-AND-VAN COMBINATIONS, INTENDED TO REPLACE TRUCKS, BRING UP TO \$800.

--DASH--

BRITISHERS FOUND FIRE BOMBS AND FICKLE WEATHER THEIR CHIEF

OPPONENTS IN HARVESTING THIS YEAR'S GREAT CROPS OF GRAINS AND OTHER FOOD VITAL FOR NEXT WINTER.

ALSO THIS WEEK FOOD MINISTER WOOLTON MADE AN INSPECTION TOUR, VISITING AMONG OTHER FIELDS FINE CROPS OF OATS, WHEAT AND POTATOES ON SOIL WHICH HAD BEEN UNCULTIVATED SINCE THE DAYS OF THE ROMANS.

--DASH--

INCIDENTALLY, COOKIES WILL BE RATIONED AFTER AUG. 23, AND THEY'LL BE PLAINER--LESS FRUIT AND SUGAR IN THEM--TO DISCOURAGE WHAT WAS CALLED "IDLE EATING." CANDY RATIONS, HOWEVER, WILL BE INCREASED ON THE SAME DATE TO THREE OUNCES WEEKLY FROM TWO OUNCES.

--DASH--

D24

FINANCIAL CIRCLES PAID MORE ATTENTION TO THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS THAN THEY DID TO THE OMINOUS RUSSIAN NEWS OR TO THE SITUATION IN INDIA. AS A RESULT, OBSERVERS SAID, THEY BID UP PRICES ON A WIDE RANGE OF SECURITIES.

BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURES DROPPED THIS WEEK TO \$353,448,000 COMPARED WITH \$478,000,000 LAST WEEK. WAR SUPPLIES ACCOUNTED FOR \$343,900,000 OF THAT. REVENUE SLIPPED \$19,000,000 TO A TOTAL OF \$139,300,000.

--DASH--

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND TEACHERS ARE WAITING FOR ARBITRATORS TO DECIDE THEIR DEMAND FOR A WAR BONUS, TO BE ADDED TO ALL ANNUAL SALARIES UNDER THE \$2,100 LEVEL.

--DASH--

BRITAIN IS GOING TO TRY AGAIN THE ZONE PLAN FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION, THIS TIME SCHEDULING A SIX-REGION DISTRIBUTION PLAN FOR FISH TO START OCT. 1. A SIMILAR PLAN, TRIED FOR THE SAME REASON--TO SAVE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES--FAILED AFTER A FORTNIGHT BECAUSE OF ORGANIZATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

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JAPS ADMIT MARINES HAVE LANDED ON SOLOMONS; U. S. PLANE CARRIER WASP NOT HIT. BERLIN SAYS; REDS' VOLGA OUTLET IMPERILED BY NAZI

THRUST

marked progress from the communique of three days ago, when it was only claimed that the Americans were fighting to establish "beach heads."

U. S. Capture Of Solomons Shore Bases Hinted In Australia

By C. Yates McDaniel
[Associated Press Correspondent]

AUG 16 1942

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 15—American marines have dislodged the Japanese from strategic coastal bases in the first phase of the battle of the Solomons, qualified observers believed today.

Japanese broadcasts from Batavia admitted that United States forces are in "one" of the Solomons Islands.

Failure of Japanese quarters to make any but negative references to their land forces and the Washington announcement that the marines were consolidating their shore posi-

tions in the Tulagi area supplied strength for this belief.

Sources familiar with the topography of the Solomons attached optimistic significance to the United States Navy assertion that the marines were solidifying their hold on "shore positions" and said this

U. S. Landings Admitted
These sources said the interior of the islands in the Tulagi area were a mass of rugged jungle-covered mountains without roads and few flat clearings suitable for airfields. The wildness of the hinterlands might permit the Japanese to

An intercepted Domei report from Batavia admitted today that "a small enemy ground force is left on one Solomon island."

Revised official claims and commentaries broadcast from Japanese stations in the past twenty-four hours have pointedly omitted assertions that any Allied capital ships were sunk or even in-

in naval operations off the Solomons.

BASES ON TULAGI SEEN IN U. S. GRIP

Hint Is Given In Australia Japs' Reinforcements May Be Cut Off

[By the Associated Press]
General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sunday, Aug. 16—Allied bombers attacked Japanese troop installations on the southeast coast of Timor, northwest of Australia, Saturday, the Allied command announced today.

This attack started fires, the communique said.

The Allied command reported that Japanese pressure was continuing at Kokoda, New Guinea.

By C. YATES McDANIEL
[Associated Press Correspondent]
General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 15—Fighting United States Marines were believed tonight to have captured important coastal bases in the

Solomon Islands in triumphant conclusion of the first phase of that great battle still raging in the southwest Pacific.

The failure of Japanese quarters to make any but a negative reference to their land forces, coupled with a Washington announcement that the marines are consolidating shore positions in the Tulagi area, led qualified observers here to the belief that the Nipponese had been dislodged from the bases.

Force Called "Small"

The Japanese-controlled radio stations failed to refer to ground forces on the southeastern Solomon Islands yesterday, but an intercepted Domei report from Batavia, occupied Java, admitted today that

a "small enemy force was left on one Solomon island."

"Fierce fighting is reported to be taking place between Japanese forces and United States Marines who have landed on one of the Solomon Islands," said a Tokyo dispatch to DNB, which was broadcast by the Germans.

This was the first acknowledgment from the Axis side that battle had taken an adverse trend, and it did not attempt to explain how the Marines had established beachheads in the face of the Japanese claim—entirely unconfirmed—that the United States naval forces were routed.

While the Australian Army Minister, Francis M. Forde, warned his countrymen again that Australia

still is in danger of invasion, quarters familiar with the topography of the Solomons attached optimistic significance to the United States Navy Department's assertion that the marines were consolidating shore positions.

Progress Seen Indicated

These quarters said this indicated progress had been made since Wednesday, when a communique claimed only that American forces were fighting to establish "beach-heads."

[Reuters, picked up a Vichy radio report that United States forces had captured a Japanese airplane on one of the Solomon Islands.]

Persons familiar with the Solomons said the wild interior of the rugged, jungle-covered mountains without roads might enable the Japanese to evade destruction or capture for a considerable period.

It would give them little chance of receiving reinforcements or organizing an effective counter-attack as long as the Americans held the few developed coastal strips, it was added.

Months On Tulagi

The Japanese have had several months to consolidate their strength in Tulagi Island, but in the few weeks that they have been on neighboring Guadalcanal Island

they have developed only one airfield, at Kukum, which is large enough for the use of fighter planes and possibly light bombers.

With special fanfare the Tokyo radio yesterday broadcast an imperial headquarters communique which claimed that thirty-five Allied vessels of all types had been sunk and six more damaged thus far against a Japanese loss of only twenty-one planes and two cruisers damaged in the battle of the Solomons.

Neither the communique nor subsequent commentaries of Japanese-controlled stations referred to the position of the Japanese ground

forces in the southeastern Solomons.

Claims Are Omitted

Revised official claims and commentaries broadcast from Japanese stations in the last twenty-four hours pointedly omitted claims that any Allied capital ships were sunk or involved in the naval operations off the Solomons.

American and Australian bombers have continued their relentless pounding of a convoy which they have been following and attacking for forty-eight hours.

FIRE IN FOE'S MAIN CAMP
RAGING 24 HOURS LATER,
AIR OBSERVERS REPORT

Patrol Planes Add To Havoc Caused By 3,000 Shells From U. S. Warcraft—Enemy Aircraft And Guns Offer Only Weak Resistance

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 15—Guns of United States warships and bombs of naval planes severely damaged a destroyer and two cargo vessels and sent a third cargo ship to the bottom in Kiska harbor in raids August 8 and 9 the navy disclosed today.

More than 3,000 shells were hurled from the big guns of warships of a task force of the Pacific fleet which hit hard at the enemy-occupied island off Alaska.

Set Huge Fires In Main Camp

Shells striking the enemy's main camp set huge fires which still were burning when reconnaissance planes flew over the harbor a day later.

A short distance to the south a secondary camp also was hit hard by the heavy bombardment, and anti-aircraft

and shore batteries throughout the island were silenced.

The only resistance offered by the enemy was a weak seaplane attack and desultory firing by shore batteries before they were put out of action by American big guns.

Found Fleet In Harbor

When the United States forces hit they found a fleet of enemy vessels—including submarines—in the Kiska harbor. Estimates were made that the fleet included ten cargo or transport vessels, four submarines and a destroyer.

At the close of the surprise attack on August 8, the destroyer was left standing and burning just outside the harbor.

Patrol planes the following day added damage to two cargo vessels and reported sighting a third sunk near the beach, presumably sent down by gunfire the previous day.

Text Of Announcement

The text of the navy report follows:

"Further reports of the August 8 and August 9 raids on Kiska now have been received by the Navy Department, revealing that a fourth enemy vessel—a destroyer—was hit and damaged in those actions.

"This destroyer was left standing out of the harbor and on fire at conclusion of the bombardment of Kiska on August 8 by a task force

of the Pacific fleet which was announced in communique No. 103.

Saw Ship Sunk Near Beach

"As previously revealed in the same communique, naval patrol planes attacked and heavily damaged two cargo vessels in the harbor on August 9 and at the same time observed a third cargo ship sunk near the beach, apparently as a result of the previous day's bombardment.

"About ten enemy cargo ships or transports, four submarines and a destroyer were observed in the harbor before the bombardment by the United States task force.

"Seaplane-fighter attacks and desultory firing of shore batteries were the only opposition encountered by the task force, which received no damage to ships and lost only one plane."

All Batteries Silenced

"More than 3,000 projectiles were fired at the enemy's main camp ashore and a large fire was started which was observed still burning the following day. The secondary camp to the southward and anti-aircraft emplacements at various locations of the island were heavily bombarded, resulting in the silencing of all batteries ashore."

"The new damage reported today—to the destroyer and one cargo vessel—brought to twenty-two the number of enemy ships sunk or damaged since the Japs first at-

tacked Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians on June 3. The enemy losses include fourteen warships and eight transports or cargo vessels.

Marines Hold Firm

Washington, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—United States marines, supported by strong air and naval forces, had smashed back sufficient Japanese defenders today to clamp a firm hold upon the strategic Solomon Islands.

As Allied bombers of Gen. MacArthur's Australian headquarters pounded at attempted enemy reinforcements, American fighting men were progressing satisfactorily, the Navy announced last night, in consolidating hard-won beach heads.

The terse Navy communique on the first big offensive of the United States and the United Nations gave only the barest details. But it left little doubt that they were winning the early rounds of

a conflict that, if successful, may lead eventually to an assault on Japan itself.

Flying Fortresses at Work

With the marines still in the thick of combat, flying fortresses and swift attack bombers were reported to be persistently striking at Japanese air bases and ship concentrations to protect Allied lines and stave off enemy reinforcements.

A Japanese convoy which an Allied spokesman at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said was attacked three times previously, again became the target of heavy bombers off New Britain to the northeast. The convoy included transport ships bound in an easterly direction toward the Solomons.

Bad weather veiled results of the latest assault but two more Japanese fighter planes were shot down and three damaged. All Allied aircraft returned to their bases although some were damaged slightly.

In the meantime, naval units protected the Allied communication lines and escorting supply vessels to the occupation forces and the army and shore based aircraft continued to attack the enemy air bases and harbors, the navy reported.

Outcome of the battle for the island bases was expected to decide whether the Japs retain the stepping stones to attacks on Australia and New Zealand or whether the United Nations attain a base for future offenses against enemy positions.

Further indication of the prog-

ress in the Solomons came from an English war correspondent, who cabled his London paper from Sydney that the Americans "have or soon will have complete control of Tulagi Island," a major point of attack.

So strongly entrenched were the marines, he added, that only the heaviest reinforcements could dislodge them. At the same time, he declared that the Japanese apparently were prepared to risk a big naval action to hold the Solomons and the fighting would continue for weeks.

Air Field Believed Overrun

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The London naval correspondent of the Yorkshire Post expressed the belief today that American marines had overrun the main airfield on Guadalcanal Island, in the Solomons group.

"The main air field has been put out of action," he wrote, "but no details are available to show how this was done. It is believed that marines overran the site."

Official spokesmen said that no Solomon Island information was available here other than official Washington announcements and that any unofficial reports originating in London are to be received with caution.

Walter Farr, the Daily Mail's Washington correspondent, said in a dispatch that American marines were "believed to have seized the two small islands of Makambo and Gavutu near Tulagi" and that "for seven days now in the battle of the Solomon Islands American warships have been dealing crippling blows to enemy naval power."

Reuters said that the Berlin radio broadcast this report from Tokyo:

"The huge naval battle off the Solomon Islands which resulted in overwhelming victory for the Japanese navy has been concluded according to latest reports. In its main phases the battle lasted without interruption three whole days, beginning on August 7.

"Only a few enemy units succeeded in escaping, apparently in the direction of Australia."

Of the American landing, the Tokyo-Berlin report simply said: "Fierce fighting is reported to be taking place between Japanese forces and United States marines who have landed on one of the Solomon Islands."

Today

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 15—Japanese reports reaching here via Germany acknowledged today that United States Marines have landed "on one of the Solomon Islands" and that fierce fighting is taking place with Japanese forces.

The report, a Tokyo dispatch to DNB claimed—for the second time—that the naval phase of the battle had been concluded.

Reuters heard the Vichy radio broadcasting a report that United States forces had captured a Japanese airdrome on one of the Solomon islands.

Reuters said the Berlin radio broadcast this report from Tokyo: "The huge naval battle off the Solomon islands which resulted in overwhelming victory for the Japanese navy has been concluded according to latest reports."

"Three-Day Battle"

"In its main phases the battle lasted without interruption three whole days beginning August 7.

"Only a few enemy units succeeded in escaping, apparently in the direction of Australia."

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"Fierce fighting is reported to be taking place between Japanese forces and United States Marines who have landed on one of the Solomon islands."

Japanese Pamphlets

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourn, Australia, Aug. 15—Thousands of pamphlets printed in Japanese were dropped by Allied planes behind enemy lines soon after the abortive midget submarine attack on Sydney harbor June 6, it was disclosed today.

The pamphlets were headed: "Behold the Result of the Japanese Navy's Attack on Sydney Harbor." Then followed a picture of a wrecked submarine being lifted by crane from the water.

Beneath were these words:

"Following the bombing of Tokyo, Japanese navy midget submarines which attempted a surprise attack on Sydney harbor were completely destroyed. From this,

know the martial might of the Allied countries."

The submarines sank one antiquated ferry boat.

JAPS CLAIM A VICTORY

Report Defeat of Aussies Trying to Seize an Isle.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Tokio dispatches, reporting that "detailed reports are now at hand on the landing operation of Japanese naval forces on the islands of Kai, Aroe and Tanimbar," southwest of New Guinea, on July 30, said today that an Australian landing action was defeated at Tanimbar.

After the Japanese occupation of Tanimbar, said the dispatch, "two ships flying the Australian flag entered the port of Saumlakki—apparently quite unaware of the presence of Japanese troops on the island—and attempted to land reinforcements, about 1,000 Indonesians who had been trained in Melbourne, Port Darwin. The landing failed completely."

Squally Location.

This officer, who has been through the roughest weather of the North Sea, the English Channel and off New Foundland and Greenland, said that nothing in

these tempestuous areas could compare with the ever-shifting winds, fogs and rain squalls of the Aleutians in the Behring Sea, whence originate more storms, perhaps, than any other place in the world.

The bleak positions held by the Japs at Attu, Agattu and Kiska in the well-named Rat Islands, at the western end of the Aleutian string, were described by him as no great threat to American positions.

Kiska is the largest of the Rat Islands; like all the others, it is extremely difficult to develop, requiring the aid of dynamite to dig in, and is perhaps the toughest terrain in the Pacific war area in which to construct landing fields.

Says Surprise Japs in Aleutians

Calls Toehold of Enemy a Bad Bargain and Declares U. S. Can Oust Them at Any Time.

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The high price paid by the Japanese for their toehold on the Rat Islands of the Aleutian chain may well turn out to be a bad bargain, if and when the Americans deem it necessary to oust them.

A naval officer and eyewitness to recent fighting in the fog-shrouded Aleutians today expressed the opinion that unquestionably the islands could be retaken if needed.

The officer, whose name cannot be disclosed for reasons of security, said that "if the Japanese try any major attack eastward to the stronghold at Dutch Harbor, they're due for a surprise."

"Right now," he said, "they haven't got much as to a strategic or useful location."

Says U. S. Lost Chance.

Seattle, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—United States bombers lost a chance to annihilate a Japanese surface force, including an aircraft carrier, off Alaska last June because of the "unfortunate failure of army and navy co-ordination," Representative Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, said today.

Mr. Magnuson, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, told interviewers on his return from an inspection tour of Alaska military bases that

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"failure on the part of one army command to interpret liberally standing naval orders regarding enemy contact resulted in a delay which gave the enemy an opportunity to remove itself."

The army command responsible, he added, has since been relieved of duty, "and I am glad to say that there is no possibility of this happening again." The Army High Command in Alaska now, he predicted, would "welcome a Japanese task force at this stage of the game."

Shadowed Carrier.

"The Army command was located within operating distance of the Japanese task force," Mr. Magnuson said. "I have information that it was notified soon after the Dutch Harbor attack that Navy's PYBs (flying boats) had a Japanese carrier under continual observation, and that they were waiting for the arrival of landbase aircraft to make the kill."

"The Army command, however, believed its orders were not sufficiently broad to warrant sending out a bombing force at this phase of the battle without definite instructions."

"As a result, Army planes remained on the ground, and before naval authorities could straighten the matter out, the Japs had slipped away from observation."

"Later the Army did succeed in making contact, but not under as favorable circumstances as they might have found if the response had been earlier."

Work in Co-operation.

Army and Navy officers in Alaska are now working in closest co-operation, he said.

"The naval command itself has been greatly strengthened with new blood and experience. Communications are better, our bases are rounding rapidly into shape, and all the time I was there I never heard the word 'defense' mentioned once."

Representative Magnuson, who only a few weeks ago was in active service with the navy as a lieutenant-commander, said he felt the Alaska situation was serious but not alarming, and that the navy had the battle of Alaska and the Aleutians well in hand.

Of the battle in the fogbound Aleutians, he said:

"It's like two small boys facing each other across a river. Neither one of them has a boat and can't get to the other, so they throw stones. They occasionally hit one another but not enough to put either one out of the fight."

Jap Sea Losses Mount to 324

One Battleship and Two Aircraft Carriers Are Included

By the Associated Press

While Allied heavy bombers and U. S. Navy planes and warships blasted enemy shipping aimed at reinforcing Japanese in the Aleutian and Solomon islands, an Associated Press compilation of official reports yesterday disclosed that Allied forces have destroyed 324 Japanese ships in all categories since December 7.

A concentrated drive by U. S. Navy bombers and warships on Kiska Harbor sank an enemy cargo ship and severely damaged a destroyer and two other cargo vessels, the Navy announced yesterday.

Ten enemy vessels—three naval craft and seven merchantmen—whose destruction was revealed in announcements received between August 1 and 15 are included in the total.

Monthly Sinkings

The following tabulation indicates monthly sinkings of Japanese craft since December (where possible, actual sinking dates have been used):

Month	Naval	Merchant
December, 1941	51	7
January, 1942	45	15
February	44	14
March	30	11
April	15	4
May	20	12
June	24	5
July	10	7
August	3	7
Total	242	82

Class Tabulation

The class tabulation (figures in parentheses represent the number of ships for which the total known tonnage is listed) follows:

Class	No.	Tonnage
Battleships	1	20,330
Aircraft carriers	6	110,850 (6)
Cruisers	21	20,700 (3)
Destroyers	36	1,700 (1)
Submarines	29	x
Transports	85	51,000 (6)
Supply ships	12	36,000 (4)
Merchant vessels	82	214,231 (30)
Sub-chasers	1	x
Minesweepers	13	10,000 (2)
Gunboats	6	x
Patrol boats	4	x
Oilers	4	x
Auxiliaries	5	8,000 (1)
Miscellaneous	19	200 (2)

324 473,011 (56)

ARMY SHOT DOWN 190 JAP PLANES

Gen. Arnold Reports Loss of 104 in Summary.

Washington, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold reported today that 1,010 American Army planes had engaged 1,459 Japanese planes in seven months of warfare and had definitely shot down 190. In these battles 104 American planes were lost.

"This doesn't include enemy planes damaged, probably destroyed, or lost on the ground," the commander of the Air Forces told a press conference.

The American Volunteer Group, fighting for China, shot down 218 planes while losing eighty-four before disbanding on July 4 when the Army Air Forces took up the air warfare burden in that area.

Gen. Arnold did not discuss navy air achievements.

Discussing the European theater of operations, Gen. Arnold said that American planes were flowing to Britain in large numbers in preparation for stepping up the aerial hammering of Germany in partnership with the Royal Air Force.

"It's just a question of getting the planes over there and of time to build up our forces," he explained. "When our crews arrive in England they must go through a period of pre-combat training, being attached to the R. A. F. to learn its technic."

The General expressed confidence that the aircraft industry, which he said was increasing its plane output every month, would obtain the raw materials to meet its war requirements.

He added that it would be necessary to draw heavily on the finest young American men to keep our war planes flying.

Just now, he said, there was a long waiting list of candidates for training as pilots, but he advised that recruiting would have to be intensified for all kinds of air crew men and technicians to reach the ultimate goal of 2,000,000 men and 185,000 war planes.

Army Air Forces Group Awarded Silver Star

Washington, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—More than a score army air force officers and men have been decorated for gallantry with the Silver Star, the War Department reported today, for their part in the aerial evacuation of nearly 5,000 wounded soldiers and refugees from Burma.

The awards were made at army air headquarters in India. The War Department said the list was incomplete.

Those decorated included Col. Caleb V. Haynes, Mount Airy, N. C., now commander of American bomber forces in China, and Col. Robert L. Scott, Jr., Macon, Ga., subsequently made chief of staff for American air forces in China.

Big Offensive Is New Phase

Era of Last Stands Since Pearl Harbor Disappears

By RICHARD L. TURNER
WASHINGTON (Wide World)—

The one essential fact of the battle for the Solomon Islands is that for the first time since Pearl Harbor the forces of the United States are attacking in the Pacific area.

They are engaged in a great and minutely planned offensive movement contrasting brightly with the era of last stands that saw the Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies fall to the Japanese.

It is an offensive which holds tremendous possibilities for the future trend of the war, not only in those remote and miasmatic islands, but the world around. Theaters of war are so intimately interlocked that it could easily affect the fighting in Russia—and hence in Western Europe—in China and in the Aleutians.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting

Of course, this is getting considerably ahead of the story. Many a yard of jungleland must be regained in hand-to-hand fighting, many a life must be lost, many a fighting plane come plummeting from the skies, and many a ship go plunging to the bottom of the sea before the results are clear. But

the possibilities were there, and Washington quickly saw them.

When the Japanese paused after conquering the Dutch Indies, it was apparent that a new phase of the battle in the Far Pacific had been reached. Having overrun a vast area, the Japanese now had to defend it against recapture.

During the period of Japanese conquest, it had been necessary that the United Nations spread an inadequate strength over a large number of strategic points, for it was impossible to know where the attack would fall next, and all had to be defended.

The result was that point after weakly defended point was lost. The forces of the United Nations fell back upon Australia and New Zealand, and were concentrated there.

Japs Turn to Guess

It then became the turn of the Japanese to spread their forces over the territory they had taken, for any spot within striking radius of the bases in Australia and New Zealand was a potential scene of Allied attack and invasion. It was the Japs' turn to guess where the Allies would strike.

That the Allies would, sooner or later, take advantage of this changed situation and spring to the attack was a foregone conclusion, for they were pledged eventually to drive the troops of Japan from every inch of captured territory.

What was vastly more important, the attack when it came was an even greater surprise to the Japanese. They fought stubbornly, but, surprised and outnumbered, they had to yield ground.

The aims of the drive were first of all to expel the Japanese from the area of the Solomon Islands. To do so would be to eliminate bases from which they could attack Australia, New Zealand and the shipping lanes leading to them.

Long-Range Offensive

But, beyond that, Admiral King himself said that it was intended to use the islands "for our own purposes." Many observers interpreted this to mean that taking the Solomons was the first step in the great long-range offensive, intended to lead to the Japanese islands themselves. Dispatches from the South Seas after a few days began talking of an offensive, which, beginning with the Solomons, would lead from stepping-stone island to stepping-stone island, until the Jap is conquered. That, obviously, was a long way ahead, but many military men thought that the Solomons formed a logical theater for beginning such an operation.

Seizing a hostile and strongly held shore has always been one of the most difficult of military operations. Defensive land-based airplanes make it even more difficult.

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And the Japs had apparently adopted a fluent defensive system by which their fighting planes could be flown quickly from one area to another as developments might necessitate.

Thus, it was considered inevitable that the developing action in the

South Seas would draw planes from other theaters of Japanese operation, China, the Indian frontier and Manchuria. The number of Japanese planes is limited, and it was generally predicted that the expected stroke at Russia would have to be postponed, so long as large scale fighting continued to the southward. The Japs, it was argued, have not enough planes to wage effective battle simultaneously in Siberia, China and the South Seas.

Japs Launch New Drive on China Rail Line

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Aug. 15.—The Japanese started a new drive today to close a 50-mile gap in the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway which counter-attacking Chinese recaptured six weeks ago, the high command indicated.

An enemy infantry and cavalry thrust was reported west from Shanghai in Eastern Kiangsi Province toward Hengfeng.

"Fierce fighting is in progress," the communique said.

The Chinese were reported pursuing "battered enemy units south of the railway town of Kiangshan in Chekiang, inflicting 200 more casualties."

Another spirited battle was in progress with Japanese forces pushing toward Suichang from Sungyang in Chekiang. Yet another enemy drive from Linchuan in Kiangsi was reported foiled on August 9 when the Chinese inflicted more than 100 casualties.

The Chinese central news agency reported the recapture of Wangkong, north of Canton in the Southern Province of Kwangtung, after severe fighting.

The broadcast said "part of the disembarked American troops will remain as a garrison in Iraq, while the others have been transported farther west, presumably to Palestine," and said that "the foreign garrison in Iraq is now composed mainly of American troops who have also occupied positions formerly constructed by the British in Kurdistan, on the Iran border."

Bulletin

New York, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The German Transocean News Agency reported without confirmation from any Allied source today that "a number of United States transport ships disembarked troops at various Iraq ports during the past fortnight."

The agency said its information came via Baghdad in a dispatch from Ankara.

Harsh Measures Urged In India

Bombay, Aug. 15 (AP)—A Bombay Government communique today said Mahadev Desai, secretary of Mohandas K. Gandhi, who had been under detention with the Indian Nationalist leader, had died. Desai long had been an outstanding Congress party member.

[By the Associated Press]

Bombay, Aug. 15—Application of severe penalties, including death and collective fines, was reported under consideration by the British today to put down the wave of destruction by riotous Indian followers of Mohandas K. Gandhi after he had sponsored a non-violent independence drive.

At Dacca today, police fired on an unruly crowd, killing five and injuring four, it was reported.

Willful damage to railroad property and telegraph wires which has occurred in several parts of India in past days, even while most violence was subsiding, was said to have prompted the British to study more drastic measures of repression.

Two More Officials Jailed

Under one existing ordinance, sabotage of railroads and telegraph lines is punishable by death or whipping. Under another, it may be imposed on inhabitants of communities where acts of sabotage are committed.

Two members of the Bombay City Council, Dr. Ghorpore and Sa Khadir, were arrested as police prepared to meet the All-India Congress' next step. Mayor Yusud Meyeral already is under arrest. Dr. Ghorpore is believed by informed circles to be the brains of the "undercover" operations of the Congress.

Just how soon the organized non-violent campaign can be started is uncertain. One Congress source said next week would be "quiet" as far as the Congress is concerned, but big things could be expected beginning August 24.

Flareup At Calcutta

Although normal conditions apparently had returned for the most part after almost a week of rioting and vandalism, a new flareup oc-

curred today at Calcutta, India's great eastern city.

Demonstrators there slashed telephone wires, wrecked fire-alarm boxes and interfered with street-car service. Eight were wounded when police fired into one crowd.

At Rajkot, mounted police dispersed a crowd attempting to picket the secretariat of the Western India States Agency.

India Deadlock May Be Broken

Sapru, 'Go-between' in 1931, Heads for New Delhi Confab

BOMBAY (AP)—Evidence was developing last night that the deadlock between the British government and Indian Nationalists might soon be broken through the intervention of a go-between and possibly another prominent Indian.

As reports circulated that the British might apply severe penalties, including death and collective fines, to halt rioting and destruction by followers of Mohandas K. Gandhi, word came from the city of Trichinopoly that Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, one time prominent All-India Congress figure, was going to New Delhi next week probably on political business.

At the same time it was reported from Allahabad that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, India's most prominent lawyer and sometimes negotiator between government and Gandhi, also was heading for New Delhi and would visit Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy.

Moreover, the working committee of the Moslem League meets in Bombay today to formulate a new policy to meet the situation arising from Gandhi's sponsoring of a non-violent independence drive.

There was no intimation that the government had requested either Rajagopalachari or Sapru to confer on the chance of working out a British-Indian agreement that would end the rioting, but observers could not overlook the fact that Rajagopalachari broke with the congress last spring to carry on a one-man campaign to settle Hindu-Moslem communal differences by compromise so that negotiations could be opened with the government.

Nor was it overlooked that Sapru was perhaps the one truly prominent Indian who had the confidence of both Gandhi and his followers and of the viceroy.

In 1931 he acted as a go-between

to bring Gandhi and the government together to end the civil disobedience campaign that year and to pave the way for the second round-table conference in London.

The situation remains acute. Indian bitterness is growing as a result of the clashes between the rioters and British troops and government police, and the Congress leaders who are not in jail already are believed to be preparing an organized non-violent campaign on the Gandhi formula to take up where violence leaves off.

Few could see much hope of a negotiated settlement in which Gandhi could not participate. Whether the government would relent and release him for negotiations was highly questionable.

The death yesterday of Mahadev Desai, Gandhi's personal secretary and confidant, has created a new problem. Gandhi was permitted to be present at the cremation in accordance with his wishes.

Desai died of heart failure during his confinement with Gandhi in the Aga Khan's palace near Poona. The death increased the possibility that Gandhi might undertake a fast, perhaps a brief mourning fast. Desai, incidentally, was one of the principal influences against Gandhi fasts, deploring always their effect on the leader's health.

As the first week of trouble ended the Bombay area was quiet, but things grew hotter in Madras and Calcutta.

Total arrests throughout the country already have run into the thousands. At the peak of the 1930 trouble there were 250,000 in jail and detention camps. Nothing near that figure has been reached yet, but gangs are being bottled up, 20 and more at a time.

Calcutta police opened fire with revolvers three times yesterday to disperse rowdy elements and several persons were taken to hospitals. At Gorakhpur one person was killed and 12 injured when police fired on a mob. Five persons were killed and four wounded at Dacca when police used their firearms.

Van Mook Says Far East Must Be World Partner

Calls for Closer Ties With Peoples After the War

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Aug. 15 (AP)—The peoples of the Far East, comprising half of the world's population, must be accepted as equal partners with the world after the war, Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Netherlands Colonial Minister, said tonight in a speech.

"It is vitally important to the world that after victory has been won and peace restored, the Far East shall cease to be a distant and more or less accessory part of the

world," he said.

"I have not touched on its significance as a source of raw materials nor on its importance as a link in world transport. But even apart from these economic factors, it must be clear that the future greatly depends on the possibility of admitting as partners at the round table, where that future must be discussed, those peacefully-inclined Far Eastern peoples who comprise about half of mankind."

Individualist Group Formed In Britain

London, Aug. 15 (AP)—Twenty-nine well-known Britons—peers, industrialists and writers—have organized an "individualist group" to advance their desires for fewer Government restraints on individual liberties.

The group is headed by Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, publisher and political writer, and includes the playwright-critic, St. John Ervine.

In its manifesto, issued yesterday, the "individualist group" said it "consists of members of different political parties who are united in the desire to restore to British public life, that spirit of individual liberty and responsibility which characterized its period of greatness and which is today gravely threatened."

U. S. S. WASP REPORT FALSE

Nazis Admit American Aircraft Carrier Was Not Hit in Mediterranean.

SAY IT WAS A BRITISH VESSEL

Berlin Sharply Reduces Claim to Fifteen Merchantmen and Six Warships Sunk.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The German High Command today corrected its announcement of last Thursday that the 14,700-ton United States aircraft carrier Wasp had been hit by six bombs and set afire in the Mediterranean, declaring that the ship referred to was really a British aircraft carrier of the Illustrious type.

The correction was made in a special bulletin describing the results of the Mediterranean convoy battle. In this, the High Command said, fifteen merchant ships totaling about 180,000 tons, the British aircraft carrier Eagle, two cruisers and three destroyers were sunk. The convoy was made up of twenty-one merchant ships, the announcement said, adding that the six remaining merchant vessels, some badly damaged, have now reached Malta.

Reports Attack on Malta.

The British aircraft carriers, of the 23,000-ton Illustrious type and of the 22,400-ton Furious type, turned back westward and reached Gibraltar in severely damaged condition, the communique declared. In addition, it listed three cruisers and destroyers as badly damaged.

The German radio reported that a heavy follow-up aerial attack was directed at shipping in Malta harbor.

[The foregoing communique represents a considerable scaling down of the combined Axis claims. The only confirmation of any of these claims is contained in the British Admiralty's acknowledgment that the Eagle and the 9,400-ton cruiser Manchester have been sunk.]

Rome Radio Claims.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts) Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Another United Nations destroyer has been torpedoed and three more vessels damaged—two cruisers and a battleship—in continuing

attacks on a British convoy in the Mediterranean, the Italian High Command reported today.

The new blows were credited by the communique to Italian air and sea forces in the course of what it said were further dispersals of elements of a British convoy yesterday.

Another ship "of great tonnage"—(presumably a merchantman)—was said to have been hit with heavy bombs.

A motor torpedo boat, working in to close range, was said to have hit the destroyer. Both cruisers, one of them described as heavy, and the battleship, were reported to have been hit by air-launched torpedoes.

Mussolini issued a proclamation to the Italian Navy and air force congratulating them on having "annihilated" naval forces which "attempted to venture out into the Roman Sea."

Italians Claim Another Ship.

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Rome radio declared today that another cargo ship from the Malta-bound British convoy in the Mediterranean has been torpedoed and sunk while making for the port of Sousse, Tunisia. More than 200 convoy survivors were rescued off the Tunisian coast on Thursday, the broadcast added.

British Down Top Planes.

Cairo, Aug. 15 (AP).—British fighter planes shot down at least ten enemy planes during the Axis attack on a big Mediterranean convoy this week and the figure is expected to climb, a British headquarters-R. A. F. communique said today.

Fighters accompanying the ground-rafting bombers shot down one ME-109, and long-range R. A. F. fighters sent two JU-52s flaming into the Mediterranean.

Of the air-sea battle, the communique said: "During the shipping convoy operations in the Mediterranean on August 13-14 our fighters shot down at least ten enemy aircraft. Reports are still incomplete, however, and it is expected that the figure will be increased. Our air losses during this period were four aircraft but one pilot is safe."

Nazis Now Admit

Wasp Is Undamaged

London, Aug. 15 (AP).—The German high command today withdrew its claim that the United States aircraft carrier Wasp had been damaged in the great western Mediterranean convoy battle, but officially reported that the running fight was

over with six British men-o-war and 15 merchant ships or tankers sunk.

Backing down from their official report of yesterday that the Wasp was hit by six bombs and set on fire, the Germans said it was a British aircraft carrier of the Illustrious type that was damaged.

The Axis, however, was unable to get together on its broadcast claims, for the Italians told the world that the battle was continuing; that a destroyer and two cruisers had been damaged yesterday by torpedoes and bombs and that torpedo planes had hit the prow of a battleship.

Unofficial Italian reports further said that larger units of the Italian surface fleet had no opportunity of giving battle as the battleships escorting the convoy abandoned it and withdrew to Gibraltar shortly after the air and submarine attacks were opened.

The British already have spiked that fantasy with an official admiralty report that enemy cruisers which sought to intercept the convoy turned tail and fled when attacked by British aircraft.

The British admiralty, meanwhile, added nothing to its previous announcement that the aircraft carrier Eagle and the cruiser Manchester were sunk and that considerable supplies and fighter planes were rammed through the Axis gantlet to reinforce Malta.

The Italian press boasted that the Manchester was sunk by a new Italian torpedo boat which saw its first action in the convoy battle.

Up to today's revised reports, the Axis had claimed that 21 cargo ships were sunk as well as two destroyers and three cruisers and the Eagle.

Scale Down Claims

Thus, the German clean-up report today represented a considerable scaling down of Axis claims. The Germans now claim:

Fifteen vessels totaling 180,000 tons out of a convoy of 21, including all the tankers in the group, were sunk;

The aircraft carrier Eagle, the cruiser Manchester and three destroyers were sunk;

"One aircraft carrier of the Illustrious type, 23,000 tons, which was set afire—not as reported on August 13 the United States aircraft carrier Wasp—and the aircraft carrier Furious, 22,450 tons, reached Gibraltar heavily damaged;"

Damage to three cruisers and destroyers;

Slight losses to the Germans and Italians.

The Germans acknowledge that remaining ships of the convoy, "some badly damaged," reached Malta, but said they were being subjected to heavy air attacks.

The Italians reported today that a motor torpedo boat torpedoed a destroyer at close range; bombers hit a ship of "great tonnage" with heavy bombs; torpedo planes hit a heavy cruiser and another cruiser and torpedoed the prow of a battleship.

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The Rome radio further claimed that one cargo ship from the convoy was torpedoed and sunk as it tried to make port at Sousse, French Tunisia.

Another Destroyer Torpedoed, Rome Says

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 15 (P).—Another United Nations destroyer has been torpedoed and three more vessels damaged—two cruisers and a battleship—in continuing attacks on a British convoy in the Mediterranean, the Italian high command reported today.

The new blows were credited by the communique to Italian air and sea forces in the course of what it said were further dispersals of "elements of a British convoy" yesterday.

Another ship "of great tonnage" (presumably a merchantman) was said to have been hit with heavy bombs.

A motor torpedo boat, working in to close range, was said to have hit the destroyer. Both cruisers, one of them described as heavy, and the battleship were reported to have been hit by air-launched torpedoes. The communique said the battleship was hit in the prow.

(In addition, the Rome radio today claimed one cargo ship from the Malta-bound convoy was torpedoed and sunk as it tried to make port at Sousse, French Tunisia. More than 200 convoy survivors were rescued off the Tunisian coast Thursday, it added.)

Mussolini issued a proclamation to the Italian Navy and air force congratulating them on having "annihilated" naval forces which "attempted to venture out into the Roman Sea."

Three Raiders Felled at Malta
VALLETTA, Malta, Aug. 15 (P).—The British announced tonight that R. A. F. fighters shot down a German fighter in daylight today and two Axis bombers last night.

BRITISH SHIPS SHELL RHODES

Attack in Eastern Mediterranean Reported Accurately Timed, Like Postman Delivering Morning Mail.

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—A British naval squadron bombarded the town of Rhodes, on the Italian island of the same name, for twelve minutes early on Thursday morning, setting great fires and causing extensive damage, it was revealed today.

While the Axis was preoccupied with attacks on a great Malta-bound convoy, the British squadron under the flag of Rear Admiral Philip L. Vian, a young naval hero who has often challenged the Axis and won against great odds, delivered a precise attack on Axis preparations for enlarged operations in the Middle East, then raced away unscathed, despite the fact that the big German-Italian air bases on Crete are less than 200 miles away, and his squadron had to thread its way through Axis minefields in the darkness.

Informed British sources said the drawn attack had the dual purpose of diverting the German Air Force from attacks on Malta and the convoy and of breaking up any Axis preparations to use Rhodes as a base of attack. "Rhodes would be the main jumping-off spot for any attack on Cyprus or Syria," they said. The island lies in the extreme eastern Mediterranean, close to

Turkey. It is the largest of the Dodecanese.

A dispatch from John Nixon, a Reuters correspondent with the squadron, said the shelling was accurate and perfectly timed, catching the Italians completely by surprise.

As the squadron steamed away, a big fire and numerous smaller ones that sent up columns of black smoke could be seen on the water front, Nixon said.

The Exchange Telegraph Agency said the squadron carried out the bombardment with the accuracy and perfect timing of a

postman delivering the morning mail.

The British warships entered enemy waters and approached the target without being detected before they opened fire.

Co-ordination Called Perfect.

Reuters said planes co-operated in the action, dropping flares, spotting targets for the ships, and bombing the airdrome simultaneously with the sea attack.

"Despite the efforts of the Italian shore batteries and the presence of E-boats, all our ships and aircraft returned without a scratch," the Reuters correspondent wrote. "Co-operation between sea and air forces was perfect."

Exchange Telegraph said that the shore batteries did not reply until after several salvos had left the British guns—and then "their shells came singing over our heads."

Eyewitness's View of Attack.

The Reuters correspondent, describing the attack, said:

"It must have been Rhodes's brightest night since the war began. Orange and gold flame belched from the warships, and there was a rumble of thunder as they fired. Bright flashes showed where the shells were exploding, and after several minutes there came a new sound. The shore batteries were returning fire on the ships."

"The interval indicated that the defenders were taken by surprise, but their gunnery was fairly accurate. Several shells whistled over our heads while at least two salvos sent up splashes very close to us. For exactly

twelve minutes the shells were hurled at shipping in the harbor and targets ashore, the chief of which was a large flour mill.

"Then the warships swept silently away, leaving fire and columns of smoke as evidence of their visit. Motor torpedo boats were reported near us, but they did not see us. For an hour or more as we raced away, anti-aircraft shells and bullets danced in the sky but we paid little attention. Our part of the night's work was completed. We had been in enemy waters for over two hours, but the job went through without a hitch. The only incident came the next morning when one or two enemy aircraft circled around and then headed for home without attacking."

How British Shelled Rhodes — Allen's Eyewitness Account

Duce's Eastern Mediterranean Stronghold Like "Flash From Hell" After Action, He Writes

By LARRY ALLEN
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard a Cruiser With the British Mediterranean Fleet, Bombarding Rhodes, Aug. 13 (Delayed)—The long, sleek guns of Britain's Mediterranean warships, spouting sheets of white flame, poured ton after ton of high-explosive shells into Mussolini's eastern Mediterranean stronghold of Rhodes early today.

They left behind on the island huge fires, battered sea-plane bases and broken barracks and harbor installations.

12-Minute Bombardment

The squadron of warships, commanded by Rear Admiral Philip L. Vian, swept into the mine-laden waters off Rhodes

just before 1 A. M. Thursday and plastered the harbor for twelve minutes in one of the most thrilling surprise bombardments I have ever witnessed.

The Rhodes heavy shore batteries and anti-aircraft guns and Italian torpedo boats flung everything at the fleet they could muster.

Big enemy shells sprayed over this cruiser and near misses made huge geysers, while fire gushed

from the mouths of the ship's guns and projectiles scorched through the air under the starlit skies and exploded with shattering force ashore.

Bombers Pound Airdromes

It was the most spectacular bombardment of the war since the fleet pumped thousands of armor-piercing shells into Tripoli on April 24, 1941.

The Nazis and Fascists in Rhodes sent up thousands of multi-colored "flaming onions" in an effort to trace the attacking force, and British and American bombers pounded the airdromes and other targets ashore both before and after the sea shelling.

Rhodes looked like a maze of Christmas tree lights when

He shoved the muzzles of his big naval guns close to Rhodes and gave the Axis one of the biggest scares of this war.

I paced the quarterdeck with the ship's officers and talked with the gun crew in one of the 6-inch turrets and found them eager to start the rain of hot steel on Rhodes.

Writes Duce's Name

There's a saying in the British fleet: "If a shell has your name on it you are going to catch it."

So I wrote in pencil "Benito Mussolini" upon one of the shells and asked the gunner to deliver it that night. He did.

As the fleet splashed steadily closer to Rhodes two other correspondents and I sat in the paymaster commander's cabin under the 4-inch-gun turret and spent the time until zero hour swatting brown cockroaches the size of small General Grant tanks.

As midnight approached the leaden cloud banks seemed to merge into grotesque humps on the horizon. A marine bugler sounded "All hands to action stations."

Preparations Checked

On the bridge the captain and gunnery officer checked last-minute preparations for the big shooting. The guns were tested for readiness. Officers jammed cotton wool in their ears to deaden the concussion when the firing started.

With long, white gauntlets pulled over my hands and a white helmet over my head, and a rubber-banded white mesh over my face covering all but my eyes, and wearing my new American tin helmet, I climbed the ten-foot steel ladder with the commander to the after steering tower and searchlight deck.

Ammunition hoists were rushing big shells up to the gun turrets from lockers deep in the warship.

Searchlight Beams Descend

Seven minutes to 1. The big show in Rhodes already had started. Flares fell from British aircraft illuminating the targets. The Italians had started firing hundreds of anti-aircraft shells.

Searchlight beams descended seaward. My heart pounded madly as the light swept the sea and I saw the flagship of this squadron caught in the ray.

I thought now we had been discovered. The heavy shore batteries

would open fire on us before the warships could turn into a broadside position. The searchlight suddenly switched off. Nothing happened.

First Salvo Fired

Five minutes to 1. "What time is it?" asked the commander. I glanced at my oil-stained luminous watch, the same one I wore when I went down with this cruiser's sister ship Galatea off Alexandria December 16 last.

"We are due to fire now," the commander said when I told him the hour.

At that moment the first salvo of heavy high-explosive shells leaped from the muzzles of this warship's guns.

Projectiles Splash Near

Deafening, blinding salvos hurtled the big shells shorewards. More anti-aircraft fire from the enemy on shore broke out, then their heavy batteries swung into action.

Projectile after projectile swished overhead and splashed into the sea on the port side of our ship. Three big shells smacked into the sea a few feet to our starboard.

On shore the enemy was raising a big smoke screen over the harbor.

A shelling to me always has been the most chilling of naval experiences, but tonight the Nazis and Fascists added an extra attraction—the torpedo boats.

Torpedo Boats Sighted

"Two enemy E-boats off starboard aft," a sailor reported to the commander. The four-inch batteries roared. Shell after shell poured into the blackened waters where the torpedo boats were racing toward our warships.

There were great splashes of water, but it could not be seen whether any of the torpedo boats had been hit. But neither were we. Another torpedo boat skirted to our portside, but couldn't get across a torpedo before a four-incher began raking the sea.

More anti-aircraft fire and more flaming onions. The fleet fired a few parting shots while the heavy British and American bombers took over the job of beating up the airdrome and harbor works—at least what was left of them.

Broadcast 'Off Color'

Ashore in Rhodes the Italians and Germans were getting hotter every minute as the pathway of flame streaked along the waterfront.

In Rhodes they know now that a Rome broadcast stating that the British fleet had been chased out

of the eastern Mediterranean is a little off color.

This was the fourth bombardment of Rhodes since Italy entered the war. The captain of this warship in typically conservative British fashion commented:

"We threw a scare into them and did what we set out to do."

Writer Is Casualty

En route back to port there were several reports that enemy aircraft were about, but they failed to catch up with the bombarding fleet and every British warship safely reached its base. The only casualty in this shelling was myself.

I stepped into an open hatchway in the blackout and fell five feet before catching a handgrip on the steel railing. I wound up with a badly sprained ankle and contusions.

Fighter Pilots In Egypt

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Aug. 15—The participation of United States Army fighter pilots in combat over the western desert was announced today as the British disclosed that at least ten—probably more—Axis planes were shot down during the enemy attack on a big Mediterranean convoy this week.

The United States fighter pilots went into action with the RAF yesterday amid an intensification of air fighting since Thursday.

Land Front Quiet

In that period at least twelve enemy planes were shot down by Allied fighters, including two German transport planes carrying Axis personnel to Africa, but no information was yet available as to whether any of these were scored by Americans.

British light bombers, an RAF communique said, also attacked enemy positions and airfields in the El Daba-Fuka area of the North African front.

Nazi Reinforcement?

(European visitors reaching Turkey reported that further German and Italian reinforcements were moving to north Africa from Greece and Italy. The latest reports said two German divisions already had left Greece and an Italian division had left Sicily. Two more German divisions were said to be awaiting transfer from Italy to north Africa.)

Meanwhile, however, the land front some eighty miles west of

Alexandria remained dormant except for minor night patrol activity.

Fighters accompanying the ground-strafting bombers shot down one ME-109 and long-range RAF fighters sent two JU-52's flaming into the Mediterranean.

Ten Planes Bagged

Of the air-sea battle, the communique said:

"During the shipping convoy operations in the Mediterranean August 13-14 our fighters shot down at least ten enemy aircraft.

"Reports still are incomplete, however, and it is expected that the figure will be increased.

"Our air losses during this period were four aircraft, but one pilot is safe."

Mainz Hard Hit, Berlin Admits

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Aug. 15—The Neue Zuercher Zeitung's correspondent in Berlin said today reports in the German press gave the impression that the Rhineland city of Mainz, bombed twice in heavy force by the British this week, now belongs to the list of German cities which suffered great damage.

He said numerous buildings were hit, including the Mainzer dome.

U. S. FLYERS HELP BRITISH IN EGYPT

Fighter Pilots Reported To Have Bagged Two Nazi Transports For Rommel

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Aug. 15—American fighter pilots are flying as wing mates of the RAF in a new outburst of aerial activity over the desert and overseas-supply lines, it was disclosed today along with the British report that the RAF had downed at least ten of the Axis planes attacking the Malta convoy during the week.

In operations other than the convoy battle, long-range RAF fighter planes sent two big Junkers-52 transport planes flaming into the sea and fighters escorting ground-strafting bombers downed a Messerschmitt 109.

Carry Specialists To Africa

The transports, loaded with Axis specialists speeding to the African front, were of the type caught flying low over the Mediterranean on previous RAF forays over the contested Axis sea-air lanes.

There was no announcement to indicate the successes of the fledgling United States pursuit pilots on their first combat flights in the Middle East.

The American fighters got into the battle for the Middle East a month after the first announcement from the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton that United States bombers had been carrying out missions with the RAF for some time prior to that.

Include Attacks On Crete

The United States bomber exploits have included attacks on the Axis parachutist-captured base of Crete and many other objectives over the stalemated desert front and the sea lanes.

The British were cautious in their first announcement of enemy planes downed in the Mediterranean August 13-14 during the

attack on a British convoy that punched supplies and fighter plane replacements to Malta. The British announced the loss of the British aircraft carrier Eagle and the cruiser Manchester from the convoy.

They said the total of ten enemy planes downed undoubtedly would be increased by further reports.

Lost Four Planes

All these were victims of RAF fighters presumably launched from the decks of carriers guarding the convoy or possibly from Malta's battered airdromes.

British plane losses in the convoy battle were placed at four, with the pilot of one reported safe.

British light bombers were reported to have attacked air bases and enemy positions in the Fuka-El Daba area behind the front.

Sh Town Hit By Nazi Bombers

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, England (AP)—Four German fighter-bombers dropped explosives here yesterday, damaging shops and houses and causing casualties. One person was killed.

The planes were believed to be the new Folke-Wulf-190 type.

Fiery Raid On South England

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 15—Nazi raiders scattered fire and explosive bombs over the East Anglian area in the hours before dawn today while enemy long-range guns on the French coast lobbed half a dozen salvos of shells across the Dover Strait.

The German radio said Ipswich was the main bomb target and reported fires and explosions on the waterfront.

The British said merely that small groups of enemy raiders, under cover of low clouds, dropped thousands of incendiaries on south coast and East Anglian towns but caused little damage.

At a southeast coast town, four German fighter-bombers dropped explosives later today, damaging shops and houses and causing casualties. One person was killed. The planes were believed to be the new Folke-Wulf-190 type.

Reuters quoted a Berlin claim that Nazi raiders set large fires at Eastbourne and scored several heavy bomb hits on the Portsmouth naval dockyards in raids yesterday.

Some of the German night raiders made what appeared to be attempts to fire ripe grain fields near two East Anglian villages.

Parachute flares were dropped followed by hundreds of incendiaries and a few high-explosive bombs, but the fires quickly were extinguished.

RAF Fighter Patrols Bring British Coastwise Ship Losses To New Low

London, Aug. 15 (AP)—Constant vigilance of the RAF fighter patrols over Britain's coastwise shipping has reduced losses from German attack during the last six months to the lowest point of any comparable period of the war and at greater cost to the Germans, the Air Ministry said today.

Actual figures on the reduced losses could not be given, the ministry said, but they "show a comparatively poor return for the Luftwaffe's own loss of twenty-four shipping raiders destroyed and thirty-eight severely damaged."

Although aided by cloudy weather over most of the period, the Germans were forced to use their Messerschmitt 109s, having small bomb loads and quick getaway, rather than twin-engine bombers.

Even so, the fighter vigilance has forced the Nazi raiders as far as one hundred miles out to sea, far from the coastal convoy lanes they formerly flew with impunity.

'Chute Tied On In Mid-Air

London, Aug. 15 (AP)—From an RAF pilot in a German prison camp has come a letter telling of an almost incredible escape from death when he was hurled from an exploding bomber in mid-air, with parachute pack in hand, during the 1,000-plane raid on Cologne May 30. "We were set alight by Nazi fighters," the pilot wrote, "and I gave the word to jump. The second pilot handed me my parachute.

"At the same moment another attack turned us upside down, and started us spinning. Suddenly there was a hell of a crash, and I found myself alone in space, with my parachute in my hand.

"I clipped it on in mid-air—a difficult and alarming experience—and it opened at what seemed hardly more than tree height. I landed heavily.

"It still was raining bits of the airplane, which must have come to pieces, as we were all flung out like this, except the tail gunner."

The radio operator was captured with the pilot—a squadron leader—but others of the crew were killed.

AMERICAN KILLED
OTTAWA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Sgt. John Joseph Lynch, of Syracuse, was listed as presumed dead in a casualty list released today by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

U. S. Army Planes Reach Britain In Great Numbers

Arnold Says Full Participation In Pounding Germany Is Question Of Building Up Strength

AUG 16 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 15—American Army warplanes are "flowing to Britain in great numbers" to take part in the aerial pounding of

Germany, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold said today.

The Army Air Forces chief asserted that full-scale American participation with the Royal Air Force was "just a question of getting the planes over there and of time to build up our strength."

Intensively trained before they leave the United States, American bomber crews also undergo special pre-combat schooling with the RAF before going into action, Arnold added.

Standardized When Possible

In every way possible, he said, American planes, guns and other equipment had been standardized with those of the British and other allies to make the United Nations' air effort most effective.

On other fronts around the world, American airmen and planes are getting into the action "in increasing strength," he added.

Against the Japanese, Arnold reported that in actual combat army airplanes have scored an average of almost two to one in victories, although they faced numerical odds. The recently disbanded American Volunteer Group did even better.

Score 190 To 104

In air engagements involving 1,010 American Army and 1,549 Japanese planes, he said, American losses were 104 and the Japanese 190. Excluded were planes probably destroyed, damaged or lost on the ground and the figures took no account of the exploits of navy airmen.

The AVG destroyed 218 Japanese planes while losing 84 in aerial combat before the group was disbanded when the army assumed the burden of fighting China's invaders.

EISENHOWER SAYS THE TIME IS SHORT

General Hints Second Front Is Deemed Urgent

London, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, commander of United States Army forces in the European theater, dropped a significant hint of the urgency, with which diversionary actions on a new European front are being considered today, declaring in a press conference that "the time is short."

Discussing the united forces in Britain, he said:

"Training in all its phases must be intensive. This is true first because time is short, second because the problems we have demand the ultimate in trained personnel and third because our men must be toughened and hardened physically to stand the most rigorous operations."

Gen. Eisenhower disclosed, incidentally, that he landed recently near an unexploded bomb on a runway of a flying field during an inspection tour of American air forces.

At his press conference where he praised the co-operation between the R. A. F. and American flyers as "one of the finest examples" of unity of purpose and joint operation, the General told of the incident as an example of how the forces were working closely together.

Gen. Eisenhower said that when he landed, British and American troops were searching for the bomb, which had landed on the runway but had not exploded. They found it not many yards from his plane, quickly moved it away, and in a few seconds a British bomb-disposal squad hurried up, eager for the dangerous task of finally disposing of it.

The American General declared it was his conviction that "we must form here the best army the United States has ever put into the field if we are to perform our future tasks successfully." His words were accepted here as a reflection of the views in many official quarters that a second front in Europe is needed at the

earliest possible moment and that such a front can be created and successfully advanced only at the cost not only of great preparation but of great casualties.

TIME IS SHORT, GENERAL SAYS

Eisenhower Adds Americans
Must Be Trained For Rigorous Operations

Calls For Best Army United
States Has Ever Put
Into Field

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 15—Significantly speaking at a time when United States, Russian and British military leaders are continuously discussing diversionary actions on a new European front, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared today that "the time is short" and United States soldiers must be trained to stand the most "rigorous operations."

His words at a press conference were regarded by many as a hint of the urgency with which the program to beat the Axis is being organized.

Training Must Be Intensive

"Training in all its phases must be intensive," said the commander of all United States Army forces in the European theater.

"This is true first because the time is short, second, because the problems we have demand the ultimate in trained personnel, and, third, because our men must be toughened and hardened physically to stand the most rigorous operations."

He declared it was his conviction that "we must form here the best army the United States has ever put into the field if we are to perform our future tasks successfully."

The general's words were taken as a reflection of the views of both the British and American Governments that a second front in Europe is needed at the earliest possible moment; and that such a front can

be created and successfully advanced only at the cost of great preparation and great casualties.

Progressing Rapidly

United States troops for some time past have been pouring into Britain at an increasing rate and their training is progressing rapidly with battle-hardened British veterans among the instructors.

British and American experts, while realizing that a full scale second front is impossible without adequate preparations, feel that more positive action to aid Russia and hit the Axis will not be long delayed. They think the formula has been decided or soon will be.

Many believe that at the present stage the main brunt still will have to be borne by British and Canadian troops, with Americans playing a minor role until they reach a training and organizational peak—but at the rate things are moving they think that won't be long.

General Eisenhower disclosed that he landed recently near an unexploded bomb on a runway of a flying field during an inspection tour of American air forces.

At a press conference where he praised the cooperation between the RAF and American flyers as "one of the finest examples" of unity of purpose and joint operation, the general told of the incident as an example of how the forces were working closely together.

He said that when he landed British and American troops were searching for the bomb, which had landed on the runway but had not exploded.

They found it not many yards from his plane, quickly moved it away, and in a few seconds a British bomb-disposal squad hurried up.

The emphasis on perfect training and perfect equipment is regarded as an obvious obeisance to a lesson the British have learned; that the Germans are a tough foe and an invasion of the continent will not be a Sunday school picnic romp to victory.

Named For Special Duties

The Air Ministry disclosed today the appointment of Sir William Welsh, commander in chief of the flying training command and one of the prominent figures of the RAF, for "special duties." This raised speculation that the move might be connected with some new action against the Axis.

There was no hint of what

Welsh's new duties would be.

Regular armed reconnaissance trips by German planes over Britain and the German radio's frequent warnings concerning invasion and general reports of unrest in occupied countries were evidence that others besides the people of Britain think the time for action is near.

**Bullitt Reaches Dublin,
Has Talk With De Valera**

Dublin, Eire, Aug. 15 (P)—William C. Bullitt, special assistant to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, went to Limerick shortly after his arrival here today and met Prime Minister Eamon De Valera who had been inspecting defense forces in Ennis.

Bullitt, who was accompanied by David Gray, United States Minister, talked with De Valera for an hour, but there was no indication from any source of the subjects discussed.

**Bullitt Arrives in Dublin
As Guest of U. S. Minister**

Dublin, Eire, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—William C. Bullitt, special assistant to Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, arrived here today as a guest of David Gray, United States Minister.

**POLISH ARMORED UNIT
FORMED FOR INVASION**

**Sikorski Reports His Army Now
Numbers More Than 100,000**

LONDON, Aug. 15 (P)—General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in London, announces the formation of a Polish armored motor corps for "a future offensive on the Continent."

Today is Soldiers Day for the Polish Army, which hopes to invade the Continent and regain the territory that the Germans captured in 1939. General Sikorski disclosed that his forces had grown from 35,000 a year ago to more than 100,000. This makes it the fifth strongest army of the United Nations, he said. He disclosed that part of them were parachute troops.

The Polish air force is now twice as strong as it was before the Nazi invasion. Polish fighter squadrons, the general said, have shot down more than 500 Axis planes, and the

bomber squadrons have participated in 3,000 raids and dropped 8,000,000 pounds of bombs on Germany.

"Our army corps in Scotland, strengthened by compatriots from America and Russia, is being converted into an armored motor corps and will be a strong implement in a future offensive on the Continent," he said in an order of the day.

Second Front Threat Ties 3,000,000 Nazis

Dozens of Major Generals Also Sent to
France and Low Countries

(Editor's note: Back in America after eight years as a correspondent in Austria, Hungary and Germany, Alvin J. Steinkopf shows how the Allies' threats and preparations for a second front against Hitler are affecting the Germans.)

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

NEW YORK (Wide World)—The mere talk of a second front in Europe is tying up the war effort of not less than 3,000,000 of Germany's most efficient men—soldiers and skilled workers in industries.

If a second front actually opens up on a large scale other millions will have to be thrown into an enterprise Hitler is hoping he might avoid.

The extravagant boasting of German propagandists, including Goebbels himself, that a second front "would be welcomed," and that the German Army is eager to "come to grips with the young MacArthur from America" may be regarded as just so much vapor. Three million men, plus the other millions needed if the Allies come, cannot be spared readily in a country in which there is demand for more and more men.

The 3,000,000 estimate is substantiated readily enough by observations made in Germany, and by reports from trustworthy sources in Europe.

West Strengthened

Dispatches from Switzerland and from Germany itself have told repeatedly of troop movement westward, into France and Netherlands. Goebbels placed so much importance on having the world know, that he wrote himself that it should not be imagined that vicious fighting on the Eastern Front would have the effect of "weakening our forces in the West." The fact is, the propaganda chieftan added, the West is being strengthened.

And such strengthening is largely in the department of specialized troops, parachute and mechanized forces, which are costly to equip and requiring long training, and at the moment urgently needed for that last ounce of effort which many Germans believe is necessary to turn the tide in the East.

Estimates have placed the German military strength in the West, fight-

ers idling in garrisons on the chance that there may be a second front, at from 50 to 120 divisions, between 750,000 and 1,800,000 men.

A million men tied up on this extended watch on the Rhine is a conservative estimate on the basis of present information. And spokesmen of the High Command, which has made a fine art of co-relating the economic effort of the nation to the effort of the men at the field, have said that it takes two men in non-military occupations directly

concerned with the war to maintain one man at the front.

These unseen Germans, mostly the most skilful of the technicians, run and build the railways, operate the war industries, make and pour materials into the Service of Supply, and make and transport those millions of cubic yards of concrete which, again according to German sources, have been used to strengthen the defenses in the West. They have expended a vast amount of labor which has contributed nothing to the war in the East.

Another dead loss, so far as the war in the East is concerned, is the diversion of some of the High Command's precious brains to the West. Some dozens of major generals are in France and the Low Countries worrying about those young MacArthurs. And the man reputed by many to be Germany's most competent officer, austere Field Marshal General Gerd Von Rundstedt, is making a full time job of preparing for an invasion from the West. He is the man who encircled the Poles south of Warsaw, who beat the French in Flanders, and who started the Russian campaign with an overwhelming power drive toward Kiev, crossing the rivers Dnieper and Dniester.

His reputation is that of master of modern land fighting, of operations with vast and intricate systems of fortifications and the ponderous yet highly flexible organization of German campaigns involving millions of men.

Preparing Defense

He is not the recognized expert on making over-water hops. That is a department of strategy in which Field Marshal Siegmund List is regarded pre-eminent. It was List's calculations which were acclaimed for the over-water hop to Crete, and whose peculiar talents, it might reasonably be supposed, would be used again if Berlin were thinking about an over-water hop to England.

But Von Rundstedt is on the job in the West, indicating that the immediate task, in the opinion of the Germans, is preparation for vast defensive actions on the continent.

An outstanding assistant to Von Rundstedt is the general of aviation, Friedrich Christiansen, military commander of Holland. Hard flier, hard fighter and stern governor of the Dutch, he is, perhaps, best known to Americans as the onetime commander of the huge flying boat Do-X in days when aviation was still a civilian's business.

Christiansen right now is worried about parachute troops who might come down in swarms behind the powerful defenses he has laid along the Netherlands coast.

German parachute troops were given the most credit for having taken Holland once. Now German troops are taking precautions to see parachutists from another direction don't turn the trick again.

Maneuvers working out problems of meeting a parachute attack have just been completed in Holland. Some of the troops, said the German announcements significantly, had been drawn from the East Front.

Carrier Pigeons Slain

Then, reflecting again the High Command's attention to little things, the slaughter of all carrier pigeons in Holland was ordered, and Dutchmen received instructions as to how to act in the event of an invasion. By and large the proper conduct, it seems, is to get in the house and stay there. Giving the slightest aid to the enemy is punishable by death.

The defense of the West, in the German view, presents three major aspects which the High Command—or that part of it which can be spared from the East—has threshed out in minutest detail.

First is a military problem—How many divisions to have where, and the disposition of air, naval and specialized forces.

Second is the unpredictable behavior of the population of the occupied countries. General Christiansen told the Dutch to stay in the house. The British have told them to get

away from the coast and industrial centers. The Dutch and French have made no secret of their hostility toward the occupying forces.

But how much damage unarmed civilians can or would be willing to do remains a question to which the Germans have no complete answer.

Dutch Report Nazis Kill 5 Hostages

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 15—Netherlands Government sources reported today that five Dutch hostages had been shot by the Germans in reprisal for wrecking of a Nazi troop train a week ago.

Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said the information came from the Nazi-controlled Netherlands radio.

Hold 1,600 Hostages

The Germans had threatened to start executions among 1,600 hostages unless persons who wrecked the train were surrendered by Friday midnight.

The report of the slayings was taken here as an indication that surrenders had not been made.

Prominent Dutch

Aneta identified the executed hostages as Willem Ruys, director general of Rotterdam; the Count of Limbur Stirum of Arnhem; a Mr. Walde of Rotterdam; Christopher Bennekens, former police inspector of Rotterdam, and Alexander Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Rooy, former president of the Netherlands Olympic committee.

5 Dutch Leaders Slain in Reprisal

**Nazi Firing Squad Is Result of Failure
Of Patriots to Inform on Saboteurs**

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 15.—Five prominent Dutchmen were stood before a stone wall and shot dead today in Nazi reprisal for the failure or refusal of their countrymen to deliver to the occupation forces the saboteurs who wrecked a German troop train August 7, and the lives of many more hostages were declared forfeit.

The executions were reported here by the Netherlands government-in-exile on the basis of an announcement by Gen. Friedrich Christensen of the occupation forces, who said:

"The perpetrators of the high explosive attempt in Rotterdam have been too cowardly to give themselves up."

The Germans previously had said the lives of 1600 hostages would be forfeit if the saboteurs were not given up.

Those executed were William Ruts, director general of the Lloyd-Rotterdam Line; the count of Limburg Stirum, of Arnhem; a Mr. Waalde an attorney at Rotterdam; Christopher Bennekers, former police inspector of Rotterdam; and Alexander Baron Schimmelpenninck Van Der Rooy, former president of the Netherlands Olympic committee.

Vengeance Promised

One hour after the executions, Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy of the Netherlands government-in-exile, broadcast to the Dutch people, telling them this Nazi act would remain "a stain on the honor of the German people."

He said the time would come when the Netherlands government would bring to justice those who committed these crimes against innocent hostages.

Trial of those guilty of these executions will be "an aim and duty of the Netherlands government," he said.

"This trial will be public, speedy and just."

He declared pointedly, "further explanation will reach you through the intermediary of the R. A. F., with which our men cooperate."

Sabotage that is rampant in German-occupied countries, said Gerbrandy, is proof that the Germans are incapable of governing conquered territories.

Elsewhere in Europe the position of the oppressed millions became graver.

Ghetto's Mayor Kills Self

The German intention of deporting 100,000 Jews from the ghetto in

Warsaw to an undisclosed place in eastern Europe was reported at the same time the Polish government announced in London the suicide of L. M. Czerniakov, the ghetto's mayor.

The Paris radio quoted a Vichy report saying 4000 Jews had been deported from unoccupied France to eastern Europe.

The Poles asserted that Czerniakov always carried poison to use whenever German demands became "impossible," and added that undoubtedly he chose death rather than fulfill the order to prepare daily lists of those to be deported.

In Slovakia unconfirmed reports said Hungarian Premier Nicolas Kallay had told the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian Parliament that Hitler was convinced that Slovakia was unable to exist independently and had offered to "mediate" for its incorporation into Hungary, provided Hungarian industry was placed under German control and food shipments to the Reich were increased.

In Norway the ordination of Quisling bishops was reported to have ceased because the traitorous premier wished to avoid further conflict which would jeopardize future negotiations with the Norwegian church.

Warsaw Ghetto Mayor a Suicide

London, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—A Polish Government in Exile source said today that word had been received that L. M. Czerniakov, Mayor of Warsaw's ghetto, had committed suicide, presumably because he feared for the lives of 100,000 Jews whose names he had been asked to list for deportation to an unknown destination in the east.

Vichy Imprisons 4,000 Jews

Vichy, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Paris press reported today that 4,000 Jews previously arrested in the occupied zone of France were deported Friday "to regions where they will be able to do labor of use to the European collectivity."

The papers said police in unoccupied France were "watching pitilessly" for Jews attempting to escape across the demarcation line from German-occupied territory because of the new strict anti-Jewish regulations in the occupied zone.

"Concentration camp follows clandestine arrival in short order," it was asserted.

96 Prisoners Killed

New York, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today that the Germans had killed 96 of 600 French war prisoners who refused to work at a camp at Stettin. Another 112 were declared wounded by machine-gun fire. CBS heard the broadcast.

300 Flee From Martinique

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 15.—The Fighting French press service said today that 300 French men and women, who escaped from Martinique, had arrived at the nearby islands of Dominica and St. Lucia to await transportation to a place "where we can fight."

Most of the men fled in small boats at night.

One young sailor was quoted by the service as saying "life in Martinique is hell" and asserting that the Vichy Governor, Admiral Georges Robert, and naval authorities were spreading anti-Allied propaganda. Persons listening to foreign broadcasts were sent to jail, the news service reported the sailor as saying.

Paris Press Head Joins In Nazi-Aid Campaign

Vichy, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Jean LuChaire, president of the Paris Press Corporate Association, which includes technical and mechanical employees, asked association members in Paris today to leave their newspapers in whole crews and go to work in Germany.

At the same time, LuChaire acknowledged that "some industries

lack personnel and work in the fields demands man power" in France. His appeal was part of pro-German Pierre Laval's campaign to recruit workers for Germany.

French workmen today were refused the usual Assumption Day holiday as the result of a Government request to prevent further production decreases.

Panzers Aiming At Astrakhan, On Caspian

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 15.—German forces in the Kotelnikovski region southwest of Stalingrad fanned out in a threatening new drive today toward Astrakhan, where the Volga meets the Caspian, dispatches from the front said.

Other Nazis made fresh progress toward Stalingrad, forcing a "deep wedge" in Red army defenses south of Kletskaya, in the Don bend, and pushing the Russians back even farther to the northeast of Kotelnikovski, which lies ninety-five miles from Stalingrad.

Main Waterway

The new threat to the broad Volga, Russia's main waterway, was considered to be as dangerous, if not more so, than the twin thrusts against Stalingrad, great industrial city on the river.

(At Kotelnikovski, the Germans still were 245 miles away from Astrakhan, but the Germans earlier this week claimed the capture of Elista, which lies only 160 miles to the west.)

Vast wastelands, traversed by poor roads, lie to the southeast of Kotelnikovski.

Astrakhan is one of Russia's chief food sources, and a key to the northern Caspian Sea, as well as the Allied supply route from the Persian Gulf.

No Stable Front

The Nazi drive in the Caucasus is so swift and mobile that Red army units are forced to be vigilant day and night to prevent encirclement. No such thing as a stable front exists in the the Caucasus, dispatches said.

Heavy fighting was flaring in all sectors of the Don bend, the bulletin indicated.

The withdrawal below Kotelnikovski, was made under pressure of superior enemy forces," the midday communique said, adding that after withdrawing "slightly," the Russians had "consolidated themselves in advantageous positions."

Meanwhile, the newspaper Pravda said that two Russian submarines had returned to port after sinking seven German transports—one of them a 16,000-ton ship—loaded with men and munitions in the Baltic.

Another report said three Red navy submarines had reached a Baltic port after sinking nine German transports, among them one of 10,000 tons, and a U-boat.

Riflemen Get Across

While the Red army fought grimly at the approaches to Stalingrad, the struggle for the Caucasus moved on bitterly, and the Russians acknowledged that small forces of German automatic riflemen had succeeded in crossing the Kuban river at Krasnodar, in the northwestern Caucasus. Krasnodar is only sixty miles northwest of the Red fleet's Black Sea naval base at Novorossisk.

"Fighting is now going on to exterminate the German riflemen who crossed to the south bank," the communique said.

Pontoon Span Smashed

Earlier the Germans had attempted to move tanks and mechanized infantry across the Kuban, the bulletin declared, but Russian planes came to the aid of the harried ground defenders, knocked out the German pontoon bridge and struck heavy blows at German troop concentrations.

It was also reported that German parachutists with portable radios and maps of Russian dispositions and wearing uniforms of Red army commanders had been captured at an unidentified city.

NAZIS LAUNCH BIG DRIVE FOR STALINGRAD

**Reported Hurling Forces
At Reds In Disregard
Of Heavy Losses**

Strike Along Railroad East Of Kotelnikovski After Regrouping

By EDDY GILMORE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Moscow, Sunday, Aug. 16.—Apparently launching a full offensive against Stalingrad after securing strongholds in the north Caucasus, the Germans hurled masses of infantrymen, tanks and planes today against Russian positions on the Kletskaya and Kotelnikovski fronts before the important Volga city.

Russian reports early today said the Germans had opened up a series of attacks with no regard for losses, with German bodies littering the ground along a railroad east of Kotelnikovski, where the Germans struck after regrouping their forces.

Stalled For Weeks

The Germans have been stalled on the Kletskaya and Kotelnikovski fronts for weeks, while they won positions in the Don bend and beat their way deep into the Caucasus. Now they appear to be putting on the pressure again, with most of the north Caucasus in their hands.

Coincident with the threat to Stalingrad was a drive aimed at Astrakhan from the Kotelnikovski area.

The Russian midnight communique said that the Germans lost heavily in attempts to recapture lost positions northeast of Kotelnikovski, while the Moscow radio broadcast that the regrouped Nazis fighting east of the city were trying to drive to the northeast toward Stalingrad. Kotelnikovski is ninety-five miles southwest of Stalingrad.

Try To Develop Break-Through

On the northern arm of this huge pincer movement against the city named for Joseph Stalin, the Germans apparently were trying to develop and enlarge their breakthrough to the Don River southeast of Kletskaya, which is seventy-five miles northwest of Stalingrad.

"Southeast of Kletskaya the Germans launched several fierce attacks and sustained heavy losses," the midnight communique reported.

[The Russian accounts did not make clear how the battles in the two critical areas facing Stalingrad were going.]

The Germans also attacked in the Voronezh area at the top of

the long southern front and slightly pressed back the Soviets, the communique declared. However, the Russians beat the Axis forces back and killed 400 Germans.

Claim Hungarian Surrender

Apparently in this area also, on the western bank of the Don, 600 Hungarians were killed and a group

of Hungarian troops went over to the Red army, the Russians said.

The communique told of no major change in the Caucasus, with stubborn fighting continuing in the areas of Cherkessk, Mineralnye Vody, Krasnodar and Jaikop.

The fight was particularly fierce in the Krasnodar area, the communique indicated. It reported several German attacks were repulsed and 400 Germans were killed.

Pontoon Bridges Destroyed

German attempts to cross a river (presumably the Kuban) were repulsed and three pontoon bridges were destroyed, with the enemy losing 500 killed.

Battles against tanks and mechanized infantry of the Germans were continuing in the Mineralnye Vody area, the communique added.

The midnight communique did not mention the fronts above Voronezh.

[The Germans have reported considerable fighting on the northwestern areas between Moscow and Leningrad but the Russians have had little to say about those in recent communications.]

A break in the Russian lines south of Kotelnikovski poised the new threat to Astrakhan.

The sheer weight of Nazi reserves forced the Russians to "withdraw slightly" south of Kotelnikovski.

Between the Nazi vanguards and Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga on the Caspian Sea lie 240 miles of bare wastelands which have poor roads. Much of the land is swampy and below sea level.

Astrakhan and Stalingrad both are athwart the vital Allied supply line from the Persian Gulf and the oil route from Baku to interior Russia. The loss of either would imperil gravely Russia's war potential.

Admit Bad Break

A bad break in the Russian defenses was acknowledged in the midday communique in the Krasnodar district of the Caucasus, where German automatic riflemen forced their way across the Kuban river. The Germans there endangered Maikop (which they have claimed to have captured) and its oil fields and also increased the hazard of Red army units being

cut off from the Black Sea.

The communique said the Germans massed big groups of tanks and motorized infantry at Krasnodar but that they were paying bloodily for every gain. Russian planes and ground troops fought resolutely "to terminate the German riflemen who crossed to the south bank" of the Tuban.

Cutting Of Rostov-Baku Rail Link Claimed

Aug 16 1942

London, Aug. 15 (P)—The Vichy radio broadcast a Stockholm dispatch today, saying the Germans had been obliged to rush reinforcements and planes, and possibly troops, to meet Russian attacks in the Rzhaz, Vyasma, Bryansk and Voronezh sectors. All these fronts are north of the Don and Caucasus fighting zones.

New York, Aug. 14—According to a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the German high command reported today that German forces driving ahead in the Caucasus had captured Georgievsk, on the Rostov-Baku railway.

Bitter defense battles, however, were being fought against Russian diversionary attacks northwest of Voronezh, on the south-central front, and in the Vyazma-Rzhev area 130 miles west of Moscow, it was said.

A communique said these Russian attacks were frustrated, the Soviets losing ninety-three tanks about Voronezh and eighty-three—mostly of the heavy type—in the Vyazma-Rzhev fighting, which is continuing. Although the Soviet attacks at those points and southeast of Lake Ilmen and in the Volkhov area on the north-central front all were described as vain, the ferocity of the fighting was

stressed. Some of it was hand to hand, the communique said.

West of Moscow the Germans said they were fighting heavy defensive battles.

Move Ahead In Mountains

Meanwhile, the German drive in the south went ahead, the communique said, with German and German-allied troops pressing their offensive in the Caucasus Mountains.

Capture of Georgievsk, 120 miles from Grozny's oil fields and twenty miles deeper than previously reported German penetrations, resulted in twenty cannon falling into

German hands, the high command reported.

German air force dive-bombers and "destroyer units" are continuing to wear down Russian resistance, the communique said, having sunk four coastal vessels and a destroyer and damaged another destroyer in attacking Russian evacuation movements along the Black Sea shore.

Red Submarines Claim Seven Nazi Transports

Moscow, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Two Russian submarines have returned to port after sinking seven German transports—one of them a 16,000-ton ship—loaded with men and munitions in the Baltic, the newspaper Pravda reported today.

A brass band greeted the crews, it said.

Another report said three Red Navy submarines had reached a Baltic port after sinking nine German transports, among them one of 10,000 tons, and a U-boat.

Big Nazi Warship Order Reported

Moscow, Aug. 15 (P)—Tass, official Soviet news agency, quoted diplomatic circles in Lisbon today as saying that the Germans had ordered construction started on a 7,000-ton cruiser, seven submarines and two destroyers at dockyards in unoccupied France.

(Since the entire Atlantic coast of France is under German occupation, the reference to unoccupied France would mean the Mediterranean. The French have a large naval base at Toulon.)

RUSSIAN UNIFORMS ON NAZI 'CHUTISTS

Moscow, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—German parachutists with portable radios and maps of Russian dispositions and wearing

uniforms of Red Army commanders were captured today at an unidentified city, the military press said.

Russians Sow Grains While Reaping Crop

Kuibyshev, Russia, Aug. 15 (P)—Collective farms in the Kuibyshev district have started their sowing of winter grains even while still harvesting the present crops, the Volga Commune reported today.

The paper urged use of every piece of equipment and careful selection of seed grain to provide a good harvest next year, saying that delayed sowing was a crime in view of temporary loss of rich grain districts in the Caucasus and Don basin.

Sofia Envoy on Way to Berlin

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), Aug. 15 (P)—The Transocean (German) news agency reported that Slavatche Sagoroff, new Bulgarian Minister to Germany, left Sofia today to take up his duties at Berlin.

New Turkish Minister Arrives By Clipper

New York, Aug. 15 (P)—Bay Shevki Ali Alhan, new Turkish Minister to the United States, arrived at LaGuardia Field by clipper today en route to Washington.

Frederick Gordon Lennox, the Duke of Richmond, and his wife were also among the seventeen transatlantic passengers aboard the plane.

Army In Control Of Azores

New York, Aug. 15 (P)—The Berlin radio said today that the Azores and Madeira have been placed under a military command by the Portuguese Government. The broadcast was heard by CBS. The islands are in the Atlantic West and Southwest of Portugal.

Suner Lauds Axis Cause

[By the Associated Press] Madrid, Aug. 15—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner wrote in a Hitler youth publication today that if the war had started a few years later, "liberated Spain" would be on the side of the Axis.

The article, republished prominently by the Spanish press, said Republican Spain would have been aligned with the democracies had

the war started a few years earlier. Serrano Suner is a brother-in-law of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish Government.

Spain's Early Entry Forecast

[By the Associated Press] Mexico City, Aug. 15—Spain's quick entry into the war on the side of the Axis powers was forecast today by Diego Martinez Marrio, one-time president of the Spanish Republican Legislature who still is regarded by many of his fellow refugees as the legal head of the Spanish State.

Should his forecast be fulfilled, Martinez Marrio would attempt the formal establishment of a Spanish Republican Government-in-exile in Mexico and seek its active alignment with the United Nations.

He recalled that of the 476 members of the Republican legislature 130 now are in the Western Hemisphere and some of them possibly could be assembled here. He made it plain, however, that no action would be taken without the approval of the Mexican Government, which never has established relations with the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

CHILE MAY BREAK WITH AXIS SOON

Rios's Visit to U. S. Held as Sign of Step.

Santiago, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The announcement that President Juan Antonio Rios would visit the United States this fall was taken by political leaders today as a sign that Chile was veering sharply toward a break with the Axis.

If Chile should join her nineteen sister republics in the continental solidarity front, Argentina would be left alone as the only American nation on friendly terms with the Axis.

A large segment of Chilean opinion is ardently anti-Axis and some political leaders who have been campaigning for a break

predict that it now is inevitable—perhaps even before President Rios starts out in mid-October as President Roosevelt's invited guest.

Informed spokesmen speculated that protection for Chile's 2,600-mile Pacific coast would be a main point of any discussions in Washington. Weak defenses have been advanced frequently as the explanation for Chile's abstention from the Rio de Janeiro accords which bound most of the Americas together against the Axis.

Japanese Colonel Arrested in Mexico

Mexico City, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—A Japanese dentist who possessed the credentials of a colonel of artillery in the Japanese Army was brought here from Tampico by military plane today and turned over to the Interior Ministry for investigation.

Officials said he was arrested because he made frequent trips by automobile to the outskirts of Tampico, an important Gulf Coast oil center. They said a portable radio transmitting set was found in his car.

Another Japanese was arrested near Tampico while drawing a topographical map. His son was hurt while playing and when neighbors carried him inside they discovered the father was drawing the map.

TOKIO'S EYES UPON MEXICO

Photograph From Japan May Mean Preparations.

By SAM JACKSON.

Mazatlan, Mexico, Aug. 15 (Wide World).—Some idea of Japanese military preparations at this—the most strategic port between San Diego and Panama—lies before me in the form of a panoramic picture.

It is of postcard depth, but about two feet long. For giving a detailed picture of a seaport, its buildings, islands, bays and defenses, it is the most complete thing imaginable.

At the lower right corner appears the legend, "Fot. V Tokyo." This evidently means "fotografia"

(photograph) via Tokio, and is equivalent to our own required labeling of foreign-made goods. I bought it from a street hawker for the equivalent of an American nickel.

In it you can clearly pick out the great market which is the nerve center of the place, you can trace every main street, spot every business building and determine the bays, beaches and islands of this broken harbor.

A Military Picture.

If this were simply a business venture to sell nickel reproductions to a trickle of tourists it was a bold one. In the light of events it probably would be recognized as a military picture of prime importance, with the Japanese "paying part of the freight" by selling it back to peddlers.

The headquarters of Gen. Lazaro Cardenas is out of the picture, but at the time it was taken he could scarcely have taken up his wartime command of west coast defenses.

The fact that he made this his base of operations shows its importance.

The surrounding country is largely, but not entirely, desert. To the north it is nearly 800 miles airline to the American border. There is no auto road through the great deserts of Sinaloa and Sonora and the sole transportation is via the Southern Pacific of Mexico.

However, Mazatlan affords access to the great inland railroad center of northern Mexico, Torreón.

In enemy hands it also would dominate the 700-mile-long Gulf of California. On the map this looks pretty serious, for the gulf leads right up to the Colorado River, the wealthy Imperial valley of California and hence to Los Angeles.

Backdoor Invasion.

But army officers I have talked with do not take this backdoor invasion very seriously. The land on both sides is almost completely desolate. The Colorado is not navigable for large vessels and it has a tremendous tidal bore which makes operation of small craft difficult and dangerous.

There are only fragments of roads stretching down into the desert from American border towns and they have been the scenes of many tragedies of heat and thirst.

However, as long as ten years ago there was an active fishing colony at LaBomba, sixty miles

south of Mexicali. For a time Americans who could get their trucks over the desert trail did a thriving business buying gulf sea bass six feet long or so for ten cents apiece.

All the fishermen were Japs.

Uruguay Urges Free Italian Government

Montevideo, Aug. 15 (P).—Establishment of a free Italian Government with the same status as the exiled governments of German-occupied lands was recommended today in a Uruguayan delegation report to the opening of the Pan-American Free Trade Conference. It was to be acted upon later.

Tomás Borrero, a member of the Uruguayan Council, was elected state chairman.

As vice-chairmen the delegates chose Alberto Pecorini, of Argentina; Serafino Romualdi, of the United States; and Giovanni Capelle, of Chile. Nicola Cilla, of Argentina, was confirmed as secretary general of the conference.

Brazilians Leave for U. S.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Alvaro Rodrigues de Vasconcellos and Col. Vasco Alves Secco left for Washington today to represent the navy and air force on the Inter-American Defense Committee. Gen. Estevao Leitao de Carvalho of the army is already there.

2 Die in Blast on Chilean Ship

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 15 (P).—Two seamen were reported killed today when a depth charge exploded on the deck of the Chilean destroyer Hyatt in the port of Tocopilla. Several persons were injured, including the commander.

Argentina Seeks U. S. Cargoes

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15 (P).—Jose Vares, general manager of the State Merchant Fleet, left for the United States today to try to increase Argentina's maritime traffic with that country.

Dutch Ship Torpedoed, Freighter Saves Seven

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The torpedoing and sinking of the 5,878-ton Dutch merchant ship *Kentar* in the Atlantic was disclosed yesterday with receipt of official word that the Argentine freighter *Rio Colorado*, bound for Buenos Aires from Puerto Rico, had rescued seven survivors.

The survivors will be landed at a Brazilian port. The *Kentar*, built in 1920, is registered as out of Batavia.

JAPS BLAMED IN 2 SINKINGS

Bombs, Shells And Torpedo
Used In Bay Of Bengal
And Indian Ocean

20 Survivors From American
Cargo Ships Land At East
Coast Port

[By the Associated Press]
An East Coast Port, Aug. 15—Twenty survivors from two medium-sized American merchant ships, sunk two months apart by aerial bombs, shells and a torpedo, were landed here last night.

The sinkings, previously announced by the navy, took place on April 6 in the Bay of Bengal and in early June in the Indian Ocean.

Four of the men landed here survived the first sinking and were returning home on the second vessel when it was struck by a torpedo.

Attacked By Jap Planes
Naval authorities, in announcing the landing of the seamen, said the first vessel sunk was unarmed and that the sinking occurred at approximately 7 A. M. The four men said they were attacked by two Jap seaplanes when they were about thirty-five miles off shore. Four bombs in all were dropped.

In the initial swing over the vessel, the seamen related, one bomb hit a hatch and the second one struck in the water ten feet away from the ship. Both planes circled off then continued, and as

they did so blinking flashes could be seen, apparently a signal to surface vessels in the vicinity. The planes then returned to the attack, dropping two more bombs that hit beside the stern.

Stricken Vessel Shelled
Fifty minutes later, they declared, a Jap destroyer hove into sight and from about a mile off began throwing shells into the already stricken vessel.

Nineteen of the crew of forty-one were killed during the shelling, the survivors stated. Some of the men jumped overboard to escape the shrapnel and others stayed aboard throughout. All but one of the lifeboats were demolished.

All but three of the crew were injured by shrapnel splinters. Of the twenty-two that survived the sinking, five died later in a hospital. The men landed at a small village on the coast of India after spending twenty-nine hours in the lifeboat.

The second sinking took place at about 2 A. M. None of the crew of thirty-four or of the eight passengers aboard was injured or lost. Ten minutes after being struck aft on the starboard side by a torpedo from a submarine which no one saw, the ship went down by the stern.

Carrier Reported Seen
The vessel was approximately seventy miles from land when torpedoed and the survivors spent ten hours in the lifeboats before being rescued by another ship. A Jap sub is believed to have launched the torpedo, inasmuch as two other attacks by such vessels took place previously.

In the first sinking some of the surviving seamen were reported to have seen a Jap aircraft carrier from which the two attacking planes were believed launched.

FRENCH AFRICAN TRADE REOPENS

Non-military Cargoes to Be
Watched by Consuls.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The exchange of goods with Vichy territory in North Africa has been resumed, according to an an-

nouncement by the Office of War Information.

It was disclosed that two French ships, the *Ile de Noirmoutier* and the *Ile de Ouessant*, sailed from the United States last Sunday for Casablanca.

The former carried brown sugar, copper sulphate, cotton cloth and thread, condensed milk, tea and leaf tobacco. The other had 5,000 tons of coal and 1,200 tons of kerosene.

"These are supplies of which French North Africa is in great need and which, under present conditions, can only be supplied by the United States," the OWI announcement stated.

"They are non-military, consumer goods destined for the use of the local population. American consular agents stationed in Morocco, Algiers and Tunisia supervise their distribution and see to it that they are not exported to any other country."

On Tuesday, the announcement continued, two other ships, the *Ile de Re* and the *Aldebaran*, sailed from Casablanca for the United States with cargoes of cork, tartar, olive oil and other products scarce in this country.

HUNT NAZI INTERNEES

SUDBURY, Ont., Aug. 15 (AP).—Members of the Veterans Guards and Provincial Police searched west of here today for two German war prisoners missing from a district internment camp.

Dr. Hu Says Japan Holds
Thinking Is Dangerous

Asserts Foe Glorifies Wars and
Dreams of Conquest

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP).—China is fighting Japan because it does not wish to be dominated by a people "who condemn all thinking as dangerous," Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, told a Chautauqua Institution audience today.

"China is also fighting Japan, he added, "because my people, who have always loved peace and condemned war, cannot afford to live under the yoke of a people who have always glorified wars and dreams of world conquest."

The war between China and Japan, he said, is "basically a conflict between the way of freedom and peace and the way of despotic oppression and militaristic and imperialistic aggression."

DIES REVEALS PLAN FOR NAZI SABOTAGE RING

Sends President Document Written In German In '41

AUG 16 1942
Also Submits List of 17,000 Names Of Persons
For Surveillance

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 15—Representative Dies (Dem., Tex.), chairman of the special House Committee on un-American activities, sent to President Roosevelt today a document which he said disclosed efforts of the German high command to establish a "huge sabotage ring" with headquarters at Chicago.

Simultaneously, he submitted a list of approximately 17,000 names of persons who, he said, "have been members of or otherwise sympathetically affiliated with German organizations which have supported the Nazi cause in the United States."

Dies said the document, written in Germany in January, 1941, "emanates from none other than Walter Kappe, who is now being sought as Hitler's master spy in the United States."

Recalls Warning In '38

He wrote the President that the committee had warned in 1938 that it was "the purpose of the German-American Bund 'to set up a sabotage machine, which, in the event the United States should go to war, might seriously cripple our industries, our systems of transportation, and our systems of communications unless the United States Government take militant steps to put an end to this sabotage activity.'"

"That warning," said Dies, "has, of course, been dramatically justified by the recent landing on our shores of a group of eight Nazi saboteurs, all of whom had connections with the German-American Bund."

The Texan said that "despite the published reports of our committee . . . our enemies, who have from the beginning included many scoffers who hold high positions in your administration, have done their utmost to spread the falsehood that we have failed to investigate the Bund."

Sends List To President

He said that "falsehood" had been disproved by the document, in which, he said, Kappe acknowledged that the "cause of Nazi infiltration into the United States has received serious setbacks as a result of the investigations and denunciations of our committee."

Dies said the list of 17,000 names had been compiled during the committee's four-year investigation, and he was turning it over to the President "in order that you, in turn, may transmit them to whatever executive agencies should, in your judgment, deal with them."

"I am sure," he observed, "that all will agree that these 17,000 persons should have some form of surveillance over their activities."

The committee began its investigations four years ago this week.

DEFENDS MINISTER

Kunze Says Molzahn Had No
Part in Conspiracy.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former chief of the German-American Bund, has testified that the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn played no part in the espionage plot to which Kunze and three others have pleaded guilty.

Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd Jr. accused Kunze of planning in Mexico "a rendezvous with Nazi submarines that have been taking such a terrible toll of lives up and down our coast." Kunze insisted he intended to sail to Europe in a twenty-six foot boat he had ready when arrested.

The Government charges that Kunze was attempting to flee abroad with military secrets.

'Life' Article Ordered Torn From Copies Going To Canada

Five Pages Entitled "Detroit Is Dynamite" Barred.

U. S. Customs Official Reports
AUG 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Aug. 15—Martin R. Bradley, United States Collector of Customs here, said today he had received orders to tear out of the August 17 issue of *Life* magazine five pages containing an article captioned "Detroit Is Dynamite" before permitting copies of the magazine to cross the international border to Canada.

The order arrived too late, Bradley said, to stop the transportation of 100,000 copies of the magazine to Windsor, Ont., across the Detroit river from Detroit.

He said he had notified W. R. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs in Washington, that these copies crossed the border prior to receipt of the stop order.

Bradley said that in several cases Friday and today custom officials stopped persons carrying copies of the magazine to Canada and tore out the five pages before returning the magazine.

"On Tuesday we submitted copies of this week's *Life*, which is published on Friday, to the Bureau of Censorship. We went over the Detroit story word by word and phrase by phrase, making certain changes. But at no time was the Canadian question broached."

Jackson said that he understood shipments had been held up temporarily at Seattle, entry point to Vancouver, and at Pemdina, N. D., entry point to Winnipeg, but that the Bureau of Economics had telegraphed releases.

Freeze Everything To Halt Inflation, Says Grange Master

[By the Associated Press]

prices can be kept under rigid control."

Must Adjust Ceilings
Goss said adjustments in ceilings must be made to "avoid strangling production," adding:

"These adjustments must be absorbed by the public. This will take sacrifice and courage, but any other course will lead to disaster. The increased costs of consumer goods will lower our standards of living

Washington, Aug. 15—Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, advised the nation today that the first step to halt inflation should be to "freeze everything temporarily."

Goss, in a prepared radio address, said "some mistakes have been made which threaten to break down our whole price control program," and recommended steps to halt inflation, including these:

- Recommended Steps
1. Freeze everything temporarily, including wages.
 2. Recognize the fact that it will be necessary for all to accept somewhat lower standards of living.
 3. Abandon the idea that all increased living costs must be accompanied by increased income.
 4. Permit necessary price adjustments, up or down, where profits are excessive.
 5. Permit adjustments of sub-standard wages or cases where injustices or inequities are shown, but not to exceed two and one-half per cent. annually in the general wage level.

The Grange master also advised

a comprehensive research into the question "of a practical base for determining that portion of the national income which should in justice go to industry, labor and agriculture."

"Use cash subsidies only as a last resort," said Goss. "If they become necessary, let them be applied at the point of processing or distribution where profits and

somewhat, but if profiteering is eliminated and labor also brought within the scope of price control, the increase will not be excessive and our present level of income will be ample to meet it."

NATIONAL GAS CURB URGED

Byrd Terms Present System
'Destructive Of Public
Morale'

Declares Rationing In Only 17
States Is Grossly
Unfair

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 15—Senator Byrd (Dem., Va.), demanding nation-wide rationing of gasoline, asserted today that it was "grossly unfair and destructive of public morale" to permit citizens in thirty-one States to obtain all the gasoline and fuel oil they needed and to ration those in seventeen States.

"Each day it becomes more evident that we must have nation-wide rationing of gasoline," Byrd declared in a statement.

Notes "Growing Discontent"

"We are short of rubber and short of transportation for oil and gasoline. The only obvious and just thing to do is to ration these necessities on a nation-wide basis."

The Senator added that "there is growing discontent among the seventeen rationed States as to this injustice, and properly so."

Byrd said he knew that high officials of the Government had recommended to President Roosevelt that gasoline and fuel oil be rationed on a nation-wide basis, adding:

"Why the Administration delays, I do not know."

Fuel-Oil Shortage

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration went ahead with preparations for fuel oil rationing

in the East, but Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, joined with Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator, in expressing the hope that such a step might be avoided.

In a statement issued through the Office of War Information, Henderson and Ickes agreed that every

user of oil heat in the Eastern area "should take immediate steps to prepare for a shortage of fuel oil this winter."

The ultimate decision on rationing rests with the War Production Board.

Henderson and Ickes listed several "essential" steps, "if persons who rely on oil for heat are to avoid being uncomfortable" during the coming winter, including conversion of oil furnaces to coal burners where possible and weather proofing of homes.

In a separate statement, Ickes said that not withstanding repeated Government urgings that householders buy and store coal in the summer months, a "lack of foresight" had caused a slump in bituminous-coal production. Soft-coal output dropped to

10,925,000 tons in the week ended August 8, this being the first seven-day period this summer below 11,000,000 tons, except for the week of the July 4 holiday. Production in the week ended August 1 amounted to 11,200,000 tons.

Closes 200 Gas Stations

TORONTO, Aug. 15 (AP).—A spokesman for the National Oil Controller announced today that more than 200 gasoline stations at Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg were being ordered closed because they had accepted gas coupons issued for cars other than those for which the coupons were issued or had otherwise violated gasoline rationing regulations.

New Zinc Use Slashed

OTTAWA (AP).—Reclaiming of scrap has reduced the use of new zinc for photo-engraving to about 15 per cent of the prewar amount, a spokesman for the Canadian Munitions and Supply Department said yesterday.

9 DIE IN CRASH OF ARMY PLANE

Big Bomber Plunges Into Michigan Cornfield.

Hastings, Mich., Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Nine officers and crew members were killed in the crash last night of a multi-motored Army Air Force bomber in a cornfield seven miles south of here. Troops

from Fort Custer today guarded the scene where the big plane fell.

Public relations officers at Fort Custer said the nine dead were:

King, Eugene G., Second Lieutenant, pilot, Brawley, Cal.
Talley, L. H., Second Lieutenant, co-pilot, Aledo, Tex.

Daley, James J., Second Lieutenant, Bombardier, Upper Darby, Pa.
McCall, Morris E., Second Lieutenant, navigator, Estherville, Iowa.

Hozen, John D., staff sergeant, radio operator, Lewiston, Mont.
Streng, George E., corporal, engineer, Mountain Lake, Minn.
Prather, Ernest L., corporal, assistant engineer, Schoolfield, Va.
Spatara, C., private, assistant radio operator, Wellsburg, W. Va.

Carillion, Raymond W., private, gunner, Millersburg, Ohio.

Army officials said the plane was stationed at Willow Run Airport, Near Ypsilanti, Mich., and was thought to have been on routine operation when it crashed.

The cause of the crash was not immediately known.

Parts of the big plane, which came to earth within 100 feet of the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Proefrock and tossed flaming gasoline into the back doorway, starting grass fires, were scattered for more than a half mile, witnesses said.

Army ambulances removed the bodies of the crew to Kellogg Field, at nearby Battle Creek, Mich., for identification. No official statement concerning the crash was immediately forthcoming, and officers said the names of the victims probably would not be disclosed until the next of kin had been notified.

Heard Engines Sputter.

Many witnesses who saw the plane pass over Hastings, said it appeared to be in difficulty even then. Undersheriff L. J. Doster said he heard its engines sputter and die as it passed over the city. Others said there was no sound from the motors—only an eerie whistling—as it swung low over crowds at the Barry county fairgrounds.

Mrs. Proefrock, near whose home the craft crashed, described the same eerie whistling heard by the fairground crowds. She said the crash itself "sounded like the voice of doom."

Oregon Victims Identified.

Pendleton, Ore., Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Pendleton Army air base officers today identified the crew of four killed in the crash of a two-motored Army bomber

in central Oregon, February 3. The wreckage was not discovered until Thursday.

Col. Frank W. Wright, Pendleton air base commander, said the crew members were Lieut. Walter B. McShane of Herkimer, N. Y.; Lieut. R. J. Heiderstadt, Staff Sgt. D. R. Kirtland of Hagerman, Idaho, and Technical Sgt. Michael Bittner. The bodies were brought here.

Nicaragua's Chief Backs Idea Of A United Central America

General Somoza Its First Modern Champion—Meeting To Be Held Soon In Costa Rica

AUG 16 1942

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 15 (Wide World).—Dreams of a United States of Central America—to be powerful in the order of Latin American nations—have risen again and found a strong new champion in Gen. Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua.

One hundred years ago the Central American states squelched an attempt to restore such a union and captured and shot the leader of the movement—Gen. Francisco Morazan.

The idea, however, never has completely died out and recently, with all the Central American countries engaged in war against the Axis, it has come once more to the fore.

Would Resign

Somoza is its first out-and-out modern champion. The other states and their governments are reluctant if not openly opposed. Somoza has announced officially that he is ready to resign as President of Nicaragua and permit incorporation of the country into the union if it can be brought about.

It would be made up of a confederation of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. Its total population would be more than 8,000,000, ranking it fifth among the Latin-American nations, and its territory would embrace 186,000 square miles of rich mining and coffee and banana producing land.

A meeting of proponents of the idea is to be held shortly in San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, at which a declaration of solidarity with the United States of America is expected to be issued.

The declaration would express

admiration of the North American union and agreement with its policies although nothing like a move for incorporation into the United States of America is anticipated.

Someone's Proposal

General Somoza, who frequently makes known his own personal admiration for the United States and for President Roosevelt in particular, is a man of blunt and some-

times slangy speech. He expresses himself in English, of the American variety, with great ease.

"There is strength and prosperity in union," he said in an interview. "All you have to do is to go to the United States and you can see that. I repeat that I am ready to resign as President of Nicaragua at any time a union of Central America can be brought about."

He proposed, further, that the presidents of the other Central American countries give up their jobs and become governors of their respective territories as individual

states. The other presidents have not, to date, taken up the proposal.

Somoza's plan is that there be created a common currency, a single flag, a single customs system, a federal government, a federal army and a federal congress. He has made no suggestion as to where the capital should be situated, although Morazan had the capital of his last and ill-fated attempt in San Jose.

But the chances of a union being effected, at least at any early date, seem slim. It must be taken into account that three of the other countries considered as possible participants are under strong and well entrenched governments which would not be likely to contemplate giving up their powers with gusto.

Much To Lose

The fourth, Costa Rica, is a pure democracy which would have much to lose if, entering into a union and surrendering its sovereignty, it found that the union itself fell into dictatorial hands.

The forthcoming meeting at San Jose is to be of delegates from the various countries, but not of official delegations.

Here is a picture in outline of what a union of the Central American nations would amount to:

Its combined population would be 8,130,326, which would rank it next in line after Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Colombia.

Largest Bloc

The largest bloc of the population and therefore, presumably, of the voting power would be in Guatemala, northernmost of the five countries concerned. Guatemala's population is 3,284,000, El Salvador's, 1,744,535; Nicaragua's, 1,380,287; Honduras', 1,105,504, and Costa Rica's 616,000.

In voting power, Costa Rica obviously would be at a disadvantage compared to the others. Costa Rica's population, moreover, is mostly white and the literacy rate is high, while populations in the other countries are preponderantly Indian with often a high percentage of illiteracy.

Nicaragua would contribute the largest block of territory to the union, its expanse covering some 60,000 square miles. Guatemala would pitch in 45,452 square miles, Honduras 44,275, Costa Rica 23,000 and El Salvador 13,176.

The peacetime armed forces of the union, based on the sum of the individual armies, would be approximately 16,000 men, although in wartime, with reserves called up, at least 50,000 trained men could be put into the field and the potential, through draft, would run well over half a million.

"A Queen Among Wives"

Mrs. Winston Churchill Is Premier's Aide, Critic

By Russell Landstrom

London, Aug. 15 (Wide World).—Queen Elizabeth is the chief feminine inspiration of the British Empire in these trying days of war, and that is at it should be.

But second only to the Queen in influence and in popularity is a woman who seldom appears in the news: Mrs. Winston Churchill.

"She's a queen among wives." That's the regal accolade of a businessman usually as devoid of sentiment as a sergeant major.

"She bucks us up just like the King and Queen do." So said a woman caught in a crush of people who turned out to see the Churchills in London.

Churchill himself has made his own high tribute to the woman who has shared his life for 34 years.

"My marriage was much the most fortunate and joyous event which happened to me in the whole of my life," he wrote, "for what can be more glorious than to be united in one's walk through life with a being incapable of an ignoble thought."

With Him All the Way

Mrs. Churchill contents herself with a supporting role, the part of a counsellor in the wings of the world's stage which the Prime Minister treads, but her conduct is patterned to one paramount fact: She is with Winston all the way, all the time.

In Parliament when Churchill rises to speak, whether it be to quell criticism or to bring good news of England's fight, he turns first to his wife. And from her place in the gallery, she responds with a soft and personalized gesture, letting him know that there, as elsewhere, they are together.

But her sharing goes deeper even than that. As a rule, Churchill dictates his speeches, rehearses them tentatively, then holds a full-length dress rehearsal in the presence of his wife. This tryout is not bait for flattery, for Mrs. Churchill comments freely, and her observations always are taken into account.

It has been so between them from the beginning—the molding of the speeches in the privacy of their own quarters; the quick, electric exchange of glances and smiles, expressing their mutual faith, before men.

Mrs. Churchill herself is considered one of Britain's ablest women speakers, and often has substituted on the platform for her husband. Yet the swift and sanguinary years have caused many persons to forget that "young Winston's wife" long ago established herself as an extraordinarily capable orator. She would have it that way—the way of the wife finding her big job in the background.

A woman friend has expressed well Mrs. Churchill's view in this respect:

"She is, of course, a fine success in her own right, but it is a success of infinite tact and amazing subtleties. She has the proper conception of a woman's power. She knows the strength of companionship and understanding which is the basis of marriage. She understands that woman's real power is always behind the scenes, in all walks of life, but especially in politics and diplomacy."

Tall and Slender

Clementine Churchill is tall and slender as befits one who was an excellent tennis player. Her large gray eyes are shaded by eyebrows that she never would consent to pluck. Her forehead is high but without undue austerity. When she was younger she parted her hair in the middle, but now, handsomely silvered, she wears it in high curls after the modern fashion.

Patrician she undoubtedly is, but social, political and economic problems all fall within her intellectual and humanitarian province. Without fanfare, she visits air raid shelters, public kitchens and restaurants, blitzed towns, all manner of wartime places. Her work in behalf of the Aid-to-Russia Fund, which she sponsors, is one of the major civilian undertakings of the war.

Despite all these activities and interests, and her great part in her husband's chief affairs, she finds time to give the closest attention to her family, to perform the intimate, domestic services that are routine in most households.

A woman of beauty, Mrs. Churchill generally is called the best-dressed of her sex in any company, yet her wardrobe is not extravagant. Her tastes in furniture and home decorations partake of the same sort of simplicity; she asks little more than fine contours, authenticity and an atmosphere of restfulness. She heartily dislikes the crowding of a room.

The devotion of the Churchills, their oneness and that quality in their relationship which seems to suggest a rare experience

and a rare confidence, seldom go unappreciated among the crowds. Even a hasty passage of the two through large groups of admirers somehow leaves behind a breath of deep affection and loyalty.

History may verify the judgment of one who has seen much of Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill—"a great team and a great love match."

Most Vital Months of the War Are Believed to Be Just Ahead

Analyst Suggests Trend of Conflict May Be Settled by Nov. 1

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Wide World War Analyst

The second World War, more terrible and far-spreading than its 1914-18 prototype, will be three years old in another two weeks. Yet there is good warrant for the assertion of high placed British spokesmen that it is only now verging toward its crisis.

From two British sources a prediction has come within the week that by November 1 of this year the flood crest of Axis attacking power will have been reached. Speaking in London, Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, admitted a "somber" outlook and said England would face the gravest hours of her history within the "next 80 days."

Capt. Bernard Newman of the British Ministry of Information was even more specific. Speaking in Canada he said:

"If by November 1 we are still fighting hard, if by November 1 we still hold Egypt, I think we will have won the war."

Now Up to Hitler

Here is the same thought, the same critical date setting, but differently expressed. What can be traced in both statements is the belief that Hitler and his Axis accomplices must reach a decisive victory before winter sets in again in Russia or not at all. And grave as are the war reports from the Caucasus, there seems yet no possibility that Russia can be crushed or forced to her knees in that time.

On the contrary, even by German victory claims, Hitler's armies are now on the defensive from Leningrad to southwest of Moscow, from the Baltic to the upper reaches of the Don. Russian armies are being battered in the central Caucasus, but the ramparts of the towering Caucasus range to the south still guard the Baku oil fields. That difficult terrain, well suited to defense against Nazi blitzkrieg methods, is offered by Berlin as an advance ex-

planation for an expected slowing down of the victory march in the south.

New Heavy Points

By contrast, Russian offensives at crucial points from Voronezh on the upper Don to the Volga of the Valdai plateau are reported by the Germans. Moscow gives them only passing mention, yet they may indicate a vast and cumulative attack pressure building up all along the north segment of the long Russian battle line now that Nazi forces in the south are badly extended. Berlin styles these thrusts as "relief" attacks and claims they have all been bloodily repulsed.

Nevertheless, with less than 90 days intervening before Russia's ancient ally, winter, again comes to her aid, Hitler's armies are still far from having set up a short winter line across Russia from the Baltic to the Caspian.

Tremendous new German advances

to take Leningrad, Moscow and the Volga front below Stalin-grad must be made before November if Hitler is to stand on a shortened winter line in Russia and be prepared to face westward against Anglo-American power gathering across the English channel. Failing that or a Russian collapse—of which there is no faint suggestion even in German propaganda—he will be more greatly extended in Russia next winter than he was last, when he fell back.

Japs May Hesitate

There has been continuous expectation in London and in China that Japan would step into the European war theater by attacking Russia from the rear at an opportune moment.

With American sea and air forces at last on the offensive in the southwest Pacific, however, a revision of the Japanese plan for Axis co-operation well may be in the making. That the stroke in the Solomons was in part timed by Washington to that end is virtually certain.

Nor can it be doubted that Japan, if she is to move at all against Russia this year, must move well before November 1. The Siberian theater offers very limited time for major action before winter takes over.

On all counts, therefore, the British view that the three-year-old war will reach its crisis before November seems well founded. It probably affords a key to the timing of possible Allied moves in Egypt or in the west.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN

BY C. YATES MCDANIEL

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, AUG. 16—(AP)—

THE JAPANESE HAVE RECENTLY STRENGTHENED THEIR FORCES IN THE INTERIOR OF NEW GUINEA, AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY AFTER A COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED THE INVADERS WERE STILL EXERTING PRESSURE IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH THE JUNGLE-COVERED MOUNTAINS FOR AN ATTACK ON THE ALLIED BASE AT PORT MORESBY, ONLY 350 MILES ACROSS WATER FROM THE AUSTRALIAN MAINLAND.

THE COMMUNIQUE MERELY SAID "ENEMY PRESSURE AGAINST OUR FORWARD OUTPOSTS CONTINUES" AND MADE NO REFERENCE TO THE BATTLE OF THE SOLOMONS, NOW ENTERING ITS TENTH DAY, SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES TO THE EAST. IN THAT STRUGGLE THE UNITED STATES MARINES WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE CAPTURED IMPORTANT COASTAL BASES.

THE SPEARHEAD OF THE JAPANESE OVERLAND DRIVE TOWARD PORT MORESBY WAS AT KOKODA, AND IT WAS HERE THAT THE ENEMY HAD MANAGED TO INCREASE HIS FORCES.

THE SPOKESMAN GAVE NO IDEA OF THE NEW STRENGTH, SAYING SIMPLY THAT THE JAPANESE FORCES THERE, ADMITTEDLY CONTINUING TO HAMMER AT ALLIED POSITIONS, HAD BEEN INCREASED "SOMEWHAT".

IT WAS BELIEVED THREE WEEKS AGO, WHEN WORD OF JAPANESE LANDINGS AT

30.24-181105
BUNA AND GONA, ON THE NEW GUINEA NORTH COAST WERE FIRST ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY, THAT BETWEEN 1,500 AND 2,000 TROOPS HAD DUG IN ON THE BIG ISLAND NORTHEAST OF AUSTRALIA. THEY THEN HEADED INLAND TOWARD KOKODA AND PORT MORESBY.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID ALLIED BOMBERS, OPERATING OFF THE NORTHWEST COAST OF AUSTRALIA, HAD ATTACKED JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF TIMOR, ON SATURDAY, MAKING DIRECT HITS ON BUILDINGS AND STARTING FIRES.

THE SPOKESMAN ADDED THAT A SMALL JAPANESE CONVOY ATTACKED HEAVILY BY ALLIED BOMBERS OFF NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY APPARENTLY HAD BEEN DISPERSED. THE COMMUNIQUE ITSELF MADE NO REFERENCE TO THESE ENEMY WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS, WHICH APPARENTLY HAD BEEN HEADED TOWARD THE SOLOMONS TO REINFORCE JAPANESE FORCES THERE.

THE FIRST PHASE OF THE BATTLE IN THE SOLOMONS APPARENTLY HAD CONCLUDED TRIUMPHANTLY FOR THE MARINES.

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ADD --- MARINES CAPTURE SHORE BASES IN SOLOMONS X X X off the Solomons.

What purported to be a running account of the Solomon operations, as dispatched by the Domei agency from Batavia, said an Allied fleet approached the Solomons on August 7 and commenced landing operations in a dense fog.

Then, it said, Japanese land-based planes were in action all day against Allied and supporting planes, with Japanese light naval units taking up the fight at nightfall and attacking the Allied ships at close range.

Neither Domei's nor other more recent Japanese accounts indicated any large-scale fleet action.

Melbourne, Australia, Sunday, Aug. 16-(AP)-The Netherlands destroyer Jan Van Galen, built with guns collected in the Netherlands East Indies to replace the destroyer of the same name sunk at Rotterdam during the Nazi invasion, "has arrived in the war theatre," it was officially announced today.

The news was broadcast was Netherlands authorities, in Dutch and Malay to the East Indies, now overrun by the Japanese.

NIGHT LEAD RHODES
BY WES GALLAGHER

18205
LONDON, AUG 15-(AP)-BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARDED A MAIN SPRINGBOARD THREAT TO CYPRUS, SYRIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST ON THE ITALIAN ISLAND OF RHODES WITH A SURPRISE SHELLING LAST THURSDAY WHILE THE AXIS WAS PREOCCUPIED WITH ATTACKS ON A GREAT MALTA-BOUND CONVOY, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

AUG 16 1942
THE BRITISH SQUADRON UNDER THE FLAG OF REAR ADMIRAL PHILIP L. VIAN, A YOUNG NAVAL HERO WHO OFTEN HAS CHALLENGED THE AXIS AND WON AGAINST GREAT ODDS, DELIVERED A PRECISE 12-MINUTE ATTACK ON AXIS PREPARATIONS FOR ENLARGED OPERATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THEN VIAN'S FORCES RACED AWAY UNSCATHED, LEAVING FIRES RAGING AMONG THE HARBOR AND SHORE TARGETS.

THE ITALIAN DEFENDERS OF THE LARGEST OF THE DODECANESE GROUP WERE TAKEN COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE. IT WAS SEVERAL MINUTES BEFORE THEIR SHORE BATTERIES REPLIED TO THE BRITISH SALVOES.

THEN, REPORTS FROM THE WARSHIPS SAID, THE ITALIAN FIRE WAS FAULTY. ALL THEIR SHELLS MISSED THEIR RACING TARGETS AND ONLY TWO SALVOES GAVE THE BRITISH A NEARBY SPLASH IN THE SEA.

INFORMED BRITISH SOURCES SAID THE DRAWN ATTACK HAD THE DUAL PURPOSE OF DIVERTING THE LUFTWAFFE FROM ATTACKS ON MALTA AND THE CONVOY AND OF BREAKING UP ANY AXIS PREPARATIONS TO USE RHODES AS A BASE OF ATTACK.

"RHODES WOULD BE THE MAIN JUMPING-OFF SPOT FOR ANY ATTACK ON CYPRUS OR SYRIA," THESE SOURCES SAID. **AUG 16 1942**

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME THE BRITISH CAUGHT THE RHODES DEFENDERS UNPREPARED FOR ATTACK FROM THE SEA. A YEAR AGO THE BRITISH SET FIRE TO THE WATERFRONT INSTALLATIONS OF THE CITY OF RHODES.

ALTHOUGH THE BIG GERMAN-ITALIAN AIR BASES ON CRETE ARE LESS THAN 200 MILES AWAY THE BRITISH GOT AWAY WITHOUT DAMAGE OR AIR ATTACK.

THE BRITISH FORCE HAD TO THREAD THROUGH AXIS MINEFIELDS IN THE DARKNESS TO REACH THEIR OBJECTIVE.

CAIRO, AUG 15-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER THOMAS W. PRENTICE JR., OF PONCA CITY, OKLA., IS MISSING, RAF OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY. PRENTICE, WHO TRANSFERRED TO THE DESERT SQUADRON FROM ENGLAND IN RECENT MONTHS, HAD BEEN A FIGHTER-BOMBER PILOT.

LONDON, AUG. 15-(AP)-MIXED NEGRO AND WHITE AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE PATROLS APPEARED IN BRITAIN TODAY AS THE UNITED STATES ARMY MOVED TO PREVENT CLASHES BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.

SEVERAL MINOR INCIDENTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN A FEW RURAL AREAS, PARTICULARLY BETWEEN WHITE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS AND NEGRO TROOPS QUARTERED IN THE SAME DISTRICTS.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN LEE, OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY, SAID THE NEGRO MP'S WOULD HANDLE NEGRO TROOPS AND THE WHITE MP'S WHITE SOLDIERS, AND THAT ANY SOLDIERS INVOLVED IN FRAYS, "WHETHER WHITE OR BLACK" WOULD BE DEALT WITH SEVERELY.

EQUAL ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES ARE BEING PROVIDED FOR WHITE AND NEGRO TROOPS.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT NAZI PLANES HAD FOLLOWED UP THEIR ASSAULT ON A UNITED NATIONS MEDITERRANEAN CONVOY YESTERDAY WITH A HEAVY ATTACK ON SHIPPING AT MALTA.

(THAT BRITISH MID-MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND WAS THE DESTINATION OF THE CONVOY WHICH THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID YESTERDAY HAD PUSHED THROUGH DESPITE A RUNNING AIR-SEA FIGHT TO DELIVER ITS CARGOES -- INCLUDING FIGHTER PLANES.

NEW YORK, AUG. 15-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A STOCKHOLM REPORT TODAY SAYING THE GERMANS WERE BUILDING DUMMY FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST IN AN EFFORT TO DISSUADE THE ALLIES FROM ATTACKING TO OPEN A SECOND FRONT.

"IN THE BERGEN AREA, THE GERMAN ENGINEERS IN ADDITION TO REAL FORTIFICATIONS HAVE BUILT QUITE A NUMBER OF SHAM ONES, REPAINTING ANTIQUATED STRUCTURES AND EQUIPPING THEM WITH DUMMY GUNS," THE MOSCOW RADIO, AS HEARD BY CBS, SAID. "GERMAN FORCES ON THE COAST ARE GREATLY REDUCED. A SINGLE INFANTRY REGIMENT IS NOW STATIONED IN THE BERGEN SECTION.

"FORCES ON OTHER SECTORS OF THE COAST, PARTICULARLY **AUG 16 1942** IN THE SOUTH, HAVE BEEN SIMILARLY REDUCED."

NEW YORK, AUG. 15-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD KILLED 96 OF 600 FRENCH WAR PRISONERS WHO REFUSED TO WORK AT A CAMP AT STETTIN. ANOTHER 112 WERE DECLARED WOUNDED BY MACHINEGUN FIRE. CBS HEARD THE BROADCAST.

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 15-(AP)-A dispatch from the Hague to Der Bund today said several Dutch "saboteurs" had been arrested and were awaiting trial on charges of attempting to wreck a radio station.

The German occupation commander was quoted as saying material found on the suspects was of foreign origin and if it were disclosed that residents in the area had supported the enemy, hostages would be "punished."

Havana, Aug. 15-(AP)-The arrest of two Rumanian brothers on charges of participating in a plot to smuggle information to enemy aliens interned on the Isle of Pines was announced today by Capt. Mariano Faget, chief of the Cuban Bureau of Alien Investigation.

He said a woman who lived at the brothers' home and was formerly employed in the German legation here had baked pies and cakes in which messages were smuggled into the prison where 136 aliens are interned. She had not yet been apprehended, he said. The brothers are naturalized citizens of Cuba.

30.24-18207

18207

30.24-18207

Toronto, Aug. 15-(AP)-H.H. McIntyre, international representative of the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO), asked Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell today to investigate a work stoppage at the plant of the DeHavilland Aircraft Corporation here. McIntyre asserted the one-hour work stoppage called by the DeHavilland Aircraft employees' association was heeded by 700 of the 3,600 workers and that United Automobile workers were remaining on the job.

Herb Shaw, secretary of the employees' association, said the stoppage would "increase by one hour each day until we receive some sort of satisfaction" on demands for an agreement on "wages and conditions of the plant."

McIntyre said his union had issued pamphlets urging against a work stoppage, but that the company had refused to let the U.A.W. post similar notices in the factory. Company officials declined comment.

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NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	X	23	0
FIGHTING FRENCH	0	0	1	X	0	0
TOTAL	20	0	2	68,904	55	0
PREV. REPTD	2,221	285	801	10,062,963	43,137	12,787
GRAND TOTAL	2,241	285	803	10,131,867	43,192	12,787

X-TONNAGES ON 2 UNITED STATES; EIGHT JAPANESE; ONE NETHERLANDS; ONE FIGHTING FRENCH SHIPS UNKNOWN.

LOSSES BY NATIONS INCLUDING NAVAL VESSELS:-BRITAIN 1,124; NORWAY 307; GERMANY 218; GREECE 168; ITALY 196; SWEDEN 146; JAPAN 298; NETHERLANDS 106; FRANCE 89; DENMARK 64; FINLAND 47; UNITED STATES 263; BELGIUM 27; PANAMA 49; SOVIET 18; SPAIN 19; YUGOSLAVIA 18; ESTONIA 12; PORTUGAL 10; PHILIPPINES 8; RUMANIA 6; TURKEY 9; POLAND 6; BULGARIA 3; EGYPT 3; IRAN 3; LITHUANIA 3; BRAZIL 11; ARGENTINA 3; HUNGARY 2; LATVIA 6; HONDURAS 6; MEXICO 5; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 4; NICARAGUA 3; ALLIED 37; AXIS 21; CHILE 2; URUGUAY 2; CUBA 3; ICELAND, IRELAND, VENZUELA AND COLOMBIA ONE EACH.

TOTAL 3,329
AUG. 15, 1942.

EDITORS:
BYRON PRICE, DIRECTOR OF CENSORSHIP, TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING NOTE TO MANAGING EDITORS:

(CONFIDENTIAL, NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

TWO MONTHS OF OPERATION OF THE NEW PRESS CODE HAVE INDICATED THAT THREE OF THE PROVISIONS ARE NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD BY SOME NEWSPAPERS. THE PROVISIONS TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED ARE THE FOLLOWING:

1. UNDER "TROOPS" IT IS STATED THAT WHEN NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS IN COMBAT AREAS ARE PUBLISHED, "NO MENTION SHOULD BE MADE

BALBOA, C.Z., AUG. 15-(AP)-A STAFF HEADED BY CAPT. C.V. ROSS OF LEBANON, ORE., COMMANDING, AND CAPT. M.L. MARQUETTE, OF MARTINSVILLE, IND., EXECUTIVE OFFICER, WENT TO WORK TODAY IN A NEW NAVAL HOSPITAL. CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOSPITAL WAS BEGUN IN THE JUNGLE LAST YEAR.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"						
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS						
THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES DURING THE 154TH WEEK OF THE WAR FROM AUGUST 8 THROUGH AUGUST 15.						
NATION	-----SUNK BY-----			TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS	MINES	OTHER			
	PLANES		CAUSES OR			
	WARSHIPS		UNKNOWN			
BRITAIN	5	0	0	48,159	0	0
AXIS	1	0	0	10,000	0	0
NORWAY	1	0	0	6,161	0	0
CUBA	2	0	0	2,710	32	0
SWEDEN	0	0	1	1,874	0	0
UNITED STATES	2	0	0	X	0	0
JAPAN	8	0	0	X	0	0

OF THEIR MILITARY UNITS."

2. UNDER "NOTES ON RUMORS" IS THE FOLLOWING: "INTER-VIEWS WITH SERVICEMEN OR CIVILIANS FROM COMBAT ZONES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR AUTHORITY EITHER TO THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP OR TO THE APPROPRIATE ARMY OR NAVY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER."

3. UNDER "GENERAL" OCCURS THIS NOTE: "ALL REQUESTS IN THE CODE APPLY TO X X X SOCIETY NEWS (WHICH OFTEN DISCLOSES IDENTITY OR MOVEMENT OF MILITARY OR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OR ACTIVITY), ETC."

THE VAST MAJORITY OF NEWSPAPERS ARE OBSERVING THESE REQUESTS IMPLICITLY, BUT SOME ARE NOT. IMPORTANT MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS ARE INVOLVED AND THIS IS A SPECIAL REQUEST THAT EMPHATIC AND EFFECTIVE ATTENTION BE DIRECTED TO THE THREE CLAUSES QUOTED.

dangerous waters of Sealark and Indispensable channels, were tightening their grip in the Solomons tonight as the battle ended its 10th day.

From Washington's infrequent reports and the fanfare of fabulous victory propaganda blaring unceasingly from Japanese radio stations that one fact emerged tonight from the battle area up near the Equator.

Grudging Concession
Tucked in almost as an afterthought in their latest upward revision to Solomon island successes—which claimed 40 Allied ships sunk and 58 planes shot down—Japanese broadcasts today grudgingly conceded that "the battle is continuing between our forces and American who succeeded in finding."

Previously the Japanese had asserted that the few Leathernecks remaining were being liquidated, and had claimed 35 ships sunk and five damaged from the United Nations naval forces which took the Nipponese garrisons by surprise a week ago Friday.

Yesterday, and several days previously, Japanese, if mentioning land operations at all, asserted that the position of the Marines was hopeless.

Coral sea battles, as it marks the turning by the Allies for the first time to the offensive," he said.

Under the conditions of the battle area the Marines were in need of

all their stamina, for the area is drenched by hot rains much of the time.

Steep mountains on most of the islands often end in rocky headlands of volcanic rock that afford little beachfooting. The interior of most of the islands is cut by deep ravines, and the natives often have engaged in headhunting.

The poorly charted surrounding channels in which naval supporting forces operate are dangerous because of swift currents in which sharks abound, and the numerous barrier reefs and coral atolls.

While Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen maintained unceasing aerial watch over the waters and islands to the northeast of Australia, his bombers carried the attack to Japanese-held Timor to the northwest.

Allied bombings in the Timor area in recent days were largely concentrated on enemy shipping but the raid reported in today's communique found targets among Japanese shore and troop establishments.

They were conducting the first U. S. offensive of the war, and apparently was not directly related to that fight.

The towering Owen Stanley mountains still stand between the Japanese, based on the Buna-Gona beachhead, and Port Moresby.

While Allied troops kept a wary eye on the enemy's inland incursion of New Guinea, medium bombers attacked the Japanese-held island of Timor, 1,600 miles to the west, with success. Enemy troops, buildings, roads, transportation, and other installations were the targets, a communique said.

"Direct hits were made on buildings and fires were started in the area," the communique added, "the enemy intercepted one flight without success."

A spokesman at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said the Japanese recently had reinforced their troops in the threat to Port Moresby, which lies 350 miles east of Cape York on the Australian mainland. Originally, 1,500 to 2,500 Japanese were landed in the Buna-Gona area.

Successes in Jungles
The Australian commander of the assault unit which fought its way back to the main Allied forces on the northern slopes of the mountains reported his men "got more

U. S. MARINES PRESS FORWARD IN SOLOMONS RUSSIAN ARMY DESTROYS MAIKOP OIL FIELDS

**AMERICAN FORCES
TIGHTENING GRIP
IN TULAGI SECTOR**

Naval Units Play Strong Supporting Role in Dangerous Waters.

SWELTERING RAINS

Unfavorable Weather, Rooky Terrain Hinders U. S. Offensive.

JAPS GET AID AT BURMA

Fresh Troops Are Hurlled into Campaign Against Port Moresby.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 16—(AP) U. S. Marines, fighting in the sweltering rains of the Tulagi area and supported by naval units in the

Boastful Broadcast

After regaling Australian listeners with a lengthy list of Allied vessels the Japanese contend they have sunk off the Solomons, the Tokyo announcer today shouted in a burst of enthusiasm, "yes sir, we've smacked down enemy ships that challenged us. There's plenty of room at the bottom of the sea for more. Ha, ha."

This program, directed to Australia, concluded with the playing of the record "I Have My Eyes on You."

Meanwhile, William M. Hughes, a member of the Pacific War Council, in a speech at Sydney hailed the Solomon island offensive as a "revelation of the strength of our ally, America."

"It is in an entirely different category from the Midway and

Foretell Attempt

Observers believed the object was to forestall a possible Japanese attempt to use Timor as a base for diversionary sorties southward and aid Allied land forces which have been continuing organized guerrilla resistance in the interior six months after Japanese occupation of the island's principal centers.

Reinforced Japanese forces halfway across New Guinea to the Allied forward base of Port Moresby increased their pressure against Australian and U. S. positions near Kokoda today after losing 150 men to an Aussie assault unit in a five-day running fight.

Not Directly Related

The action was 850 miles northwest of the Solomon islands where Marines under the command of Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghorm-

than 150 Japs" in the jungle clashes with the reinforced Japanese, vainly trying to encircle them.

With a frontal assault, the Aussies on Aug. 9 dislodged the Japanese from the tiny cluster of grass huts which is Kokoda. The Japanese soon counter-attacked with a larger force. The Australians held off the encircling enemy with grenades and machine-guns throughout an entire day and crept to safety through the Japanese lines after inflicting maximum damage to the enemy's men and equipment, the commander reported.

The unit then started a wide skirting movement through the jungles and reached their main force three days later, just in time to help beat off a renewed Japanese attack at close range in

drenching rain and dense fog. The Australians held the attackers for a day but withdrew to their original positions when the enemy brought up hard-hitting reinforcements.

"And one thing you want to remember, is that we are very conservative in our claims. When we say a ship is sunk, she's sunk."

U. S. ISLAND LOSSES CALLED 'TERRIFIC'

London, Aug. 16 (AP).—In a dispatch datelined "An Advance Base," the London News Chronicle tonight said of the Battle of the Solomon Islands:

"Losses which in proportion to the number of men engaged 'might fairly be described as terrific' were suffered by United States parachute troops used in the Solomon Islands assaults, said a report released here.

"Troops taking part have been training in jiu jitsu and in the use of 'alligators'—water tractors which each carry one light tank gun carrier or other fighting car.

"Bridgeheads have been won, an authorized report said. The cost of winning more ground, it added, would inevitably be high."

A Washington dispatch to the Daily Mail by correspondent Walter Farr said:

"Well-informed quarters in Washington believe tonight that Japanese naval forces which clashed heavily with the American invasion fleet off the Solomons have withdrawn from the battle area.

"Unduly optimistic conclusions should not be drawn from this, as it is likely that the enemy is regrouping and awaiting reinforcements before making a new major effort to fling the Americans out."

Japan's Naval Losses

[By the Associated Press]

New Orleans, Aug. 16—Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, recently-named chairman of the navy's general board, said here today that Japanese naval losses since the start of the war had been possibly five times as great as those of the United States, including Pearl Harbor.

"Their losses in tonnage have been several times ours, perhaps as great as five times as much," said the admiral, here on a tour of naval establishments. "That includes Pearl Harbor. Most of the damage done there has been repaired.

ALLIED FORCES BATTLE JAPS IN DUTCH TIMOR

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 17 (Monday)—(AP) The Sydney Morning Herald's correspondent reported today from General MacArthur's headquarters that Allied troops still are resisting in the hills of Dutch Timor, which was occupied by the Japanese early this year.

He said the fact that Allied air forces were bombing the ports of Timor suggested growing enemy activity in that area.

Allied planes based on Australia make almost daily raids on Japanese positions on Timor.

U. S. Conquest of Solomons Imminent, Officials Hint

Navy's Developing Success to Presage Broad Inter- Island Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—(AP) The U. S. Navy's developing conquest of the southeastern Solomon Islands was regarded in official quarters here today as opening a new period of inter-island fighting over supply lines in the Far Pacific.

This will involve not only further American assaults on enemy-held islands but also probably a continuation of Japanese efforts to win positions from which American communications can be severely harassed, authorities said.

Two-Fold Purpose

The immediate purpose of the Solomons action was described as two-fold: to secure the American supply line to Australia and New Zealand against offensive thrusts by the Japanese, and to provide an advance base in those islands directly menacing enemy operation centers to the northwest.

Thus, both military and naval men, who declined to be quoted by name, would assign only limited objectives to the first strictly offensive operation undertaken by United States forces on the southwestern Pacific war front and they indicated that the big push for victory in the Pacific was yet to be actually started.

They cautioned that any complete evaluation of the Solomons invasion must await information on the size of the forces engaged. So far it has been announced that Marines were doing the land fighting and the implication was that naval and air units involved were only such as would be required to give them adequate support.

It seemed unlikely, therefore, in the opinion of these authorities, that the battle in the Solomons would determine Japan's ability to hold all the vast network of island bases protecting her own supply lines. A conflict so conclusive in character, it was said, probably would not develop until an enemy stronghold of greater importance was challenged.

Several Other Bases

Northwest of the Tulagi area of

the Solomons, where the fighting is currently in progress, the enemy had several other bases including those on Bougainville island and at Rabaul, New Britain. To the west of Rabaul are the much

bombed Jap-held ports of Lae and Salamaua, New Guinea.

The offensive begun at Tulagi may be extended, island by island, to those other bases and even further west into some of the Dutch East Indies where, it is believed, the Japanese by now are strongly entrenched and could put up terrific resistance.

Advance Would Swing North

But such an American advance, while greatly strengthening the security of Australia would still fall short of the territory which Japan could not lose without suffering mortal injury. The advance, therefore, would have to go beyond that point, striking north, once the Australian flanks were protected, into the Caroline and Marshall Islands.

The Japanese are reported to have been fortifying those islands for the past 15 years. They protect, distantly but effectively, the approaches to the China sea and the Japanese mainland. Once the main fortified island line, running from West to East, of Palau, Ponape, Truk, and Jaluit was pierced Japan's vital defenses could indeed be said to be crumbling.

A great victory over the Japanese fleet, which would make it very hard for the enemy to supply and reinforce his outposts except by air, would have the same ultimate effect of disrupting Japanese supply lines. So long as supplies could be sent in, however, adequate local air protection would make it extremely costly to assault the island bases.

Explosive Possibilities

Stressed by authorities here was the fact that the Pacific situation is full of explosive possibilities which might change the main strategy overnight.

Another naval action, such as that at Midway, in which the Japanese lost heavily in the main sea forces is one possibility. That would greatly weaken their ability to defend themselves.

A Japanese attack on Russia would mean the availability to the United Nations of bases in Siberia and Kamchatka from which the Japanese mainland could be attacked directly by air. The development of an Allied offensive in China, if that were possible, would likewise strike close to the heart of Japan.

Lauds Solomon Attack

London Paper, Citing Possibilities, Sees Example for Britain

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP).—The weekly "Reynolds News" said today that the American attack on the Solomon Islands "may free America's communications with Australia, divert the Japanese from India and Siberia and punch a hole in the steel net in which Axis submarines seek to imprison allied seapower."

"This is an example of initiative we might do well to emulate nearer home," the newspaper added. "It is an example of the kind of action which alone can win this war."

Tokio Broadcaster Ha Ha's at Australia

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 16 (AP).—After regaling Australian radio listeners with a long list of Allied vessels which the Japanese had sunk off the Solomon Islands, a Tokio announcer shouted today, in a burst of enthusiasm, "Yes, sir, we've smacked down enemy ships that challenged us! There's plenty of room at the bottom of the sea for more! Ha! Ha!"

The program, directed to Australia, concluded with the playing of a record, "I Have My Eyes on You."

FRESH JAP TROOPS HAMMER CHINESE

Counter-Attack Is Launched at Linchwan. Huwan;

Aug. 17, 1942

CHUNGKING, Aug. 16 — (AP) Japanese have launched a counter-attack at Linchwan and Huwan, 12 miles to the southeast, after receiving 3,000 reinforcements, and bitter fighting is raging in that part of Kiangsi province, the Chinese High Command said today.

Since early July when the Japanese attempted a westward invasion of Hunan province from Linchwan and were bloodily repulsed along the Kan river, the Chinese have been strongly attacking Linchwan and a few days ago reported their

troops in the outskirts of the town. At one time the Chinese recaptured Huwan but were forced to withdraw.

The Japanese also were said to be counterattacking in the hilly region northwest of Linchwan.

Chinese said they had seized a large quantity of supplies in continued attacks on a defeated Japanese force southeast of Tsingtien in Chekiang province.

Tsingtien is about 25 miles northwest of the port of Wenchow and about the same distance southeast of Lishui (Chuchow), an air base.

Japs' Manpower Is Plentiful Eight Million Men Still Outside Armed Forces

(Editor's Note: Max Hill is homeward bound to the United States from service as chief of the Associated Press and Wide World Bureau in Tokyo. He went abroad just a year before Pearl Harbor, after two years as chief of bureau in New York and previous service on the New York and Washington staffs. He was interned in Tokyo when the war broke out.)

By MAX HILL

Aboard diplomatic liner Gripsholm, at Sea, Aug. 16.—(Wide World) Japan's mobile masses of troops have found new applications for the old tried and true methods of warfare.

Military experts aboard the Gripsholm believe it was a greater than new weapons in Japan's arsenal.

tions from their Far Eastern possessions.

During the American Civil War, General Stonewall Jackson's Confederates crept through the forests and gullies barefoot to surprise Union troops. The same is true of the Tabi-shod Japanese troops filtering through the countryside of Hongkong and Malay.

They were lightly armed and many were dressed as Chinese coolies. They had been thoroughly prepared for tropical warfare by months of intensive training on Hainan island where they became accustomed to similar conditions. The best available estimates

aboard the U. S.-bound ship indicate that at the outbreak of war Japan had 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 men under arms, of which at least 1,500,000 were called up in the

mobilizations of the spring and fall of 1941.

There is a potential reservoir of men of military service age of at least 8,000,000 more. This last group falls into three classes: Those already trained by previous service, partially trained and untrained.

The trained group is large since, by automatic military service, Japan has called up each year 200,000 men between the ages of 20 and 22.

Military experts aboard the Gripsholm believe it is dangerous and wishful thinking to expect a Japanese shortage of manpower. There is a shortage of skilled labor in many classifications, such as ship's crews, but there is plenty of manpower, with women available if necessary.

The military recently tapped a

new source by using Korean men in the Army for the first time. It is not clear whether they were regular soldiers or just labor troops and prisoner guards, but each Korean frees a Japanese for service. Fascist-minded military leaders have a firm grip on all phases of Japanese life, but the daily routine of the average Japanese has changed little from pre-war days, since his activities also were completely controlled then.

The Army command and business leaders have been antagonistic for many years and working at cross purposes, and the Army is now making sure that financial giants such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi and others do not make tremendous new fortunes.

The industrialists are making money of course, but it is limited. Their stake in the South Seas and

no confirmation from any source; in fact, it is a different story from what the Japanese previously have told.

An earlier claim from Tokio that the naval battle of the Solomon Islands was over described it as a one-night engagement.

It is disproven, furthermore, by the United States Navy communique which announced in Washington yesterday that American "naval units are engaged in protecting our lines of communication and escorting supply vessels to our occupying forces."

AUG 16 1942 JINNAH ISSUES THREAT TO END COOPERATION

Moslem Leader Fears Sacrifice to Make Peace with Gandhi

By PRESTON GROVER
[Associated Press Correspondent]
Bombay, Aug. 16—The leader of India's 80,000,000 Moslems, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, declared today that if the British, in seeking peace with the Hindu-dominated All-India Congress party, sacrificed the Moslems' interests he would end his "cooperation."

"We have gone far enough," said Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, which has remained aloof from Gandhi's passive-resistance campaign for immediate Indian independence.

Would Be Held Betrayal

"If the British now seek peace with the Congress, we would consider that a betrayal of the Moslems who have been holding out a helping hand to Britain," he added.

Asked if he would tell the Moslems to "go to it" and resist any Hindu government the British might possibly set up, he declared:

"I would do it even if the British shot me down. I would do it even if it meant my death. All I would have to do would be to give the word to my 80,000,000 followers."

The Moslems, a minority in the Indian population, have contributed a strongly disproportionate percentage to the army of more than 1,000,000 guarding against expected attack by the Japanese in next-door Burma.

Negotiations Suggested

Jinnah's remarks were made at a press conference in response to questions suggested by the possibility that the Government might negotiate with the virtually outlawed Congress party leaders, notwithstanding that they are jailed or in custody.

Contrary to his usual custom, Jinnah wore Mohammedan clothes during the half hour interview. He added a fancy occidental touch—dancing pumps and grey socks. He spoke with a dramatic flair, his brown eyes aglow in his thin

brown face.

Jinnah described his position thus: As head of the Moslem League, he had offered at the outbreak of the war to cooperate with the British Government. He has repeatedly given the same assurance.

Says Congress Held Back

But the Congress party, composed mostly of Hindu political elements although it has a minority of Moslem representation, consistently has held back, he said. Consequently, the British have been continually placating the Hindus with greater and greater offers of a share in the Government. Each concession, he said, held greater possibilities of harm to the Moslem population.

The Moslem party leader spoke in his private study in his mansion on Bombay's exclusive Malabar Hills, and then went into conference with twenty-one members of his league's working committee.

Jinnah declared that the Moslem League, because it early had agreed to cooperate in the war effort, had been shunted aside repeatedly.

Fears End Of Moslems

"The British repeatedly have said they would consider no agreement with Indians that did not hinge on the All-India Congress," he said. "If the Congress should be installed in power, it would be the end of the Moslems in India."

Jinnah has said repeatedly, and he repeated today, that he would be glad to form a provisional government.

"Naturally it would be necessary to obtain the support of all groups, including the Congress," he said.

May Be Planning Action

His meeting with his working committee suggested that he, too, might be considering action like that of Gandhi, which might also land him in confinement.

The country on the whole was peaceful today compared with last Sunday when Gandhi and other leaders were arrested and rioting started.

Today in Calcutta nine people were injured when police opened fire on a throng.

Sapru Urges British Parliament Delegation

Allahabad, India, Aug. 16 (P)—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, India's most prominent lawyer who has

served in the past as intermediary between the British and Mohandas K. Gandhi, urged today that Britain send a parliamentary delegation to India to discuss settlement of the Indian question with Congress Party leaders.

Sapru himself is understood to be preparing to visit the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, at New Delhi.

"The political issues should be tackled with constructive statesmanship, imagination and courage," Sapru added in a prepared statement.

Not Hopeful Of Results

"I very carefully considered in the light of the past five days' happenings whether it would serve any useful purpose at this stage for anyone not belonging to the two big political parties to act as intermediary between them and the Government.

"I am not hopeful of a step like this leading to any fruitful results. No intermediary can succeed unless he has the authority to speak on behalf of the Government."

Sapru said members of Parliament "cannot divest themselves of responsibility. They must wake up and not allow themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security."

Country Must Be Saved

"It is not doing good either to India or England to tell everybody in England that the situation in India is not an anxious one. The country must be saved from the calamities which are certain to overtake it in the footsteps of all that is happening at present. . . .

"In my opinion things have not gone so far that mutual discussion with broad-minded members of Parliament can be ruled out as impossible—impossible either on the ground of prestige or the ground that they would be evidence of weakness."

Would Renew Parleys If Disobedience Ends

London, Monday, Aug. 17 (P)—Arthur Greenwood, former Minister without Portfolio in the Churchill Cabinet, urged today in the name of the British Labor party that the British Government make clear it would resume self-government discussions with Indian leaders upon abandonment of the civil-disobedience campaign by the All-India Congress party.

In a British radio broadcast to North Africa, Greenwood, said that Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the campaign in India and now under arrest, is "utterly oblivious to the urgency and gravity of the world situation."

Await Fruits Of Victory

However, he asked on behalf of the Labor party that the Government "make it clear that on abandonment of civil disobedience it would be ready to resume free and friendly discussions with a view of safeguarding and implementing the principles of self-government already proclaimed."

Greenwood said the "world does not expect that President Roosevelt's four freedoms and the wide declarations contained in the Atlantic Charter can be implemented until we begin to reap the fruits of victory . . . there can be no future even for non-belligerents apart from a victory for the Allies."

Appeals To Jinnah For Unity

New York, Aug. 16 (P)—J. Singh, president of the India League of America and a former member of the All-India Congress Committee, today cabled an appeal to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League to "create unity to defeat the Axis."

"This is an appeal from your countrymen abroad," the cable read. "Today's (Monday's) Moslem League meeting will go down in history. You can help to bring peace and freedom or bloodshed to India. Beg you to create unity to defeat the Axis."

U. S. AIRMEN LEAVE DESERT

Pilots Are Withdrawn After Days Of Intensive Drill With RAF Crews

American Flyers To Return As Members Of Complete Air-Force Unit

By EDWARD KENNEDY
[Associated Press Correspondent]
Cairo, Aug. 16—The first group of United States Army Air Force fighter pilots to serve in the west-

ern desert has been withdrawn after several days of intensive training with RAF squadrons in which they saw plenty of action.

When they return to combat in the Middle East arena, it will be as members of complete American Air Force fighter squadrons, ready to apply under their own insignia the lessons learned from the British. They will fly the latest the United States has to offer in the way of pursuit planes.

The story of their experiences in their brief term in the desert was told by their commander, Brig. Gen. Aubrey C. Strickland, the "Colonel from Alabama" mentioned by the communique which first disclosed the presence of American fighter pilots here.

Now A General

He was a colonel when he left for the desert but he is a general now.

General Strickland is in command of the fighters under Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, who commands the United States Army Air Force in the Middle East.

"We had the finest training you could imagine with the RAF," Strickland said. "Our boys got along splendidly with the British. They ate out of the same soup plates. If I ever saw comrades in arms, it was the British and American flyers in the desert."

Mainly For Training

Though the flights of the Americans with British and South African squadrons were mainly for training purposes, some incidents worthy of mention happened.

Major Claremont E. Wheeler of San Jose, Cal., took the first shot at an enemy plane as the first fighter pilot of the United States Army Air Force to take part in operations in the western desert. He was in a fighter sweep in which a few Messerschmitt 109s were sighted.

First To Drop Bomb

The first United States Army air fighter pilot to drop a bomb in the desert was Capt. Glade B. Bilby, of Skidmore, Mo., who flew a fighter bomber in a big show starting at dawn Friday. He was in a raid on an airdrome at Fuka. The raid was reported as successful despite the opposition of Messerschmitt 109s, Macchi 202s, and heavy anti-aircraft fire. No raiding plane suffered damage.

Second Lieutenant Jack S. Wilson, of Benton City, Wash., was the first to be shot down.

Making a forced landing after a Messerschmitt damaged his plane, Wilson stepped out inside the British lines.

The Tommies who approached looked at the insignia and said: "Are you an American? Where did you come from and how did you happen to be in that plane?"

"Came From Up There"

He pointed to the sky and said: "I came from up there. There's a flock of us up there, but I left them behind."

First Lieutenant William W. O'Neill, Jr., of Seminole, Okla., was shot into the sea, but swam ashore and was picked up unconscious. He is safe in a hospital recovering from exhaustion.

RAF spokesmen, talking of the attack on the convoy, said that as the ships entered "bomb alley"—the narrow sea passage between Sicily and Tunisia—British fighters took off from island bases in continuing patrols over the supply-laden merchant ships from dawn to dusk.

After Thursday when the main body of ships reached port, British fighters shot down seven enemy planes which were making frantic efforts to destroy the supplies. The RAF spokesmen said the fighter's success could be measured also by the number of bombs which intercepted enemy planes were obliged to jettison harmlessly into the sea.

Six more enemy bombers were

RAF Warplanes Blast Axis Supply Ports In North African Zones

British Spitfire Wins Local Air Superiority Over Malta During Last Week Enabling Convoy To Make Last Stage Comparatively Free Of Damage

Cairo, Aug. 16 (P)—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's North African supply ports were heavily pounded last night by the RAF, while in other operations over the Mediterranean an Axis ship was reported hit and some power lighters attacked.

The raids were announced shortly after RAF spokesmen declared remarkable co-operation between air and sea forces last week had enabled the furiously-beset British convoy to deliver vital supplies to Malta.

The operations against the ports of entry began at dusk last night. Light bombers visited Matruh, while heavies and mediums attacked Tobruk scoring hits on shipping and starting fires among the gasoline stores. Salum was attacked on the return journey.

ENEMY SHIP HIT

The ship reported hit in the Mediterranean was bombed by a plane which sighted on the target by closely watching flashes from anti-aircraft guns. A mushroom-like fire shot up into the sky a moment after the downward swish of the British bombs.

The attack on the lighters was made by an Australian light bomber squadron which has been harassing lighters creeping along the coast. The Aussies now claim 17 sunk in recent attacks, with two more presumed to be lost in today's raid.

shot down into the sea later, bringing the score to 13.

The RAF said spitfire had won local air superiority over Malta

during the last few weeks and enabled the convoy to make the last stage, comparatively free of damage.

The convoy was accompanied by a formidable show of British warships—including battleships, carriers, cruisers and destroyers. The British have admitted only the loss of the carrier Eagle and the cruiser Manchester, despite

Axis claims of sinking or damaging upwards of 20 ships.

Supplying Malta, a painful thorn on the flank of the Axis supply route to Egypt, was a vital maneuver in the battle for Egypt.

The land forces of Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck and Marshal Erwin Rommel remained quiet except for patrol activities, a headquarters communique said. RAF planes attacked targets in the battle area 75 miles west of Alexandria and sank three lighters bringing supplies to Rommel.

The fighter pilot of the United States Army Air Force to take part in operations in the Western desert as a guest member of the RAF and the South African Air Force was a Major Wheeler of California, it was announced today.

He took part in an uneventful fighter sweep in which a few Messerschmitt-109's were sighted.

The first United States Army air fighter pilot to drop a bomb in the desert was a Lieutenant Bilby of Missouri who took part in the big show starting at dawn Friday when he joined in a fighter escort of light bombers which raided an airdrome at Fuka.

The raid, which was reported as successful, met difficulties from the start as Messerschmitt-109's and Macchi-202's rose to fight the Allied planes. Fighters and bombers also ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire but none suffered any damage.

Two German transport planes were shot down by the Allies Friday but it was not revealed whether the Americans got either. A Lieutenant Whitacker of Tennessee got in two or three bursts at a Messerschmitt but made no claim of hitting it.

Another American Lieutenant O'Neill of Oklahoma, was forced down at sea, apparently swam ashore and was found unconscious on the beach. He is now in the hospital recovering from exhaustion.

heard details of the terrific air attacks launched against the convoy of merchant ships on its way to succor gallant Malta.

Hundreds of Axis planes were flung into the fight to prevent the much-needed supplies and reinforcements from reaching the island. But only a small proportion sent their bombs and torpedoes at the great armada owing to the magnificent work of the fleet air arm fighter planes.

High-level bombers, torpedo planes and Stukas came out in huge formations from air bases in Sardinia and Sicily, but a cordon of constantly circling fighters smashed up attack after attack and sent the bombers scurrying to their bases, their bombs exploding harmlessly in the sea many miles from the ships.

One Of Largest Forces

I was in the Eagle, a unit of one of the largest British warship forces ever to sail down the Mediterranean. Merchant ships plodded resolutely along over the blue sunlit waters of the Mediterranean.

Battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers and many destroyers enclosed them in outer and inner rings of hundreds of long and short range anti-aircraft guns, while the carriers' fighters roared around out of sight awaiting an enemy onslaught.

The Eagle was sunk when we were nearing the edge of the battle zone. Some of her fighters were

bombs exploded in the sea.

"We knew that large formations were all around us," the officer said, "but the carriers' fighters were wonderful in splitting up enemy formations and driving them off."

"Axis planes never managed to reach us in really strong numbers. Wednesday about 9.30 A. M. twenty big twin-engined bombers carried out a high-level attack. They all dropped bombs. One fell very near a merchant ship. She was damaged and her engines stopped. (Soon after we started again)."

Dozen Torpedo Bombers

"Then we saw about a dozen torpedo bombers coming in on the starboard side close to the sea. We had a surprise for them which they showed no liking for. We put up a barrage with high explosive shells. I have never seen anything like it. Our shells were exploding in a huge wall of flame, smoke and flying splinters. The planes made no attempt to face such a colossal barrage. They turned away. We saw no torpedo tracks.

"Later twenty Stukas broke through and screamed down at the ships. One dived down at us. Tracer shells and pom poms were pumped at him in red streams. I could see pieces flying off the plane. But the pilot kept on and a big bomb plunged into the sea very near to us.

"A few minutes later seven dive

MALTA ENJOYS REST

VALLETTA, Malta, Aug. 16—(AP) Malta, the most heavily bombed spot in the world, went through today and last night without an air raid—the first consecutive day and night of calm since February 19. An alert sounded early last night but no planes appeared.

Air-Raid Alarm Sounded In Durban, South Africa

Durban, Union of South Africa, Aug. 16 (P)—An unidentified aircraft caused an air-raid alarm lasting 1 hour and 40 minutes this evening. The signal sounded at 8.04 and the all clear was given at 9.44 P. M.

There was no elaboration of the official report of an "unidentified aircraft."

AMERICAN FLIERS HAMMER FRANCE

Join with Canadians in Long Sweep; Also Engage in Convoy Patrols.

LONDON, Aug. 16—(AP) United States army fighters, flying wing to wing with a Canadian squadron, made a long sweep over France in the past 24 hours, a communique announced today.

With the R.A.F. they also participated in convoy patrols and in interception sorties.

The United States communique, the fourth to be issued from the European theater of operations, offered no details of the varied activities of the Americans and other sources declined to amplify the bald announcement.

Names Withheld

The names of Americans who flew and first person accounts as well were withheld, but it was disclosed that United States officers are organizing a background news service probably similar to the British air ministry news service which amplifies communiques with interesting detail and names of fliers.

British sources described the operations as routine and the R.A.F. had nothing to say on the part of the British and the Canadians in

the sweep.

The R.C.A.F. pilots, who, after nearly three years of war, know the air over France as well as over their own airdromes and who are wise to the tricks of the Luftwaffe, apparently kept close to the Americans. The sweep thus was something in the nature of an educational flight in preparation for the day when All-American units will strike independent blows at the Axis.

Raid Germany

Last night British bombers renewed their attacks on western Germany. The force was of moderate size. Five bombers were missing after the raids during which one German fighter was shot down.

A Berlin broadcast said four bombers were shot down and casualties had been suffered by civilians.

The night attack on the German High Command said, followed "insignificant daylight nuisance raids" in western Germany and flights over occupied territory. It said the British lost eight planes, and did not mention the Americans at all.

Nazi raiders were active in coastal districts of East Anglia and northwest England Saturday night and dropped bombs at three points. No casualties were reported.

Attack British Coast

The German radio said light bombers of the Luftwaffe attacked the British South coast yesterday afternoon and East coast towns last night. Explosives and incendiaries struck an airfield north of the East Anglian town of Middlesbrough, the high command said.

The Air Ministry news service said thick cloud layers hampered the R.A.F. pilots in last night's raid but some of the crews found gaps through which they could see familiar landmarks and aim accurately for the targets.

One Wellington bomber had two brushes with German planes. It drove off the first with gunfire from the rear turret and shot down the second, a Junkers 88, after the fighter had wounded the bomber's wireless operator with cannon and machine gun fire.

Attack Rail Lines

Spitfires today continued their attacks on railway communications in Occupied France, the Air Ministry news service said. Flying at tree-top height along the railway from Rue to Etaples, they damaged a freight train, while other Spitfires attacked vessels moored in the canal near Oustreham.

Belgian pilots participated in these operations, from which one plane was missing.

Combat Twins Together Again In Air Force

By WES GALLAGHER

WITH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE IN BRITAIN, Aug. 16.—(Wide World) Melvin has rejoined Marvin after their first separation in 28 years and the American Fighter Command has its only combat twins facing the Luftwaffe in the Majors McNickle.

Majors Melvin and Marvin McNickle of Dolan, South Dakota, were born within seconds of one another 28 years ago, graduated together grade by grade through grammar school, high school, and the University of South Dakota.

During R. O. T. C. maneuvers the summer after they were graduated they decided to join the army air force. Once commissioned, they flew together in the same fighter squadron, then as twin commanders of two squadrons.

Melvin was sent to Britain to teach R. A. F. pilots to fly Airacobras and for the first time in their lives the twins were separated. Came December 7 and within a few months Marvin arrived to command an American Spitfire unit and participated in the first sweep by American pilots over France while training with the R. A. F.

Meanwhile, Melvin was flying a desk in army headquarters as liaison man with the British. He was pretty unhappy about it until a transfer sent him back to the Fighter Command.

Now some of their superior officers are unhappy for no one can tell them apart.

They talk so much alike not even their mother can tell which is which on the telephone.

They look alike even to a slight bald spot and identical mannerisms.

They can wear each other's uniforms from service caps right down to their shoes.

And their greatest joy is pretending that one is the other.

"If they cause as much confusion to the Germans as they do to us they will be one of the biggest assets of the war," one commanding officer opined.

NAZIS TELL SCOPE OF MAINZ DAMAGE

Newspaper Reports Add Tra- Is Banned Until Wreckage Is Cleared

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Aug. 16—The German railway authority, reports reaching here said today, has banned all but urgent travel to Mainz while the work of clearing away the wreckage of last week's RAF bombing proceeds.

The Frankfurter Zeitung said it had been requested that "only indispensable journeys to Mainz be made in order to relieve the rolling stock and personnel."

The paper added that the death list now totaled eighty, but added: "It must be assumed that a number of those reported missing cannot be found alive."

Dig Continuously In Ruins

Political leaders and Hitler Youth have been working continuously since the night of August 11, the paper said, digging in ruins and putting out fires.

Voelkischer Beobachter listed as among the buildings destroyed the Mainz Cathedral, "a century-old symbol of the Archbishopric of Mainz which burned to the ground."

The Bishop's palace was wrecked and five other churches destroyed, the paper said.

Attacks Revenge View

The Frankfurter Zeitung said editorially that the British consider these bombings revenge for Rotterdam and Warsaw but that they (Warsaw and Rotterdam) were "in the actual fighting line and attacked by troops . . . and it always has been permitted to bomb cities in the battlefield."

The paper argued that Nazi bombings of London in 1940 were directed against docks and harbors and factories, and threatened that "much will happen" when German planes are released from fighting in the East.

SEA BATTLE REPORTED IN

Large Surface Force, Barrage Of Gunfire Saves Malta Convoy

Bombers, Torpedo Planes And Stukas Met By Wall Of Flame, Anti- Aircraft Blasts

By ARTHUR A. THORPE
Gibraltar, Aug. 16—Today I

in the air at the time and flew on to one of the other carriers.

First Air Attack

The first air attack came five hours after the Eagle was sunk. An officer in a battleship which returned to Gibraltar told me that four Junkers 88s evaded fighters and dived on his ship. An intense barrage of shells pumped up at them spoiled their aim and their

bombers appeared sudden the blue and dive-bombed. They roared down one a other and she disappeared from our sight behind climbing spires of water. But she was still steaming along when she came into our view again."

DOVER STRAITS

British And Axis Naval
Craft Believed In
Channel Clash

U. S. Flyers Join Cana-
dians In Sweep Over
France

United States flyers with-
drawn from Egypt after training
with RAF squadrons. . . . Page 6.

[By the Associated Press]
Folkestone, Eng., Aug. 16—A
battle believed to be between Brit-
ish and Axis light naval forces
ragged in the foggy Straits of Dover
off here tonight more than two
hours after the first shots were
heard.

An hour before midnight the fog
which had shrouded the straits
lifted and watchers saw the sea lit
up by flares in the direction of
Boulogne. There was no sound of
airplanes and it was believed star
shells had been fired.

German long-range guns, which
earlier had sent shells screaming
across the Channel, ceased well
before midnight and smaller guns
stopped firing soon afterward.

Hear Gunfire

Observers on the coast heard
heavy and light gunfire for some
time and fast motor craft were
heard maneuvering well out in the
Channel.

German long-range guns on the
French coast suddenly opened up
with rapid bombardment in which
at least half a dozen shells were
sent screaming across the straits
in the first salvo.

Another Cannonade

After a few moments of silence
there was another cannonade.

A short time later light gunfire,
including machine guns, was heard
from well out in the Channel. Ob-
servers said it sounded like an
engagement between ships.

REDS WITHDRAW DEEPER IN SOUTH, LOSE KRASNODAR

Tremendous Air Battles Are
Being Fought in Cau-
casus Region.

NAZIS LOSE 369 PLANES

Soviet Aerial Losses Listed
at 241; Heavy Infantry
Engagements.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Monday, Aug. 17.—
(AP) Soviet Russia announced of-
ficially today that the Caucasus oil
city of Maikop had fallen to the
Germans, but only after all oil
supplies and equipment had been
saved from the city and the oil
establishments themselves "made
completely unusable."

The report of the loss of another
Russian city to the Germans was
issued as German infantrymen,
tanks and planes pressed in full
force against the massed Russian
artillery defending the approaches
to Stalingrad, on the Volga.

The midnight communique of the
Soviet Bureau of Information indi-
cated heavy fighting was contin-
uing deeper in the Caucasus as well
as in the two fronts threatening
Stalingrad.

How well the Russians applied
their famous scorched earth pol-
icy to their precious oil possessions
of the Maikop, which normally
produced 7 per cent of Russia's oil,
was told in this graphic announce-
ment of the communique:

Oil, Equipment Destroyed

"Our troops have left the town
of Maikop."

"Equipment of the Maikop oil
industries and all supplies of oil
were evacuated in time and the
oil establishments themselves were
made completely unusable."

"The German Fascists who ex-
pected with the capture of Maikop

to enrich themselves at the ex-
pense of Soviet oil have miscal-
culated.

"They did not get the Soviet oil
and will not get it."

The German high command in
rapid fire special communiques of
Aug. 9 announced the capture of
the Caucasus cities of Maikop and
Krasnodar. The Soviets today re-
ported fighting still was contin-
uing in the Krasnodar area, despite
the German claims.

An indication that tremendous
air battles were being fought
along the erupting Russian front
from the Caucasus to the North
was seen in the official reports
that during the week ending last
Saturday the Germans lost 369 air-
planes against 241 Soviet planes
lost.

Russian Lines Pierced

The Soviet communique again
reported battles in areas southeast
of Kletskaya, where the Germans
have pushed through Russian lines
to the Don river and are attempt-
ing to exploit their gains, and
northeast of Kotelnikovsk, where
regrouped German forces are

struggling to force their way to
Stalingrad from the southwest.

In the Caucasus fighting flamed
along a 200-mile front from Kras-
nodar to Mineralnye Vody.

The Russians reported their
troops repulsed fierce attacks of
enemy tanks and motorized infan-
try in the Krasnodar area of the
Northwest Caucasus, destroying
nine tanks, 12 trucks, and five guns
and killing more than 300 Germans.

Admit German Gain

A further German gain deep in
the Caucasus was acknowledged
when the communique said Red
soldiers fell back to new positions
under the pressure of numerically
superior enemy forces.

They continued fighting, how-
ever, the report added.

The Germans in the Caucasus
face a stalwart Russian defense in
mountain spurs guarding the Black
Sea ports of Novorossiisk and
Tuapse, but the main German
thrust had turned eastward toward
the Caspian and the Gorzny oil
field.

It was in that latter area the
Soviets were forced again to give
ground.

Far to the north, in the Voronezh
area, the Germans and Rus-
sians were fighting in the streets
after the Nazis broke into a popu-
lated place, not identified, on the
West bank of the Don river.

In other engagements in the
Voronezh area, the midnight com-
munique said, the Russians threw
back German attempts to regain

defense lines lost in earlier fight-
ing.

On the northern sections of the
winding Caucasus to Baltic front,
the Russians continued to drive
forward in counter-attacks, report-
ing considerable success. The ene-
my was forced out of a populated
place near Bryansk, southwest of
Moscow, and in the Voronezh zone
the Soviet information bureau stat-
ed simply, "our troops advanced,
killing about 1,200 Germans." Im-
portant heights were reported cap-
tured, and a forest retaken which
the Germans had won in a coun-
ter-attack.

Germans Use New Tactics

On the battle for Stalingrad the
Germans were employing new
smashing tactics, coupling masses
of self-propelled artillery with tanks
and motorized infantry to break
Soviet lines. But Marshal Semyon
Timoshenko had by now massed
artillery, the Red army's "god of
war" which smashed the Nazi ma-
chine to a standstill before Mos-
cow last autumn, to oppose the
enemy. **AUG 17 1942**

(After announcing several days
ago that the battle of the Don
bend was concluded, the German
high command today said its forces
in the northeastern loop of the
bend "broke through enemy posi-
tions and penetrated to the Don." Rear-
guard resistance in the Cau-
casus was broken, it declared, and
German troops were "pressing for-
ward in a continuous advance."

(The Russians were said to be
attacking southeast of Lake Ilmen
and on the Volkhov, below Lenin-
grad, and at Vyazma and Rzhev,
west of Moscow, where 71 Red
army tanks were declared to have
been destroyed. The Germans
claimed success in local counter-
attacks at Voronezh.)

Bringing to bear superior num-
bers in the Don bend, German
Marshal Fedor von Bock swung the
battle from south of Kletskaya to
the southeast of that Cossack town
but the Russians still were hold-
ing within the bulge of the river.

Repulsed By Russians

The Don here bends toward the
Volga to a point 45 miles south-
east of Kletskaya and but 30 miles
northwest of Stalingrad.

Today's midday communique
said the Germans tried their heav-
iest blows many times in this sec-
tor, rushing artillery forward on
tank treads to support their arm-
ored and motorized infantry divi-
sions; but were repulsed each time.

A military dispatch in Red Star
described in detail one of these
battles. Enemy tanks battered a
Soviet division front steadily, ad-
vancing despite losses which left

the steppes littered with corpses
and wrecked machines. Under the
pressure Russian infantry lost sev-
eral important points and a major
break-through was threatened. But
a Red artillery regiment rushed
immediately into battle after a long
march, helped repulse the attacks
and restore the original position.

After meeting their initial rebuff,
the Germans concentrated consid-
erable forces behind a screen of
100 tanks and attacked a narrow
sector, aiming to wedge between
two infantry regiments. The Rus-
sians countered by massing heavy
guns behind the gap and on both
sides, providing a murderous cross-
fire as well as a frontal hail of
steel.

Reds Use Massed Artillery

Into this area, the Germans ad-
vanced in triangle formation, Red
artillery and infantry opened up
with fire from weapons of all cali-
bres which first crumbled the ene-
my's left flank and then forced
the entire wedge to retreat in dis-
order.

Artillery again rushed to the
rescue when the Germans later
tried to outflank the division by at-
tacking in a neighboring sector. As
the enemy tank groups came over
the horizon, raising clouds of dust

and driving forward in waves ex-
pecting an easy victory, the big
guns again hurled them back.

Red Army artillery was reported
to be firing from well-camouflaged
positions in deep undergrowth on
the banks of the Don, not only
opening with point-blank fire along
the front line but also pounding at
long-range the German concentra-
tions in the rear.

In the battle for the Caucasus,
Red Star said the struggle was es-
pecially tense in the Mineralnye
Vody Sector, 140 miles from Grozny
and 230 miles from the Caspian.

While the communique said one
Red army unit had to give way,
military dispatches said other units
were occupying and fortifying new
lines in the folds of the terrain and
repulsing German efforts to out-
flank them.

Red Star reported that the Ger-
mans attacked one such fortified
line with bombers, tank and infan-
try but suffered defeat in a battle
which cost both sides heavily. The
battle continued on the same line,
the Army newspaper added.

Another Red Army unit in the
same sector was said to have trick-
ed the Germans into a futile, pre-
mature attack by opening heavy
artillery fire which led the Ger-
mans to expect a Russian attack
and drew them into a counter-at-
tack. When the Russians with-

drew slightly on orders, the Ger-
mans eagerly swarmed forward un-
til their flanks were exposed. Again
Red Army artillery went into play,
taking a heavy toll and forcing
the Germans to withdraw.

The battlefield at Krasnodar af-
forded a maze of natural barriers,
including streams, heights and
ravines and the Russians were
taking the utmost advantage of
these defenses, but Von Bock's men
were continuing to probe for weak
spots.

One indication of the drain on
German manpower was given by a
German prisoner who was quoted
as saying the 71st motorized infan-
try division lost as much as 50 per
cent of its men and material. Much
of German difficulty all along the
front was springing from attacks
of the Soviet air force. Tass, offi-
cial news agency, said the Red air
fleet in the last fortnight had de-
stroyed 660 tanks, 3,150 trucks 56
ammunition dumps and dispersed
and partially annihilated 45 infan-
try battalions and several cavalry
squadrons in mass raids along
communication lines.

Reds in Baltic Air Attack

Report Naval Flyers Successfully
Raided Port, Not Identified

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (AP)—A Tass
(Soviet official news agency) dis-
patch from somewhere with the
Russian Baltic fleet said today that
naval airmen had made several
successful raids on an enemy port,
but the objective was not identified.

Piers were bombed and an anti-
aircraft gun destroyed in the first
raid despite an intense barrage, it
was said, and in later actions piers
were dive-bombed, as well as enemy
ships and a troop concentration.
The troops were "dispersed and
partially annihilated," the dispatch
said, and one patrol ship was set
afire and another sunk.

Report Caspian Coast Bombed

BERLIN (from German broad-
casts) Aug. 16 (AP)—D. N. B., Ger-
man official news agency, said today
that Nazi bombers have extended
their forays as far as the Caspian
Sea coast, where they bombed an
important railroad and stations,
blasting several trains.

MOLOTOV APPOINTED

MOSCOW, Aug. 16. — (AP) The
Moscow radio said tonight that
Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M.
Molotov had been named first
vice-chairman of the Council of
People's Commissars, and that he
would deal with all questions per-
taining to the work of the coun-
cil, of which Joseph Stalin is chair-
man. The council functions like
a cabinet.

43 Leading Catholics Endorse Aid to Russia

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—(AP)
Forty-three leading European
Catholics now living in the Uni-
ted States and Canada have
signed a manifesto supporting
aid to the Russian people by the
United Nations.

In a declaration to appear to-
morrow in *The Commonweal*, a
Catholic publication, the signers
assert that it is "the great good
fortune" of the free peoples of
the world that Russia is fight-
ing Nazism.

The manifesto declares that
"it would be senseless to refuse
to cooperate" with Russia, and
that by helping the Russians to
defend their homes "the United
Nations do nothing which does
not conform to the rules of the
law of nations."

By moving into the democratic
camp, the manifesto adds, the
Russians are in the process of
"re-entering the western com-
munity" and the movement en-
larges the possibilities of civil-
ization's victory over Hitlerism.

Signers include Georges Theu-
nis and Paul Van Zeeland, for-
mer prime ministers of Bel-
gium; Hendri de Kerillis, French
deputy; Guido Zernatto, former
Austrian minister; Sigrid Und-
set, Norwegian author; Sir
Philip Gibbs, British novelist;
Alfred Noyes, English poet; Don
Luigi Sturzo, founder of the Ital-
ian popular party, and other
political and intellectual figures.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 16—The Ger-
mans, who for two weeks have
been broadcasting that Prime
Minister Churchill was in Mos-
cow conferring with Joseph
Stalin, said over the Berlin
radio tonight, without mention-
ing these previous reports, that
Churchill had arrived in the
Soviet capital only last Thurs-
day.

A broadcast said: "Churchill
has been in Moscow since Thurs-
day, it is stated in Berlin Mon-
day morning papers publishing
a DNB report. Churchill trav-
eled to Moscow by air by way
of Cairo and Teheran, doing his
utmost to keep his visit to Stalin
a secret."

TWO NAZIS SOUGHT

SUDBURY, Ont., Aug. 16.—(AP) Two German prisoners of war, missing from a district prison camp yesterday morning, are still free, camp officials said tonight. Members of the veterans guard of Canada and provincial police continued a search of wild bush country west of here. The prisoners are 27-year-old Hans Kibart, and Walter Erich Gloechner, 25.

GERMANS ARE SEEKING EXPLOSIVES FROM VICHY

LONDON, Aug. 16.—(AP) Germany is negotiating with Vichy for the development of explosives production facilities in Unoccupied France in an effort to expand Pierre Laval's policy of industrial cooperation with the Reich, fighting French headquarters said today.

The Germans are demanding that the French start production unaided and entirely with French resources, even if it is necessary to stop wine supplies completely in order to provide the needed industrial alcohol, the report said.

After Germany refused to supply necessary alcohol, Laval requested anti-aircraft protection for the plants, particularly at Toulouse where production of explosives is expected to reach a relatively high level in the next few weeks. This request also was refused, the headquarters declared.

Presumably, Laval was worried by what happened to the Renault tank factory at Paris when the R.A.F. bombed it for turning out supplies for the Germans.

400 French Strikers Arrested

New York, Aug. 16 (AP)—The British radio reported today that "400 French strikers have been arrested in a Paris suburb" and attributed the trouble to the employment of Germans as factory foremen. CBS heard the broadcast.

PARIS POLICE HUNT GROUP

Sweeping Search Reported For Leaders Of Secret

Organization

French Newspaper Declares Ring Is Responsible For Sabotage And Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Aug. 16.—Paris police have started a sweeping search for leaders of a secret organization believed to be responsible for the recent increase of sabotage and attacks against German occupation forces, the French newspaper *Candide* reported today.

This newspaper, published at Clermont, Ferrand in unoccupied France, said detectives had "established with certainty" that a vast organization was operating in the Paris area and was behind most of the recent incidents in the city.

Arouse Discontent

Candide said local committees had been created to arouse discontent among crowds standing before shops and provoke them to violence, but that the police had undertaken "courageously" to halt these "bloody exploits."

A Vichy dispatch to the *Gazette de Lausanne* said the Paris incidents gave proof that the leaders of the anti-German activity "found easy prey among the population," especially in the cities where the food situation was becoming more and more difficult.

The dispatch referred to the recent order prohibiting possession of arms under the penalty of death as necessary to assure no rupture of public order.

Confirms Executions

A special dispatch to the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* from The Hague confirmed that five Dutch hostages were shot Saturday because a group guilty of a dynamite plot at Rotterdam refused to give themselves up. The first announcement was made over the Free Dutch radio yesterday.

One person was killed in the explosion, which the newspaper said parenthetically was believed to have involved a German military train.

"Crimes By Radio"

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reported that a German, Erich Deibel, was executed at Weizlar yesterday for high treason and "crimes by radio."

This was one of the few times that German execution announcements have specified the nature of the crime. The announcements usually say simply "for treasonable activity."

Deibel "attempted to destroy the resistance of the German people," the announcement said.

'Starve or Work' Is Nazi Order To Greek Men

ISTANBUL, Aug. 15.—(Delayed) —(AP) The Nazis are now operating a "starve or work" scheme in Greece, according to Greek newspapers reaching Istanbul.

After having submitted the Greeks to an intense food shortage for more than a year, the Germans are now promising abundant food and educational opportunities and good pay for Greek workmen who will sign up for labor in Germany, the papers say.

Projects on Crete

The Nazis also are recruiting Greek labor with similar inducements for work on German naval projects on Crete and for work in the vicinity of Athens, presumably on airports to be used by the Luftwaffe.

On Aug. 8, "the sixth labor expedition to Germany" as it was called by the Greek press, left from Larissa.

Five previous expeditions, the papers said, comprised over 8,000 men and women volunteers.

Greek workers who get to Germany apparently work in South German and Austrian factories as there are references to Vienna and Munich in the notices. They are given three days bread ration and are taken to disinfecting stations before they board the train.

Informed quarters said Allied food shipments to the Greeks might lessen the effectiveness of this German campaign.

Luxuries in Food

The Germans are publishing and reading over the Greek radio letters ostensibly written home by Greeks already at work in Germany. These, with remarkable unanimity, describe Germany as a paradise where "beer is drunk instead of water" and where "we have four meals daily with plenty of butter, cheese, milk, jam, cocoa, and sugar at low prices."

Nazis Killing Thinkers And Leaders Of Occupied Europe

Germany's Pattern Of Death Sways Over Poets And Politicians, Churchmen And Editors, Army Officers And Pacifists In List Of Shootings

By WES GALLAGHER

London (Wide World)—A definite pattern of death has been written by Himmler's gestapo firing squads in occupied Europe as the Nazis seek to break the will of the people they have overrun.

Poets and politicians, professors and doctors, churchmen and newspaper editors, Army officers and pacifists have predominated in the long lists of hostage shootings and concentration camp deaths engineered by the gestapo.

But if you study the lists you find that the Germans are trying to kill all the leaders and intellectuals who have the following and ability to engineer any organized resistance," a Czech government spokesman declared.

Spokesmen for governments in London agree that the hostage slayings and arrests are all designed to eliminate the "thinking element" in Europe as part of Hitler's grand plan to reduce all conquered nations to slave countries.

A hostage list of those shot or held reads like a European who's who. Here are a few supplied by governments now in London.

France (shot as hostages):

Count Henri Honore D'Estienne D'Orves, member of Famour French family and naval officer. Gabriel Peri, Communist Deputy in Chamber of Deputies Fernand Holweck, Sorbonne professor and one of France's most famous scientists.

Leon Jost, president of ex-service men's association Boris Wilde, professor of science at the Museum of Anthropology.

Czech-Slovakia (shot):

General Alois Elias, former Prime Minister Dr. Alois Klapka, mayor of Prague and Famour Layer Zladislav Zamcra, nationally known poet and author professor B. Baxa of University of Prague Dr. Victor Felber, professor of economics of Prague University.

Netherlands (held as hostages). Jo Vincent, nationally known singer.

Marinnus Van Der Goes Van

Naters, socialist leader.

Titus Brandsma, professor Nymeyens University.

K. H. E. Gravemeyer, secretary general of Dutch Reform Church. Dr. Hendrik Colyn, former Prime Minister.

Norway (shot):

Viggo Hanstein, legal adviser to Norwegian Trade Union.

Hostages:

Didrik Seip, president Oslo University.

William Dahl-Hansen, president of Norwegian Ship Owners Association.

Harold Sigl, director of National Theater.

Professor Francis Bull, literature expert Oslo University.

Poland (shot):

Kazimierz Bartel, former Polish Prime Minister.

Dr. Maciej Rataj, speaker of Lower House of Parliament and Peasantry party leader.

Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski, leader Socialist party.

Professor Ronan Rybarski, Warsaw University.

Janus Kusocinski, Olympic games runner who once defeated Nurmi.

Yugoslavia (held as hostages at last reports):

Bragutin Protic, Governor of National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Milutin Dordvic, former minister of finance.

Dr. Alexander Belic, chairman of University Society of Science.

Dr. Bragutin Antic, professor Belgrade University and national known authority on medicine.

Dr. Tihomir Dordezic, historian.

Greece (held as hostages at last reports):

L. Roufos, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A. Athonassakis, head of the Greek Red Cross.

Alexander Zannas, former Minister of Aviation and Liberal party leader.

M. Fitsikis, dean Polytechnic School of Athens.

The Belgian government was the only one which said hostage

shootings and arrests had not followed intellectual lines.

"Up until about a month ago many professors were under arrest but they were released suddenly," a spokesman said. "We don't know why they were released or why the same Gestapo lines have not been followed in Belgium as in other countries."

BRITAIN BUYS ARGENTINE MEAT FOR ALLIED LANDS

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 16.—(AP) Minister of Agriculture Daniel Amadeo ~~Widom~~ disclosed tonight that the United States and Great Britain had reached an agreement under which Britain will do all the buying of Argentine meat for both countries until the end of the war.

He said negotiations on a new meat purchasing contract with Britain already were under way and that the British would serve as purchasing agent for canned meat which goes to the United States. Practically the entire exportable output of fresh meat will continue to go to Britain.

Designation of the British as purchasing agent for the Allied nations in meat is a continuation of the policy followed on other articles bought in South America where the United States is sole purchaser for the Allies.

ANTI-AXIS STAND VOTED AT SESSION OF FREE ITALIANS

Pan-American Group Pledges Full Support of Allies at Uruguay Convention.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 16.—(AP) The Pan-American Free Italy conference today adopted a proposal by the Argentine delegation that the Free Italians (anti-Fascist Italians) of North and South America state their "absolute solidarity with the people of the United States, Britain, Russia, China, and other United Nations. The proposal also urged that

they take the stand that "justice should be meted out directly against the persons responsible for the crimes of Fascism and that, free of any spirit of revenge, they declare the present war should end with exemplary justice."

The conference is composed of representatives of Italians in the Americas.

Proposals Tabled

A proposal by the Uruguayan and Argentine delegations for creation of an Italian National council and an Italian Legion and other points relating to the establishment of a Free Italian Government in Exile was temporarily laid aside pending the arrival of Count Sforza, of New York, one time foreign minister of pre-Fascist Italy, and Commander Randolph Pacciardi who were expected to arrive shortly by plane from Brazil.

The morning meeting today adopted six resolutions, including one to appeal to governments which have broken relations with the Axis to except from the category of enemy aliens Italians who are known to be anti-Fascist.

Another resolution created an Office of Coordination of Information for all Free Italian organizations in the Americas.

Combating of the fifth column by anti-Fascist Italians in the Americas was recommended.

BATISTA REVAMPS CABINET IN CUBA

Drops Old Friend To Take Former Foe As Prime

Aug. 16, 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Havana, Aug. 16.—In the first replacement leading toward a national unity cabinet, President Fulgencio Batista today sacrificed his old personal friend, Prime Minister Carlos Saladrigas, and named as Prime Minister a former political adversary, Senator Ramon Zaldin.

The change was announced at dawn after night-long conferences which Batista had said would bring the proclamation of an entire new cabinet.

New Cabinet Members
The President issued the new

Cabinet list, which included five new members in addition to the Prime Minister. The new ministers are:

Jose Agustin Martinez, nonpartisan, Secretary of Foreign Relations;

Representative Sergio Valdes, Democrat, Secretary of Agriculture;

Evelio Goyanes, Liberal, Public Works;

Senator Juan Miguel Portuondo Domenech, Liberal, Public Health; Representative Rafael Santos Jimenez, Democrat, Minister without Portfolio.

Communists To Cooperate

President Batista did not include any Communist party members in the Cabinet, although the Communists are part of the coalition. By omitting the Communists he avoided difficulties threatened by some other coalition party members.

The Communists, however, agreed to cooperate with the new Government.

Cuba's second Prime Minister is a member of the Liberal party, one of the coalition now supporting Batista. A former newspaper editor, Zaydin participated in revolutionary meetings in New York preceding the ouster of President Gerardo Machado in 1933. He supported President Miguel Mariano Gomez when Congress, with Batista's approval, ousted Gomez as President in 1936.

Saladrigas was the target of opposition leaders as the most important man in the Batista Government, which they charged with mismanaging the war effort, failure to control speculation in foodstuffs, and widespread abuse of patronage. Saladrigas Backed For President

Saladrigas has been prominently mentioned as a possible candidate to succeed Batista as president in 1944. Some members of his own Democratic party and of other pro-administration coalition groups have started gunning for him because of these aspirations.

Cuba's vice-president, Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, also a Democrat, also had been regarded as a presidential aspirant.

Although Batista gave up Saladrigas, politicians said he emerged otherwise victorious in the cabinet maneuvers because various coalition parties had renounced claims for any cabinet posts and pledged

cooperation.

Batista Asks Political Peace

Batista himself initiated the cabinet reorganization with a manifesto July 23 calling for cessation of all partisan activities and a streamlined government for the war effort. The cabinet of Prime Minister Saladrigas resigned August 4.

Saladrigas became Cuba's first Prime Minister October 10, 1940, when Batista was inaugurated.

Meanwhile, the registration of men between 18 and 25 for military service is under way.

Army Bills

It was announced that a bill has been introduced in the Senate removing the exemptions for Senators and Representatives and all other officials from compulsory military service. It also would provide that Cuban forces would not be allowed to leave the national territory without Congressional authority and that foreigners may be called to serve if necessary. The administration was said to be supporting the proposals.

13 SURVIVORS OF URAGUAYAN SHIP ARE LANDED

Captain of Torpedoed Vessel Taken Prisoner Aboard Enemy Sub.

AN EAST COAST PORT, Aug. 16. —(AP) Thirteen additional survivors of the Uruguayan 5,285-ton freighter Maldonado, torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine west of Bermuda, August 1, told today how the submarine commander took the ship's captain Mario Giansueto aboard his vessel as a prisoner and left the rest of the crew to drift in lifeboats.

The survivors of the vessel, second Uruguayan ship to be sunk since the war began, were landed here yesterday after having been picked up by a naval vessel, the Navy said 13 other crewmen were landed at Bermuda on August 7.

The Navy said the vessel's skipper was still aboard the submarine when it left the scene of the attack and there is no indication that he has been released.

First Officer's Story

First Officer Andres Cikoto told this story:

"We first sighted the submarine about 6:30 p. m. and for four hours she paralleled our course during which time we flood-lighted our Uruguayan flag painted on our side. Then about midnight she fired a shot across our bow, then fired three shells at us and blinked the signal 'boats.'

"Our whole crew of 49 piled into four lifeboats and rowed away. The submarine fired one torpedo into her and then started to cruise about among our lifeboats.

Calls for Captain

"The submarine commander in the conning tower called for the captain and the chief engineer. The captain's boat rowed over to the submarine and the captain was taken aboard. As the chief engineer was about to step aboard the submarine got under way and submerged."

Cikoto added that the submarine then fired a second torpedo into the freighter breaking it in half and sinking it immediately.

For a few days the lifeboats kept together, survivors explained, but after several nights they lost contact with each other. Only one boat, bearing the 13 survivors, was picked up off this coast port.

The men said they experienced no particular hardships during the two-week voyage except for the small water ration of six ounces a day.

7 TORPEDOINGS REPORTED IN WEEK

Anti-Submarine Net Forcing U-Boats to Shift Away from Caribbean.

Seven Allied merchantmen were destroyed by enemy undersea raiders in the western Atlantic, announcements last week disclosed as the Axis submarine net in that area appeared to be slowly shifting southward and east and out of the United States east coast and Caribbean warship-escorted convoy lanes.

A decline in submarine-sinkings seemed to be indicated with last week's announced losses the lowest of any one of the past 16 weeks.

Convoys in Atlantic coastal waters, set up late in May, and in the Caribbean, inaugurated July 1, have been escorted by planes, blimps, trawlers, and PC boats.

These are said to be playing the most decisive roles in turning aside the submarine menace along the two convoy routes.

The deaths of 56 seamen were reported last week, but 134 others were rescued and safely landed at U. S., Caribbean, and South American ports.

Sinkings since Aug. 9 included two British vessels, two Dutch, two Cuban, and one Norwegian, boosting to 426 the Associated Press tally of announced ship losses in western Atlantic water since Pearl Harbor.

The tabulation:

	Week Aug. 9-15	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	0	171
Off Canada	0	41
In the Caribbean	0	139
In Gulf of Mexico	2	43
Off South America	5	32
	7	326

Two Destroyers And Six Vessels Launched In U. S.

Program Of Colorful Ceremonies Broadcast By Short Wave

South Portland, Me., Aug. 16 (AP) —In a mighty effort to strengthen the United Nations' sea power, Maine shipbuilders sent two speedy destroyers and six big merchant vessels into the water in a mass launching that required less than four hours.

Ranking Army, Navy and government figures joined the workmen and their families as guests in colorful ceremonies at which Admiral Emory S. Land, United States Maritime Commission chairman, told the shipbuilders the "Commission is convinced there is almost no limit to your productivity."

The program was broadcast on a national (NBC) radio hookup and by short wave to Europe.

In the greatest single launch-

ing event of the second World War, the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation opened ponderous steel gates to permit fusing tugboats to haul five 10,000-ton cargo carrier, built for Great Britain, into Portland harbor.

Two of the five, the Ocean Seaman and Ocean Gallant, required only 48 days from keel laying to

launching, nine days faster than the yard's previous time. The other three, the Ocean Stranger, Ocean Wayfarer and Ocean Traveller, were in the basins 61 days.

The sixth freighter, the Liberty ship Ethan Allen, 10,500 tons, skidded down the ways of the Maritime Commission's adjacent South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation yard, which like the Todd-Bath plant, was swampland less than two years ago.

The Ethan Allen required 200 days' work.

The trim destroyers slid into the Kennebec River from the yard of the Bath Iron Works Corporation, which also built warships to help win World War I.

LEND-LEASE DATA STUDY BEING MADE

Review Of Commitments May Divert Exports To "Most Vital" Needs

Rapidly Changing Situation Necessitates New Policy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 16 — Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., disclosed today that all lend-lease commitments were being rechecked to divert exports to "most vital" needs determined by joint British and American strategy and production.

"Despite the fact that all these materials are part of requests already 'screened' by the Lend-Lease Administration," he declared, "in some cases, the rapidly changing strategic situation may make it more advisable from the standpoint of all the United Nations to convert certain lend-lease raw materials into finished munitions here rather than elsewhere."

U. S. Retains Title

"Or, it may turn out to be just

the other way around," added Stettinius, who returned from England last week.

"The Lease-Lend Administration retains title in the United States on all materials delivered here to representatives of lease-lend countries, and has always reserved the right to divert them for vital United States or other United Nations use, whenever such use is more important for the war," he explained in a statement.

The administrator emphasized that the controls were being applied in accordance with the production and strategy determinations being made jointly by the United States and Great Britain, and were flexible enough to meet changing situations as they develop.

"Their purposes," he declared, "is to make sure that critical raw materials available to the United States are allocated where they will be most effectively used for the war, whether it be to United States production or to our allies."

NEW WAR BUDGET LIKELY TO EXCEED NINETY BILLIONS

Spending Will Reach Eight Billions Per Month by September.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — (AP) Work has started on the second war budget of the United States and informed fiscal officials guessed that it might exceed \$90,000,000,000.

The Budget bureau has already sent notices to all governmental agencies asking them how much money they think they will need for the fiscal year which will begin July 1, 1943. Hearings will start in September, the bureau will help President Roosevelt revise the requests in December, and he will transmit the budget to Congress in January.

Because of all these steps yet to be taken, officials explained it is impossible to predict accurately what the total request will be. However, they feel that the budget will be based not so much on what department heads request as

it will on the estimated productive capacity of the nation's war industries. At present price levels, estimates of this capacity approximate \$85,000,000,000 per year. However, possible price increases and shifts in production types may boost the cost in dollars in the second war budget over \$90,000,000,000.

Largest in History

Barring an unexpected early peace, officials are sure only that the budget will be the largest in the history of any nation on earth. The current year's spending, already at record proportions, is estimated by the budget bureau at \$77,000,000,000.

At these rates, the first two years of the present war will cost roughly \$180,000,000,000—which can be compared with the aggregate spending of the Treasury of \$197,180,000,000 from the day George Washington became president in 1789 until Pearl Harbor was bombed in 1941.

Treasury spending now is at the rate of \$5,000,000,000 per month. By winter it is expected to reach a steady rate of nearly \$8,000,000,000 per month.

PLANE HITS BERKSHIRE PEAK, 17 DIE

Sergeant Drags Two To Safety From Flaming Army Ship

Night Tragedy Near Peru, Mass., One Of Worst In Service History

[By the Associated Press]

Peru, Mass., Aug. 16—A large army plane carried seventeen men to death last night when it crashed on isolated. 2,200-foot Garnet Peak

on Peru Mountain, located in one of the most inaccessible spots in the Berkshires.

Three severely burned men survived the crash, which was one of the worst tragedies in the history of United States military aviation.

Shearing off the tops of trees for a distance of about one hundred yards before it crashed onto a level area atop the peak, the plane immediately burst into flames, an army public relations officer said.

Clothes Burned Off

Sergt. Robert Lee, of Columbus, Ohio—his own clothes completely burned from his body—made two trips from the flaming wreckage, dragging four fellow-passengers to what he thought was safety.

First, he carried out Pvt. James Fern, of Abington, Va., and Pvt. Alonzo Pearson, of Windsor, Pa., who were given a good chance for recovery at Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield.

Then he carried out two others only to find that they already were dead.

Signaling for help by firing three shots from his revolver, Sergeant Lee walked dazedly three quarters of a mile through dense underbrush to the nearest roadway, and directed State police back to the scene of the wreck. He was taken later to St. Luke's Hospital in Pittsfield where he was given a "50-50" chance for recovery.

Investigation Began

The army said that an investigation of the crash, which occurred at 9.30 P. M., already was under way, and that a crew from Westover field at Chicopee, Mass., about forty air miles away, was at work recovering the bodies, some of which already had been brought out.

The plane was on a routine mission out of Pope Field, Fort Bragg, N. C., the army said, and left Mitchel Field early last evening.

Peru's civilian defense aircraft observation unit first sighted the big craft as it plunged down among the pine trees, sixteen miles east of Pittsfield, and notified State police. Then, by firing shotguns in answer to the shots from Sergeant Lee's gun, they closed in on the survivor and finally found him.

Difficult Conditions

Rescue attempts by citizens of Peru, augmented by soldiers, doctors, nurses, woodsmen and other volunteers, were made under the most difficult conditions.

Battling darkness that made their task "like walking in an ink-pot," they were aided only by the distant light of the burning plane, and by red flares and flashlights.

Ambulances, hearses, troop trucks and police cars negotiated the dangerous terrain at slow speed and sometimes guides with flashlights ran ahead to keep the roads clear.

As soon as the army regulars reached the wreckage, a strong guard was posted throughout the area and civilians not engaged in rescue work were kept almost two miles away.

Officers in charge of rescue operations said that all bodies probably would be brought out of the wilderness by midnight, but added "disposition of the wreckage has not yet been decided upon."

What's Behind The War News

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
(Wide World War Analyst)

The Navy's anxious but nonetheless painstaking efforts to meet and lick the submarine menace in the western Atlantic are beginning to pay dividends.

Ships are still being sunk and probably will continue to be until the war ends, but so far as can be determined the rate has dropped off considerably, especially along the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf and Caribbean.

It has gone up, however, in the South Atlantic area off the northern coast of South America so that the gains in home waters are offset to some extent by the greater losses there. Presumably the U-boats have once more rolled to the punch and gone hunting in, for them, safer waters.

The best available day-to-day index of United Nations ship losses

in American waters is the record of Navy department announcements of sinking. Ship losses may be announced from time to time in other American capitals and

some may never be announced anywhere for reasons of military security.

But while the total is not known exactly, the Navy's announcements bear a steady and direct relationship to it. When there are many sinkings this index goes up and when there are few it drops down.

Last week the Navy announced only the loss of one ship. In the week ahead there may be many more than that, but unless the average reaches and holds three to four a day, August will go on the records as a much better month for the United Nations in the battle of the supply lines than any of the spring and early summer months.

Drop in July

July was better than June in this respect. And the figures for a 30-day period beginning in late June indicate fairly well what has been happening in the western Atlantic. Announced ship losses in that period included 26 off the coast of South America, 18 in the North Atlantic, 15 in the Caribbean, eight in the Gulf, and eight off the U. S. Atlantic coast.

The Navy set up a convoy system for Atlantic coast shipping in late May, having by then built or converted enough anti-submarine craft to provide effective escorts. Only July 3 it was announced that British and Canadian warships were active against the U-boats in American waters. Soon afterward the convoy system was extended into the Caribbean and apparently increased protection was provided in the Gulf.

These were the main protective steps. Others have included such methods as arming merchant ships, rigidly restricting ship movements, and dimming out coastal cities.

Uninviting Alternatives

Because of these protective methods Germany's U-boat command has had to choose between fewer successful attacks and higher sub losses, on the one hand, and, on the other, retreating into some ocean area where the hunting would be good and the resistance relatively light.

Apparently the latter course was chosen, and the undersea prowlers concentrated their main operations in the narrow stretch of Atlantic waters between the South American hump and Africa — waters through which must pass ships loaded with war supplies for the Middle East and India.

It would be inaccurate to say, however, that the Nazi raiders have been forced into a position from which they cannot make any re-

covery. For the spirit of submarine operations is surprise, and the moment that the United States decided the submarine menace in its own waters has been licked will be the moment when the U-boats will seek to play a return engagement with all the destructive force of which they are capable.

30.24-18215

NEW YORK, AUG 16-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID IN A LONDON DISPATCH TONIGHT THAT BRIG.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, HERO OF THE UNITED STATES AIR ATTACK ON TOKYO, HAD TAKEN UP DUTIES IN LONDON. AUG 16 1942

THE DISPATCH MADE NO REFERENCE TO DOOLITTLE BEYOND THIS BRIEF STATEMENT. THE TIMES ADDED PARENTHETICALLY THAT NO AMPLIFICATION IN REGARD TO THE "DUTIES" OF THE GENERAL COULD BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY EITHER IN LONDON OR WASHINGTON.

EDITORS:

NEW YORK--PLEASE WITHHOLD FROM PUBLICATION THE STORY (A174) CREDITED TO THE NEW YORK TIMES ON ARRIVAL OF GEN.DOOLITTLE IN LONDON.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOTE TO EDITORS: (NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS BEEN TRYING FOR SEVERAL HOURS TO CONFIRM A REPORT THAT BRIG.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE HAS ARRIVED IN LONDON, BUT THE AP LONDON BUREAU ADVISES THAT UP TO THIS POINT IT IS "UNABLE TO REPLY" TO OUR QUERY. WE ARE CONTINUING TO PRESS THE BRITISH CENSORS FOR A RELEASE. AUG 16 1942

LONDON, MONDAY, AUG 17-(AP)-SHARP GUNFIRE WAS HEARD IN THE LONDON AREA EARLY TODAY ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO AIR RAID ALARM.

RAIDERS WERE REPORTED OVER A NUMBER OF SCATTERED AREAS IN EAST ANGLIA AND ALONG THE EAST COAST, BUT AT NO PLACE WERE THEY REPORTED TO HAVE PENETRATED FAR INLAND.

BOMBS WERE DROPPED AT ONE POINT ON THE EAST COAST.

✓

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 16-(AP)-CASUALTIES TO CIVILIANS AND DAMAGE TO DWELLINGS WAS CAUSED BY BRITISH AIR ATTACKS ON WESTERN GERMANY LAST NIGHT IN WHICH FOUR OF THE BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN, THE GERMAN COMMAND SAID TODAY.

THE NIGHT ATTACKS FOLLOWED "INSIGNIFICANT DAYLIGHT NUISANCE RAIDS" IN WESTERN GERMANY AND FLIGHTS OVER OCCUPIED TERRITORY IN WHICH THE BRITISH LOST EIGHT PLANES, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 16-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN FORCES HAVE BROKEN THE RESISTANCE OF STRONG RUSSIAN REARGUARDS AND "ARE PRESSING FORWARD IN CONTINUOUS ADVANCE" IN THE CAUCASUS.

IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE DON BEND, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, INFANTRY AND MOBILE UNITS BROKE THROUGH SOVIET POSITIONS AND REACHED THE DON.

THE SOVIET FLEET LOST TWO LARGE TRANSPORT SHIPS AND TWO COASTAL VESSELS IN HEAVY GERMAN AIR ATTACKS ON BLACK SEA PORTS AND THE STRAITS OF KERCH WHERE "EVACUATION MOVEMENTS" WERE IN PROGRESS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED.

THE GERMANS SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE CONTINUING THEIR OFFENSIVE FIGHTING IN THE VORONEZH AREA SOUTH OF MOSCOW AND IN THE VYAZMA AND RZHEV AREAS WEST OF MOSCOW BUT SAID THESE ATTACKS BROKE DOWN IN THE FACE OF STRONG GERMAN DEFENSE.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO WERE ATTACKING IN THE LAKE ILMEN ZONE AND "AT SEVERAL POINTS OUR TROOPS WENT OVER TO COUNTERATTACKS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "IN THE RZHEV AREA THE ENEMY LOST 1 TANKS."

DETROIT, AUG. 16-(AP)-**"I'LL MATCH DETROIT'S PATRIOTISM AGAINST ANY OTHER CITY'S IN THE COUNTRY,"** MAYOR EDWARD J. JEFFRIES DECLARED TONIGHT IN AN EXPLOSIVE COMMENT UPON THE STORY OF DETROIT PUBLISHED BY LIFE MAGAZINE.

"WHY ANYONE WHO LIVES HERE KNOWS WE HAVEN'T HAD A MAJOR LABOR

DISPUTE, EXCEPT THE DSR (DETROIT'S DEPARTMENT OF STREET RAILWAYS) LAST YEAR, IN THREE YEARS," JEFFRIES SAID.

"THE WHOLE STORY IN LIFE IS SCURIOUS, WITH JUST ENOUGH HALF TRUTHS TO IMPRESS ANYONE WHO DOESN'T KNOW THE FACTS."

ASKED IF DETROIT WOULD TAKE ANY ACTION TO REPUDIATE THE PICTURE STORY, JEFFRIES SAID HE DIDN'T THINK SO.

"I'D JUST CALL IT A YELLOW MAGAZINE AND LET IT GO AT THAT," JEFFRIES ASSERTED. **"ANYONE WHO WOULD WRITE ANYTHING LIKE THAT WOULD NOT APPRECIATE THE FACTS."**

"OF COURSE, LIFE DOESN'T TELL ANYTHING ABOUT THE REAL MIRACLES OF MACHINES THAT HAVE BEEN PERFORMED. NOTHING ABOUT THE CHRYSLER TANK PRODUCTION. NOTHING ABOUT WHAT FORD HAS DONE IN MAKING AIR-PLANE ENGINES. NOTHING ABOUT PACKARD THAT NOW MAKES A ROLLS-ROYCE MOTOR FOR LESS PER UNIT IN SPITE OF HIGH WAGES THAN THE SAME MOTOR COSTS IN ENGLAND."

"THE BOMBER PLANT (WILLOW RUN) WAS NOT SCHEDULED TO GO INTO MASS PRODUCTION UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF NEXT YEAR, BUT BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR BOMBERS WILL BE ON THE RUNWAYS. X X X

LABOR LEADERS JOINED JEFFRIES IN DEFENDING DETROIT AGAINST LIFE MAGAZINE'S REVIEW.

FOLO DETROIT

OTTAWA, AUG 16-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE PRESS CENSORS OF CANADA, COMMENTING ON A REPORT FROM DETROIT THAT INSTRUCTIONS HAD BEEN GIVEN TO REMOVE FIVE PAGES FROM THE AUG. 17 ISSUE OF LIFE BEFORE PERMITTING THE MAGAZINE TO ENTER THE DOMINION, SAID TONIGHT CANADIAN CENSORSHIP WAS NOT INVOLVED.

GENERALLY, THIS SOURCE SAID, PERIPHERAL CENSORSHIP BY THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT INCLUDE CANADA, AND HE SAID HE WAS AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE FIVE PAGES SHOULD BE REMOVED.

30.24-18217
OTTAWA, AUG. 15--(CANADIAN PRESS)--ATTAINMENT OF THE 1942 GOAL FOR PRODUCTION OF COARSE GRAIN CROPS IN CANADA IS IN SIGHT AS ANOTHER HARVEST GETS UNDER WAY, THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS SAID.

FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS AND INCREASED ACREAGE SEEDED TO OATS AND BARLEY ARE HELPING TO BOOST FEED STOCKS NEEDED IN THE EXPANDING LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY HERE AND IN THE UNITED STATES TO FURNISH VITAL FOOD SUPPLIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE BUREAU SAID AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN CANADA WAS FRAMED IN 1942, FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR, WITH A VIEW TO ENCOURAGING EXPANSION OF ACREAGE IN OATS AND BARLEY AT THE EXPENSE OF WHEAT ACREAGE.

BY H. DENT HODGSON

WINNIPEG, AUG. 15--(CANADIAN PRESS)--IT'S ZERO HOUR ON THE PRAIRIES. DURING THE NEXT FEW WEEKS HARVESTING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WEST WILL TEST SUCCESS OF A CAMPAIGN IN WHICH WESTERN LEADERS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MOBILIZE ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE THEIR WAR-DEPLETED FARM LABOR RESERVES.

FIRST UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES OF THE WESTERN CANADA GRAIN YIELD PLACE IT AT MORE THAN 1,300,000,000 BUSHEL, ALTHOUGH WHEAT AND COARSE GRAIN PRODUCTION IN THE WEST LAST YEAR TOTALLED ONLY 598,000,000 BUSHEL. WITH THE TREMENDOUS NEW CROP ALMOST AN ACTUALITY, IT IS ESTIMATED 50,000 ADDITIONAL FARM HANDS MUST BE FOUND FOR THE HARVEST.

SASKATCHEWAN ESTIMATES 30,000 NEW HANDS ARE REQUIRED. UNOFFICIAL ALBERTA ESTIMATES ARE FOR BETWEEN 10,000 AND 12,000 AND IT IS LIKELY MANITOBA WILL REQUIRE AT LEAST 8,000.

FACED WITH A GREAT LABOR SHORTAGE BECAUSE OF THE MANPOWER DRAINED INTO THE ARMED FORCES AND WAR INDUSTRY, WESTERN FARMERS PLAN TO UTILIZE SCHOOL CHILDREN, WOMEN, WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS FROM TOWNS AND CITIES, RESERVATION INDIANS AND JAPANESE EVACUATED FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

LONDON, AUG. 15--(AP)--THE MONTHLY SURVEY OF TATTERSALL'S SHOWED TODAY ENGLISH COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS HAD MORE ORDERS ON THEIR BOOKS THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

THIS SITUATION WAS TEMPERED, HOWEVER, BY THE FACT THAT ONLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE MACHINES ARE RUNNING, SINCE THE REMAINDER WERE CLOSED DOWN UNDER THE PRODUCTION CONCENTRATION SCHEME.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURERS' POSITIONS WAS SAID TO BE DUE LARGELY TO INCREASING DEMANDS OF THE WAR EFFORT.

DURING THE PAST MONTH THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY INDULGED IN EXTENSIVE BUYING, THE SURVEY SHOWED. ORDERS WERE CHIEFLY FOR DRILLS, TWILLS, SHEETINGS AND SIMILAR FABRICS. THERE ALSO WERE SUBSTANTIAL ORDERS FOR BANDAGES AND SURGICAL CLOTHS.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL ALSO WAS CREDITED FOR BUSINESS DONE IN UTILITY FABRICS.

ORDINARY EXPORT AND COMMERCIAL TRADE WAS LIMITED AND SOME SHIPPERS SAID THEY ALREADY HAD USED UP THEIR ALLOCATIONS FOR THE

CURRENT QUARTER.

SOME BUYING WAS NOTED FOR SHIPMENT TO WEST AFRICA, MOSTLY PRINTS AND COLORED WOVEN CLOTHS AND HEAVY BLEACHES.

SINCE JANUARY, SPINNING MILLS HAVE BEEN WORKING A 50-HOUR WEEK INSTEAD OF THE USUAL 48 HOURS, AND INCREASED YARN OUTPUT WAS HELPING OUT, WEAVERS SAID.

LARGE ALLOCATIONS OF AMERICAN COTTONS MADE RECENTLY WERE WELCOMED BY SPINNERS, AND REPORTS OF LOCAL SUPPLIES OF RAW COTTON WERE FAVORABLE.

COTTON PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (USING AVERAGE 1938 PRICES AS 100) WERE:

AMERICAN COTTON 180, AMERICAN YARN 166, CLOTH 174, EGYPTIAN COTTON 171, EGYPTIAN YARN 152, AVERAGE 169. YARN PRICES WERE RELATIVELY UNCHANGED.

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, AUG. 16--(AP)--"OLD CLOTHES TO MEND" WAS SOUNDING UP AND DOWN BRITAIN AS THE BOARD OF TRADE SPONSORED MOBILIZATION OF SQUADS OF WOMEN DARNERS, PATCHERS AND TURNERS TO SERVICE THE CLOTHES OF BUSY MEN AND WOMEN WARWORKERS.

TEXTILE SHARES PRESENTLY ARE SHOWING UP AS ONE OF THE BEST "RECOVERY" INVESTMENTS BECAUSE THE INDUSTRY SEEMS CERTAIN TO MAINTAIN GOOD PRODUCTION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WAR AND PROSPECTS APPEARED GOOD FOR A POSTWAR BOOM.

ALL THE AMERICAS WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE NEW EXPORT CONTROL ORDER IMPOSING LICENSES FOR ALL COTTON ARTIFICIAL SILK AND COTTON ARTIFICIAL SILKLACE, LACENET AND LINEN GOODS.

--DASH--

ONE OF THE ODD ITEMS OF THE WEEK:

ADVERTISEMENT: "QUEEN VICTORIA. PAIR WHITE LINEN DRAWERS FORMERLY BELONGING TO QUEEN. MARKED IN BLUE WITH ROYAL MONOGRAM (CROWN AND INITIALS V.R.)--\$20."

MANCHESTER SAID THAT PRACTICALLY ALL FIRMS NOW WERE PREPARED TO THE YEAR'S END FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DRILLS, TWILLS, PLAINS, SURGICAL CLOTHS, ADMIRALTY AND AIRCRAFT FABRICS.

SPECIAL LINES OF TYPEWRITER CLOTHS HAVE BEEN PUT THROUGH FOR THE UNITED STATES AND A NUMBER OF NON-DIRECTED ORDERS HAVE BEEN FIXED UP FOR SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES, WHERE MANUFACTURERS HAD FREE YARN ON HAND OR WERE ABLE TO SECURE SURPLUS YARN.

IN THE YARN SECTION, ORDERS HAVE BEEN UNEVENLY DIVIDED AND THE BULK OF TRADE HAS BEEN IN COURSE AMERICAN COUNTS.

RAYON ALLOCATIONS NOW ARE SORTING OUT MORE SATISFACTORILY. GOOD WEIGHTS HAVE BEEN BOOKED FOR SOUTH AMERICA IN THE EXPORT RUSH BEFORE YARN CONTROL IS ENFORCED AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

--DASH--

BRADFORD REPORTED WOOLEN CONDITIONS SHOWED LITTLE DAY-TO-DAY CHANGE. WITHIN THE LIMITS, LABOR AND INDUSTRY ARE PERFORMING REMARKABLE FEATS OF OUTPUT.

STAGGERED HOLIDAYS HAVE BEEN SUCH A SUCCESS, THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE INTERRUPTION IN THE STREAM OF ESSENTIAL PRODUCTION.

SOME BRADFORD EXPORTERS REPORTED DIFFICULTY IN SELLING CLOTH

TO THE UNITED STATES OWING TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S "PRICE CEILINGS."

--DASH--

ULSTER SAID THAT EXPERT SQUADS OF FLAXPULLERS WERE BEING ORGANIZED AND WERE MOVING FROM FARM TO FARM NOW THAT HARVEST IS IN FULL SWING. FINANCE IS THE BIG PROBLEM IN WEAVING FACTORIES, IT WAS SAID, OWING TO THE PRESENT HIGH PRICE OF YARNS, WHICH LEAVES A VERY SLENDER PROFIT MARGIN.

--DASH--

SHOPS WERE SHOWING THE FIRST UTILITY HOUSEHOLD LINEN. TOWELS ARE GREY AND MADE OF COTTON TERRY TOWELING COSTING 58 CENTS FOR HAND TOWELS TO 78 CENTS FOR BATH TOWELS, SIZE 30 BY 40 INCHES.

--DASH--

THE HOUSEHOLD LINEN SHORTAGE WAS ACUTE WITH RETAILERS IMPOSING UNOFFICIAL RATIONING. AS A MAXIMUM, MOST FIRMS WERE SELLING ONE CUSTOMER THREE BATHTOWELS, TWO PAIRS OF SHEETS, SIX PILLOWCASES AND ONE PAIR OF BLANKETS--THE ONLY EXCEPTION BEING BRIDES.

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the that the Navy said flatly "the shore positions taken by U. S. forces have since been developed and are now well established."

During the landing operations, U. S. warships were thrown out as a screening force to protect the transports and cargo ships unloading troops and supplies. Other American naval forces, according to a Navy announcement of last week, were engaged meanwhile in protecting the supply lines leading to the Solomons to provide for a steady stream of equipment, and possibly reinforcements also.

The transports and cargo ships and their warship protectors drawn up in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area were attacked by land-based enemy aircraft on the first and second days of the battle. But the Japs lost 18 planes in these attacks and managed to inflict only minor damage on the American forces.

ue of such information to the enemy."

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. fleet, had announced a week ago, however, that "we have had at least one cruiser sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport damaged."

It was surmised today that most, if not all the warships mentioned by King, probably had been hit during the naval action, while the transport had been damaged on some other occasion.

Japs Lack Plane Carriers

Navy men considered it significant that the Japanese task force showed up at a crucial time without aircraft carriers to deliver the main blows. This lack was linked with the American successes in the battle of the Coral Sea and at Midway. In those two engagements, the Japs lost the bulk of their aircraft carrier striking power, and

tor for the first time since December 7.

Admiral King had stressed this point in his statement summarizing the first three days of the Solomons fighting with the statement that "this operation in the Tulagi area is significant in that it marks our first assumption of the initiative and of the offensive."

MacArthur's Bombers In Widespread Raids

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Aug. 18 (P)—Allied bombers raided Kavieng and Japanese shipping in that New Ireland harbor yesterday in support of the U. S. marine entrenchment far to the south in the Solomons, and also attacked "enemy dispositions and lines of communication in Dutch Timor, far to

Navy Routs Japanese Fleet in Solomons Battle; First All-American Bomber Crews Raid Rouen; Churchill Visits Stalin; Reds Retire in Caucasus

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First Phase Of Invasion Hailed As U.S. Victory

Marines Holding 'Well Established' Positions,
Navy Announces.

AT LEAST 36 JAPANESE
AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

MacArthur's Planes Extend
Raids to New Ireland—
Moresby Attacked.

By John M. Hightower
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (P)—
The first phase of the American

invasion of Japanese-held territory in the southwest Pacific has ended victoriously, the Navy disclosed today, with Marine occupation forces in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area of the Solomon Islands holding "well established" positions.

The victory was not won without losses, a Navy communique made clear, but the Japanese, in addition to being forced to relinquish territory of great strategic value, lost at least 36 aircraft, suffered damage to their naval forces and had "a number" of troops taken prisoners.

U. S. Losses Kept Secret

The Navy carefully refrained from announcing the extent of damage to American forces, saying that such information would be of value to the enemy, but it had previously announced that one U. S. cruiser had been sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport damaged.

A Naval spokesman said the campaign "is continuing," the Marines' immediate problem apparently be-

ing to make their initial positions secure while vigorously hunting down such scattered Japanese forces as remain in the islands occupied. These islands were not named, but presumably included both Guadalcanal, with its airfield, and Tulagi with its excellent harbor.

The Japanese, the communique disclosed, made their greatest effort to break up the American amphibious attack on the night of August 8-9, when they sent in a force of cruisers and destroyers to attack the transports and cargo ships backing up the landing parties. A naval engagement resulted—the first on a large scale between American and Japanese warships—and ended when the damaged Japs went into retreat.

Japs Completely Surprised

The initial American attack had been delivered with "complete surprise," the Navy related, on August 7 (Solomons time) and 18 enemy seaplanes were destroyed before they could get into action. The enemy put up "vigorous resistance" but the Marines, who had trained in beach warfare and jungle fighting for months, rapidly overcame the defenses.

It was at this point in its recital of the hard-fought, eleven-day bat-

Jap Warships Forced to Flee

By that time, the Japanese had managed to get substantial naval units into the battle zone and on the night of August 8-9, they closed in to the attack. Their main objective was the group of transports and cargo ships. To have

sunk them might have meant complete disruption of the offensive.

"The enemy force was intercepted and engaged by our cruisers and destroyers," the Navy communique said. "The heavy fighting which followed resulted in the enemy being forced to retreat before reaching the vessels engaged in the landing operations."

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The close-range fighting during the night engagement resulted in damage both to the enemy and to our forces. This night action is the only engagement between surface forces which has been fought to date in the Solomon Islands."

The damage inflicted on the enemy's sea forces could not be determined accurately, since the action occurred at night, the Navy said, adding that "no further statement is made at this time of the extent of damage to our forces because of the obvious val-

the nature of the sea engagement in the Solomons was cited as evidence of the way in which those two triumphs are affecting the whole course of warfare in the Pacific.

The Navy's spokesmen had no comment on how the Solomons campaign might develop in the immediate future, but the Navy's statement that "shore positions" had been established suggested there was still considerable cleanup work to be done.

Threat to Australia Lessened

In gaining a firm position in the southeastern Solomons, however, the Marines have broken the point of the Japanese thrust which most threatened the eastern flank of Australia and its supply lines from the United States. The enemy had been in the process of developing a major base at Tulagi and from there could have struck out either at Australia directly or at the American base in New Caledonia, as well as outposts in the New Hebrides.

Now American forces are in position, whenever they are able, to move northwestward against other Japanese bases, including the operations center at Rabaul, New Britain, and the Japs themselves are in a defensive position in one sec-

the west, the Allied Command announced today.

"The results were unobserved," the communique said of the attack on Kavieng, which is 150 miles northwest of Rabaul, the big New Britain Island base used by the Japanese.

Twenty-four Japanese bombers hit back at the Allied airdrome at Port Moresby in southern New Guinea, causing casualties and damage to installations, the communique said.

"Our fighters were in the air, but were unable to intercept the high altitude bombing," the communique added.

It was the first Japanese raid on

Port Moresby since Aug. 1, and the first heavy attack since July 24 when 18 Japanese bombers struck.

American-made Hudson bombers were used in the attack on Japanese bases in Timor, the third raid in as many days. A spokesman here recently said that organized resistance by Dutch-Australian forces was continuing in Timor.

There was no official word issued here on the progress of the continuing naval-land-air action in the southeastern Solomons where

30.24-18219

30.24-18219

the U. S. marines were reported more firmly established than ever. The only land fight aside from the Solomon action was a series of clashes between Japanese and Allied patrols in the Kokoda area of New Guinea, 60 miles east of Port Moresby.

Sweeping Claims By Japs
"It has been shown," he said, "that man for man the Japanese are not equal to the United States Marines."
The Japanese radio continued to

Solomons Battle In 11th Day; Near-By Jap Bases Hit

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 17. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen maintained ceaseless vigil over the waters northeast of Australia to prevent Japanese reinforcements from reaching the Solomon Islands as the battle for control of vital bases there entered its eleventh day.

While United States Marines were believed to be extending beachheads already won in the Solomons, actual developments were hidden by official silence.

No reference to the Solomon Islands was contained in the communique from MacArthur's headquarters, which was devoted to a brief report of a new Allied bombing attack on

Japanese-occupied Timor and to continued patrol skirmishes in the Kokoda area of southeastern New Guinea, sixty miles from the Allied base at Port Moresby.

Kokoda Skirmishes

No reference to the Solomon Islands was contained in the communique from MacArthur's headquarters, which was devoted to a brief report of a new Allied bombing attack on Japanese-occupied Timor and to continued patrol skirmishes in the Kokoda area of southeastern New Guinea, sixty miles from the Allied base at Port Moresby.

There was evidence, however, of quiet confidence in Australian circles, whose attitude was reflected by William H. Hughes, a member of the Pacific War Council, in a speech at Sydney yesterday in which he acclaimed the Solomon Islands offensive as "a revelation of the strength of our ally, America."

broadcast sweeping claims of victory in the Solomons, which it failed to reconcile with the admission that "the battle is continuing between our forces and American marines."

Relegating this fact to the background, a Tokyo broadcast this morning made much of an imperial headquarters communique reporting that Japanese submarines had sunk ten allied vessels totaling 90,000 tons in Australian waters during the latter part of July and the first part of August.

(There was no confirmation of the Japanese claim from any Allied source.)

The communique, the Japanese announcer said, made it evident that Australia has "become the orphan of the Pacific and the possibility of launching a counter-attack against Japan with Australia as a base of operations is absolutely gone."

Large Fires Started

The Allied announcement of the air attack on Timor yesterday said

merely that large fires had been started in a Japanese-occupied town on the southeast coast and

that all the planes participating had returned safely to base.

The Melbourne Herald reported that Allied troops still were operating in the interior of Timor, and speculated that the almost daily Allied bombing attacks were intended partly to assist them.

An Allied spokesman said the land skirmishes in the Kokoda area of New Guinea were "not of particular importance," though the Japanese were reported to have been reinforced there of late.

'Greatest Victory'

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—Selwyn Speight, the London Star's correspondent in Sydney, Australia, said today that despite the cautious tone of United Nations' communiques "it seems clear the Allies have already won in land, sea and air operations in the Solomons the greatest victory yet achieved against the Japanese."

Attributing Washington reluctance to give details on the Solomons action to security reasons, Speight said it was "reasonable to assume" that the United States Marines have achieved their major initial objectives.

"This has apparently been done by seizing control of Tulagi harbor and of the big air base on Guadalcanal Island which was nearly ready for use by the Japanese when it was taken," he said.

When American and Australian fighting planes are able to operate from that field in substantial numbers the Japanese will have lost all chance of driving them from the island, he asserted.

"That stage may be very near," he added.

U. S. Soldiers Molested In India Rioting

None Injured, However—Moslems Meet in Closed Session.

KARACHI, India, Aug. 17 (AP)—American troops stationed in India were molested during recent disturbances connected with Gandhi's passive resistance campaign for independence, Brig. Gen. Francis M. Bradley, their commander, said today.

There were no reports of Americans being injured, however.

Gen. Bradley did not explain the nature of the disturbances affecting the U. S. troops.

As a result, the town in which the incident occurred was placed out of bounds for U. S. troops and they were forbidden to enter it.

Troops Warned to Be Careful

The U. S. State Department made public last week a statement of policy covering U. S. troops in India in which the soldiers were ordered to avoid even the appearance of participating in the internal strife. The troops were told to "exercise scrupulous care" to avoid involvement in any internal conflict, and were warned to resort to defensive measures only when the safety of Americans or the protection of U. S. military equipment was involved.

Calcutta Bands Riot in Streets, Bombay Quiet

14 Nationalist Newspapers Suspend in Fight Against Government Restrictions

BOMBAY, Aug. 17 (AP)—Bands of demonstrators pulled down telephone and telegraph wires and burned a streetcar in Calcutta today, but quiet prevailed for the fourth successive day in populous Bombay as the issue of Indian independence appeared no nearer solution than a week ago.

While the working committee of the Moslem League was meeting here in closed session, fourteen Nationalist newspapers in Calcutta voted to suspend publication indefinitely "in protest against the latest restrictions on newspapers imposed by the government of India."

The publishers decided to close shop Aug. 21. The papers include

both English and Indian publications, among them the important "Amrita Bazar Patrika," which has a circulation of about 40,000, small by American standards but one of the largest in India. The total circulation represented by the papers is estimated to be about 140,000.

The regulations against which the publishers are protesting were announced by the government as intended to prevent the publication of anything which would encourage the current civil disobedience movement.

Several other newspapers quit publication on the suggestion of Mohandas K. Gandhi before he was arrested. Among these were the English edition of Gandhi's own paper "Harijan" and "The National Herald," of Allahabad, which is published by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The question before the working committee of the Moslem League was whether it should campaign to get the British government and the Hindus to recognize its demand for partition of India into separate Hindu and Moslem states. Another question was the attitude the league would take toward the present unrest.

A number of Hindu shops in Bombay and in other parts of India were closed today because of the death of Mahadev Desai, secretary to Gandhi. Desai, the leader's confidant, died of heart disease Saturday.

Moslem grain dealers in Bombay formed an association to protect their own interests in the face of the closing of many shops.

Moslem Group Considering Campaign

Pietermaritzburg, Union of South Africa, Aug. 17 (AP)—About 2,000 Indians, meeting under Communist auspices, demanded today the release of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other All-India Congress leaders but asserted that they did not support Gandhi's civil disobedience policy.

[By the Associated Press]

Bombay, India, Aug. 17—The Moslem League working committee met in secret today to decide

whether it should open a campaign to obtain recognition by the British Government and the Hindus of its demand for partition of India into separate Hindu and Moslem states.

The committee also was to discuss its attitude toward the present unrest arising from the All-India Congress civil disobedience campaign.

Opposing Appeals Made

An appeal to the British to make peace with the All-India Congress party—and a warning against such a step—left the issue over Indian independence apparently as far as ever from a solution.

Although nine persons were injured by police fire yesterday at Calcutta, India's biggest city, the country generally was peaceful after the week of violence touched off by the Congress' mass civil disobedience movement under Mohandas K. Gandhi and the swift arrest of the leader and his lieutenants.

Delegation Urged

The spokesman for reconciliation was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, one of India's most prominent lawyers, who urged at Allahabad that Britain send a Parliamentary delegation to India to discuss a settlement.

Sapru, who has served before as an intermediary between the British and Gandhi, was understood to be planning to visit the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow.

"Betrayal Of Moslems"

On the other side was Moham-mad Ali Jinnah, who threatened that any peace-seeking with the Hindu-dominated Congress would be regarded by 80,000,000 Moslems as a sacrifice of their interests.

"If the British now seek peace with the Congress," declared Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, "we would consider that a betrayal of the Moslems who have been holding out a helping hand to Britain."

(In London, Arthur Greenwood, former Minister without Portfolio in the Churchill Cabinet, lent the voice of the British Labor party to an appeal to the Government to make clear that "on abandonment of civil disobedience it would be ready to resume free and friendly discussions" looking to Indian self-government.)

Would Resist Hindus

Jinnah spoke as a leader of India's biggest minority and of a people whose men make up a large part of the Indian army.

Jinnah contended that the Moslem League repeatedly had been shunted aside because it had agreed to cooperate in the war effort. Asked if he would tell the Moslems to resist any Hindu Government the British might set up, he answered:

"I would do it even if it meant my death."

JAP STAFF CHIEF IN CHINA RECALLED

Ushiroku to Head Defense of Homeland.

Tokio, (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The war office announced today that Lieut. Gen. Jun Ushiroku, hitherto chief of staff of the Japanese armies in China, has been named commander in chief of central defense headquarters in Japan and raised to the rank of general.

He was succeeded in the China post by Lieut. Gen. Shozo Kawabe.

The newspaper Asahi said the appointment was significant "with regard to the increased importance of defense of the mother country and especially of her east coast now that the first phase of war operations in great Asia has come to an end."

'Sky Dragon' Vow Stated

Chungking, Aug. 17 (AP)—Col. Merian C. Cooper, chief of staff of the United States Army Air Forces in China, told a dinner gathering here that Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault and his Sky Dragons "won't leave China until the last Japanese has been driven from Chinese soil."

"And that," he added, won't be so long either, because he firmly believes the war will be won sooner

than most people think."

The dinner, given by the National Association for War Relief as part of China's celebration of Air Force Day, was attended by American, British and Chinese air-men.

Chinese Raids on Hanoi And Haiphong Reported

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Japanese-controlled radio at Saigon, French Indo-China, reported today in a broadcast heard by CBS that "Chinese aircraft have raided Hanoi and Haiphong," the Indo-China capital and big Gulf of Tonkin port.

Philippine Troops' Mail Saved After Torpedoing

Relatives in U. S. Get Letters Written Before Surrender

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Letters written by American soldiers in the Philippines before the fall of Bataan and Corregidor and recovered from the Pacific after the ship bringing them to the United States was sunk are now being delivered to the soldiers' families, the War Department reported today.

The recent receipt of mail from men who had been fighting in the Philippines led some of the recipients to think that communications had been reopened with the islands, the department said, but the letters actually started their long journey in March.

The mail left the islands "probably by way of a submarine, which transferred it in a mail pouch to a small freighter," the department reported. "Subsequently, the ship was torpedoed. The mail bag, floating at the scene, was pulled from the sea and its contents were forwarded to the Army postal service of the War Department, which sent the letters on to the addressees."

900 Allied Nationals Sail From Japan

Shanghai (From Japanese broadcasts), Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Japanese liner Kamakura Maru left Shanghai today, with more than 900 persons, mostly British subjects, being repatriated in a new exchange at Lourenco Marques.

Army Gets Tokio Bombing Award

Chicago, Aug. 17 (AP).—The \$1,000 reward offered by J. L. Keeshin, Chicago trucker, to the first American flier to bomb Tokio, was turned over to the Army Air

Forces Aid Society after Army officials ruled that Brig. Gen. James Doolittle and his Tokio bombers could not accept it, Keeshin said.

Americans Also Participate In Moscow Talks

Second Front Major Topic—London Believes Formula Agreed Upon.

BRITON SAYS PARLEY MAY BE TURNING POINT

Roosevelt, Chiang Kept Informed Daily of Trend Of Discussions.

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP).—Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin and United States and British field and staff commanders have met for four days in Moscow and reached secret decisions for turning back the Germans on a tremendous battleground, the United Nations disclosed today.

The bare facts of four days of Kremlin conferences, which began with Churchill's arrival in Moscow last Wednesday aboard a four-motored American Liberator bomber with American pilots at the controls, and ended Saturday, were disclosed in communiqués issued in Moscow and London.

Talks Seen Marking Epoch

But a source close to the British Prime Minister described this first Churchill-Stalin meeting as marking an epoch and added that it might prove a turning point in the war.

There was no doubt that Stalin talked with Churchill on the topic uppermost in the minds of the Russian people—the starting of a second front.

Churchill left Moscow Sunday morning and the communique was issued after he was outside the Soviet Union.

(London viewed the disclosures

as meaning that Russia, the United States and Britain had reached a formula on how to beat the Axis and when to open a second front).

Reds Avoid Involving Japan

"A number of decisions were reached covering the field of the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe," said the Russian communique (making a clear distinction between the European front and that against Japan in the Pacific, where Russia is formally neutral).

"In this just war of liberation both governments (Russia and Britain) are determined to carry on with all their power and energy until complete destruction of Hitlerism and any similar tyranny has been achieved.

"The discussions, which were carried on in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity, provided an opportunity of reaffirming the existence of the close friendship and understanding between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America, in entire accordance with the Allied relationships existing between them."

These existing relationships already include formal Anglo-American recognition of the urgency of opening a European second front in 1942. Pronouncements to this effect were made from Washington and London in June, following the visit of Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet foreign minister, to both capitals.

Against this background a source close to Prime Minister Churchill said, when asked what the conversations were about "any child in the street should know the answer to that."

Statement by Churchill

The Moscow radio broadcast this statement by Churchill, made here for a newsreel:

"We are full of determination to

continue to fight hand in hand whatever sufferings or whatever difficulties that may await us, to continue to fight hand in hand like comrades and brothers until the last remnants of the Hitlerite regime are smashed and only remain as a memory to the world and as a warning to future time."

Churchill sent the following telegram to Stalin on leaving Moscow:

"I take the opportunity of thanking you for your comradely attitude and hospitality. I am very glad to have visited Moscow because I am certain that our contact will play a useful part in furthering our cause. Please convey my kind regards to Molotov."

(It was announced in Capetown that Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, premier of the Union of

South Africa, conferred with Churchill in Cairo before the latter flew to Moscow.)

Harriman Issues Statement

W. Averell Harriman, personal representative of President Roosevelt to the conference, also was recorded as saying:

"The President of the United States appointed me to accompany the prime minister of Great Britain during this most important visit to Moscow at this decisive moment. The President will be in agreement with all the decisions that have been taken here by Mr. Churchill. America will stand hand-in-hand at the front with Russia."

The scope of the conferences—and the Allied plans—was evident from the very personnel of the British-American delegation of 20.

Among them, in addition to W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal representative, were:

General Sir Alan Francis Brooks, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, whose Home Army would spearhead any Allied invasion of the continent;

General Sir Archibald P. Wavell,

the British commander-in-chief in India, last main bastion between European-Asiatic union of the German and Japanese armies. Wavell, too, is Britain's recognized expert on the Middle East, where Russia and her Allies may have to form a joint front.

Major General Russell P. Maxwell, the U. S. commander in the Middle East, where American forces already are in strong air action and where U. S. ground forces are in reserve, in both supply and fighting fields.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, commander-in-chief of the RAF in the Middle East; Brig. General S. P. Spalding, the U. S. officer charged with Russian lend-lease matters in Washington; Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent British undersecretary for foreign affairs, and Loy Henderson, assistant chief of European affairs in the U. S. Department of State.

Four Long Conferences

Churchill held four long conferences with Stalin at the Kremlin on Wednesday and Thursday nights, while the British and United States military authorities talked with Marshal Boris M. Shaposhnikov, chief of the Red Army general staff, and Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov, who is training the Soviet Union's vast reserves of man power behind the Urals.

The first Churchill-Stalin meeting, on Thursday night, lasted 3 hours and 40 minutes.

A highlight of Churchill's visit was a state dinner at the Kremlin on Friday night. Persons who attended said both Churchill and Stalin were in the highest of

spirits.

Moscow's corps of foreign correspondents got their first inkling of what was up last Wednesday afternoon when three big American Liberators appeared over the city, escorted by a cloud of Russian fighters.

Subsequently it was learned that Churchill's plane was piloted by two American members of the RAF ferry command, Pilot William Vanderkloot, 28, of Sarasota, Fla., and co-pilot Jack Ruggles, 27, of San Francisco, Calif.

Looking down on Moscow as his plane came in for the landing, Churchill said: "The houses from the top look very thin."

Molotov Greets Churchill

Once on the ground, he stepped into the sunshine with Harriman to be greeted warmly by Molotov and Russian military dignitaries. A Russian band played successively "God Save the King," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Internationale."

Both Churchill and Harriman spoke briefly into a recording machine for later broadcast. Churchill praised the Russian Army, the beauty of the countryside. Harriman's remarks were likewise general.

Then the prime minister went to a house which the Russians had set aside for him. Harriman went to the regular Foreign Office guest

house, which was reserved for his use.

Scotland Yard Inspector W. H. Thompson and Churchill's valet, "Sawyers," were at the prime minister's heels.

Churchill, Stalin Spoke Frankly

One source close to the conference said that Churchill and Stalin spoke very frankly to each other—as frankly as strong Allied commanders can speak. Another such source intimated that the British leader was not altogether pleased with every detail. Neither of these informants would permit himself to be identified.

During the Churchill-Stalin talks it was said that the Prime Minister puffed on his inevitable cigar while Stalin smoked his equally well known pipe.

At the big dinner at The Kremlin Stalin proposed several of the toasts—there were 28 in all, including one to President Roosevelt. He spoke always in Russian, but there were many ready interpreters at hand.

Stalin was represented as radiating confidence in the Red Army in all his talks.

Informed sources reported that the initiative for the conferences came from Stalin himself and the British ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, was said to have taken an important part in making the arrangements.

U. S. Generals Attend Moscow Parley ---Roosevelt Told Daily of Talks ---2d Front Date May Be Set.

Moscow, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain has concluded a four-days' visit to Moscow in the course of which he and Josef Stalin arrived at secret decisions in conjunction with American generals and statesmen on stopping and defeating the Germans, it was disclosed officially today.

American pilots flew the Prime Minister and his Anglo-American party of twenty to Moscow in three big Consolidated Liberator (B-24) bombers. They arrived last Wednesday afternoon and left yesterday morning.

Identical communiqués were issued here and in London this afternoon, following Mr. Churchill's departure from Russian soil. They said that the conferences had resulted in a number of decisions on the conduct of the war and that the existing understandings between Russia, Great Britain and the United States had been reaffirmed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity.

A person close to Mr. Churchill, when asked what the conferences were about, replied: "Any child in the street should know the answer to that."

[The announcement of Mr. Churchill's visit was taken as evidence in London today that an all-round agreement had been arrived at on the subject, among others, of when a second front is to be opened. In London, too, it was revealed that all through the negotiations President Roosevelt received daily reports on the progress of the talks.]

Six Americans on Hand.

The fact that the United States, Great Britain and Russia were in agreement on the urgency of establishing a second front in Europe this year was announced last spring following the London and Washington visits of Vyacheslav Molotov, the Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Twenty persons—including six Americans—were in the Churchill party on this first journey by a British Prime Minister to the Soviet Union. The party included Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the British Commander-in-Chief in India, and Major-Gen. Russell P. Maxwell, the American Com-

mander in the Middle East.

The Prime Minister, flying with W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, was met at the airport by M. Molotov and Russian military dignitaries. Loy Henderson, Assistant Chief of European Affairs at the State Department, was in the American

group.

Among the British conferees were Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who flew with Mr. Churchill to the United States in the spring; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, commander in chief of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Churchill's physician, Sir Charles Wilson, also was present.

Before alighting from his plane on his arrival here, Mr. Churchill looked down upon Moscow and commented that "the houses from the top look very thin." As he and Mr. Harriman stepped into the warm sunshine, a Russian band played the British and American national anthems. Both men were warmly greeted by Molotov and both spoke briefly into the microphone of a recording machine for later broadcast. The communique, after listing

the participants in the conferences, thus summed up the results:

"A number of decisions were reached covering the field of the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe. This just war of liberation both governments are determined to carry on with all their power and energy until complete destruction of Hitlerism and any similar tyranny has been achieved.

"The discussions, which were carried on in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity, provided an opportunity of reaffirming the existence of close friendship and understanding between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America in entire accordance with the Allied relationships existing between them."

Spent Hours With Stalin.

On Wednesday evening, the day of his arrival, Mr. Churchill went to the Kremlin and saw Stalin immediately. They talked for three hours and forty minutes.

Again on Thursday night they had three long talks.

The British generals attended the Stalin-Churchill conversations, while the Americans, Gen. Maxwell and Brig-Gen. S. P. Spalding, charged with Russian lease-lend affairs in Washington, conferred with Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov, commander of the Russian armies in reserve.

All three Powers later held joint conferences.

The circumstances of the meetings were fairly secret, but newspaper men got their first inkling of them when they saw the three American Liberators soaring over Moscow, escorted by a number of Russian fighter planes. Mr. Churchill's plane was piloted by two American members of the British ferry command—William Vanderkloot, 28 years old, of Sarasota, Fla., and Jack Ruggles, 27, co-pilot of San Francisco.

Meeting Is Called an Epoch.

The visit achieved its climax at a State dinner at the Kremlin on Friday night. Persons who attended it said that both the British Prime Minister and Stalin were in the highest of spirits. One person, close to Mr. Churchill, called the meeting "an epoch."

The visit brought Mr. Churchill and Stalin together for the first time. Last winter the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, paid a visit to Russia and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov repaid the visit in May, when he signed the Anglo-Russian alliance pact on May 26.

Subsequently Molotov journeyed to Washington, where he saw President Roosevelt, and after he had returned to his homeland simultaneous announcements in London and Washington disclosed that the alliance had been signed, and that the leaders of Britain, Russia and the United States were in agreement on the urgency of establishing a second front against Adolf Hitler in 1942.

Talks Seen as Answer.

To Pleas of Russians

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The war decisions which the United States, Britain and Russia have reached in the Moscow conference of Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin were regarded by observers tonight as answers to the Soviet cry for "deeds, not words" from their Allies.

It was believed that the conference, heavily weighted on the military side, was aimed at knitting the major United Nations into an integrated fighting force and that a formula upon how, when and where to open a second front had been agreed upon.

Significantly, the official announcement of the conference that was issued in Moscow and London specifically excluded Japan from the Axis powers against which the strategy was devised.

It said the decisions concerned the "war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe."

Nevertheless, it is not believed that the Allies excluded the possibility of a Japanese attack upon Siberia when they got down to mapping their plans.

3 Possible Moves

Speculation here centered upon three means by which the United States and Britain might demonstrate toward Russia the "close friendship and understanding" which the Moscow conference reaffirmed.

1. Invasion of Norway to protect the Murmansk supply route and create a common northern front with the Red Army.

2. Greatly increase western air attacks against Germany and thus gradually cripple her war production, at the same time increasing

the flow of war materials, now being ground up at an enormous rate, to the eastern front.

3. Invade Europe in a series of operations which might strike anywhere from Norway to Italy.

The time for them may not be until the military men decide they will have the necessary men and materials to make their effort decisive.

The inclusion of Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov, a commander of Soviet reserve armies, in the discussions may have been to determine what Russia has to throw in the scale of a counter-offensive, for this point is regarded as important.

Also present was Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the British imperial general staff, who heads the home army which would be called upon to furnish most of the manpower for a second front.

Perhaps concerned with an eventual joint front with Russia in the Middle East were the Allied Middle Eastern strategists, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in India, Maj. Gen. Russell P. Maxwell, U. S. commander in the Middle East, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, RAF commander in the Middle East.

Roosevelt, Chiang Kei-Shek Informed

Whatever the decisions, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek were informed daily of the trend of the discussions.

Emphasis upon second front discussion was heightened by other developments such as these:

1. The declaration Saturday by Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, commander of U. S. forces in Europe, that time is short for the training of his army for "rigorous operations."

2. The presence in Britain of Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, the bomber of Tokyo, and the obvious

acceleration of American air power here.

3. Food Minister Lord Woolton's repeated warnings that the British must tighten their belts to leave ships free for things of graver importance than hauling food.

The Moscow conference was regarded as a natural development from the visit of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov last May and June to London and Washington, when he signed a 20-year alliance with Britain and reached agreements with both governments on the urgency of a second front in 1942.

Roosevelt Got Daily Reports.

LONDON, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The announcement that definite decisions had been reached at Prime Minister Churchill's conference with Premier Stalin in Moscow was regarded in London today as evidence that Russia, Britain and the United States have agreed on a definite formula for defeating the Axis and when to open a second front.

President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek were informed daily of the decisions, it was disclosed.

The Moscow conference, which W. A. Harriman attended as President Roosevelt's representative, followed a series of meetings in London of American, British and Russian military and political leaders.

The belief was expressed that the possibility of an attack on Siberia by Japan was also discussed at Moscow. However, it was noted that the joint announcement specifically referred to "Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe," lending emphasis again to Russia's position as signer of a non-belligerent pact with Japan.

Meanwhile, speculation on what the United States and Great Britain may have undertaken to do to aid Russia ranged here around three possible moves:

1. Invasion of Norway to safeguard the Murmansk supply route and establish a common front with Russia in the north;

2. Increase of air attacks on Germany to cripple her war production while at the same time building up the flow of supplies to Russia by all routes;

3. Invasion of Europe in a series of operations from Norway to Italy to ease the strain on the Russian Army.

The presence of both Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the

Imperial General Staff, and Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, the British commander in India, indicated extraordinary scope to the military side of the Moscow conferences. Gen. Brooke is commander of the British home army, which would spearhead any Allied invasion of the Continent while Gen. Wavell in India guards the last main Allied bastion separating the opposite ends of the Axis—the Japanese in Burma and the Germans in the Caucasus.

Gen. Wavell predicted last November that the Caucasus and Iran might well be the main theater of the war this year when and if the Germans struck out for oil, and there have been persistent reports lately of the presence of increasing number of British and American forces and supplies in India, Iraq and Iran.

What Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt talked about and decided at their June meeting was no doubt discussed fully with Stalin, and it was on the basis of what the United States and Britain can offer Russia in the way of war material or diversionary action that the decisions in Moscow were arrived at.

Mr. Churchill's meeting with Stalin was a poorly kept secret in comparison with the visits of Molotov to London and Washington. Newspaper readers and radio listeners in the Axis countries began hearing reports that Mr. Churchill had left here for Moscow two weeks ago. But Molotov's visits to Britain and United States remained a secret until officially announced, although hundreds of newspaper men in London and Washington knew of his journey for several days.

War Decisions Reached At Parley

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, Aug. 17—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's conference with Premier Stalin in Moscow reached "a number of decisions covering the war against Hitlerite

Germany," the Government announced today.

The announcement issued through the Ministry of Information said Churchill's visit August 12 to 15 could not be disclosed earlier "for reasons of safety."

Harriman There

The text of the announcement said:

"The Prime Minister has paid a visit to Moscow.

"For reasons of safety no announcement of the visit could be announced until today.

"Negotiations have taken place in Moscow between the President of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, J. V. Stalin, and the Prime Minister of United Kingdom, Mr. Winston Churchill, in which Mr. Harriman, representing the President of the United States, participated."

Others Taking Part

"There took part in these discussions:

"People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov and the Procurer General, Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, from the Soviet side; the British Ambassador S. A. Clark Kerr, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff Sir A. Brooke and other responsible representatives of British armed forces and the permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Sir A. Cadogan, from the British side.

War Decisions Reached

"A number of decisions were reached covering the field of the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe. This just war of liberation both governments are determined to carry on with all their power and energy until complete

destruction of Hitlerism and any similar tyranny has been achieved.

"The discussions, which were carried on in atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity, provided an opportunity of reaffirming the existence of close friendship and understanding between the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America in entire accordance with the Allied relationship existing between them."

Molotov Is Appointed Stalin's Principal

Administrative Aide

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—Vyacheslav Molotov became Premier Stalin's chief aide for administration of the Soviet Union today by appointment to the new position of first vice chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

The position is equivalent to that of vice premier. Molotov's appointment, announced by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, placed him next to Stalin in all cabinet business.

Molotov, who is foreign commissar, served as chairman of the council until just before the war, when Stalin succeeded him.

A dozen other vice chairmen already are acting in special fields.

STALIN JOCLAR AT MOSCOW DINNER

Moscow, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Premier Stalin was described tonight as having told several jokes at the dinner he gave for Prime Minister Churchill, and to have enjoyed all of them thoroughly.

Informants said that at least twenty-five different toasts—one of them to President Roosevelt—must have been drunk, and that the dinner consisted of twenty-six courses.

The banquet, at which W. Averell Harriman, representative of Mr. Roosevelt, also was an honored guest, was termed a gay affair which lasted beyond midnight Friday.

One description was that it was full of fun and very jocular.

Churchill in Moscow: 'Man Who Wasn't There'

Soviet Capital Never Admitted Prime Minister Was Guest

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP).—If Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Moscow ever is dramatized, the title of the play should be, "The man who came but was not here." Never during his four-day stay was it admitted officially that the Prime Minister was in the Soviet capital.

In a country given to secrecy, his flight to and from Moscow and his talks with Premier Joseph V. Stalin behind the walls of the Kremlin were kept one of the darkest secrets

of the war.

As a high British authority put it while giving some details of the visit for publication after Churchill's departure, "If you ask me now whether the Prime Minister was here I would have to say 'no.'"

W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal representative, was under the same secrecy. He stayed at a foreign commissariat guest house, next door to the apartment of The Associated Press. He had American correspondents in for dinner, but insisted, "Harriman isn't here. I'm just an old friend."

Where Churchill stayed is still a secret, although it is known that a country house outside Moscow was placed at his disposal.

CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO MOSCOW BEGAN WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON WHEN THE BIG FOUR-MOTORED AMERICAN BOMBER B-24, IN WHICH HE TRAVELED, LANDED. SOON AFTERWARD A FAMILIAR CHARACTER, SMOKING A LONG, BLACK CIGAR WAS DRIVING THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL. THE NEAREST CHURCHILL CAME TO BEING IN MOSCOW LAST WEEK, SO FAR AS THE PRESS WAS CONCERNED, WAS SATURDAY, WHEN CORRESPONDENTS WERE GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND HE WOULD RECEIVE THEM.

THAT WAS WHILE THEY WERE ATTENDING THE USUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON MOVIE AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY RESIDENCE WITH DIPLOMATIC CORPS VISITORS.

THEY TROOPED OVER TO THE BRITISH CONSULATE ONLY TO BE INFORMED THERE WAS A CHANGE IN PLANS AND THAT CHURCHILL STILL WAS NOT HERE.

A FEW RUSSIANS KNEW OF CHURCHILL'S PRESENCE, BUT TO THE GREAT MASS OF MOSCOWITES THAT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE PRIME MINISTER HAD COME AND GONE WAS A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

Visit to Russia Is Fourth Of Churchill's War Trips

3 Other Journeys Were Made to Confer With Roosevelt

Prime Minister Churchill's trip to Moscow last week was the fourth history-making journey he has undertaken since he assumed leadership of Great Britain's war effort, The Association Press notes.

His previous departures from London were followed by important declarations of policy and had far-reaching influence on Allied conduct of the war.

The first of the Prime Minister's spectacular journeys was the voyage into the Atlantic to meet President Roosevelt on Aug. 14, 1941. Out of that conference came the Atlantic Charter, a pledge of international justice and access for the world's raw materials for all nations. Before returning to London, Mr. Churchill inspected American troops in Iceland.

Then, on Dec. 22, 1941, the British leader arrived in Washington for another conference with Mr. Roosevelt, during which he made a statement to America in Congress. He spoke of a "complete understanding" among nations allied against the Axis powers, and reports indicated that problems of unified strategy were discussed. He went to Canada Dec. 29 to address the Dominion Parliament the next day.

The next journey by Mr. Churchill was a trans-Atlantic flight to Washington where, on June 18, 1942, he conferred with the President on many matters veiled in military secrecy. That meeting took place at a time when discussion of the feasibility of a second front was raising increased attention among United Nations leaders. Shipping and supply problems, it was indicated, were among the subjects discussed.

Before returning to Britain, Churchill witnessed exercises of American troops in South Carolina.

Reports he had gone, or was going to Moscow have been circulated lately, particularly in Axis countries. A dispatch of the German Transocean news service on Aug. 1 said he had left England to visit Premier Josef V. Stalin.

By Henry C. Cassidy

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Aug. 18. (AP)—The Russians acknowledged early today that the Germans had succeeded in crossing the Kuban River at two new points near Krasnodar in the Caucasus, but indicated the Red Army was holding firm in the Kletskaya area of the Don bend near Stalingrad where 5,000 Germans were reported killed during the past few days.

Reds Attacking at Voronezh

Fierce fighting was said to be in progress in both these sectors, as well as around the Caucasian railway town of Mineralnye Vody and northeast of Kotelnikovsk on the Stalingrad front. More than fifty German tanks were reported destroyed in various sectors.

The Red Army continued to hold the initiative in the Voronezh sector to the north, the midnight communique said, but the Germans were said to have thrown large reserves into the fight to halt the Russian threat to the German flank. Soviet fortifications in the Kletskaya region yesterday were re-

ported grinding down increasing numbers of Nazi men and machines, but Marshal Fedor von Bock sent fresh reserves prodigally into the gamble to cut Russia's main waterway before Winter comes again.

The southern arm of the twin drive against Stalingrad and its war industries was reported pinched off northeast of Kotelnikovsk. Of that fighting, a Soviet communique said yesterday:

"Our troops repulsed several German attacks and are firmly holding their positions. In recent fighting the enemy suffered heavy losses and is hastily throwing in reserves."

The motorized German forces at the foothills of the majestic Caucasus Mountains rolled steadily forward south east of Mineralnye Vody, which is only 140 miles from Grozny, but was reported blocked at Krasnodar.

Maikop Wells Fully Wrecked
The Russians said little yesterday about the center of the Caucasus

line since their announcement Sunday night of the loss of Maikop. There the Germans found the oil works and stocks evacuated and

the remaining installations and wells so thoroughly wrecked that the Russians said they would yield no oil for Hitler.

The Maikop field produced 7 per cent of Russian oil, and its loss was a serious blow to the Soviets. The Grozny fields produce another 8 to 11 per cent, but the greatest pools are sheltered by the 18,000-foot mountains in the Baku region.

Maikop's production about equalled that of Rumania.

(The Germans yesterday said they had evicted all Russians from the Don elbow in the Kletskaya area before Stalingrad and now controlled all the Don basin. A steady advance in the northwest Caucasus toward the Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk was claimed.

(Heavy defensive fighting east of Vyazma and at Rzhev was reported. Another Russian attack was acknowledged on the northern front).

The military press said a full-scale German offensive was on in the Kletskaya region where: for a month the stout Russian defenses have held firm and exacted an appalling toll of casualties. Tanks, planes and infantry were driving at the Russian lines seeking a major break.

Although the Russians acknowledged Sunday night that a wedge had been forced in their defenses, dispatches yesterday said further assaults were being repulsed. The communique said "heavy defensive operations" were being fought. The battle was tense but the decisive stage was not yet reached, dispatches said.

Artillery Turns Back Germans

Pravda declared the Germans launched three successive infantry attacks in one sector after tanks had led the way. Russian artillery and infantry fire from prepared positions was reported to have turned back the drives.

"The main problem of our fighters is to increase their counterblows tenfold so the enemy cannot reach the depth of our defense," Pravda added. The newspaper recited heavy German losses, but said the Nazis still were throwing seemingly endless reserves into the fray.

Official secrecy for the most part veiled Russian operations on the vast front between Voronezh and Stalingrad where the Red Army tactically threatens the flank

of the enemy's southern drives. Fights of local importance were reported in the Bryansk area where the German 694th infantry was said to have lost 1,450 in an engagement Aug. 13.

In the Caucasus, the Germans appeared to be trying to drive south from Maikop through the foothills to the Black Sea in an effort to cut off the Red troops fighting in the Krasnodar sector along the Kuban River.

In the Voronezh area on the upper Don, a series of strong German attacks north of the river captured a wood, Pravda reported yesterday. But the Russians counterattacked, drove the Germans out, then advanced to seize an important height south of the forest.

Along Axis Push On Stalingrad Gets Under Way

By EDDY GILMORE,

Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—The German offensive in the Don bend flared to full force today in a powerful new drive toward Stalingrad, while in the Caucasus the Russians fell back from the ruins of the Maikop oil fields toward their next petroleum producing area at Grozny.

A Russian communique reported a terrific toll of new Nazi manpower and material thrown into the assault southeast of Kletskaya and northeast of Kotelnikovsk against the flanks of the fortified line guarding Stalingrad.

Battle-front dispatches said the Germans rolled forward at tremendous cost in the Kletskaya salient, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad, but were held firmly at the Kotelnikovsk flank, 95 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

Nazis Checked in Caucasus

In the Caucasus, extending Axis lines appeared checked on the Krasnodar flank, where the Germans are thrusting toward the port of Novorossisk, but they stretched ever farther to the southeast along the rail and oil pipe line toward Grozny and the Caspian.

The Russians reported fighting southeast of Mineralnye Vody, 140 miles from Grozny.

(The Vichy radio, heard in London, reported that fast German motorized units have encircled the Grozny fields. The Vichy report, entirely unconfirmed by Russian reports, puts the Germans far in advance of even their own claims in the

Caucasian drive.)

In acknowledging the loss of Maikop, the Russians said the valuable oil installations of that area, which produced 7 per cent of Russia's petroleum, had been blasted to worthlessness.

"The German fascists, who expected with the capture of Maikop to enrich themselves at the expense of Soviet oil, have miscalculated," the communique said.

"They did not get Soviet oil and will not get it."

Retreat to New Positions

The Russians had plenty of time to destroy the oil installations at Maikop and an official announcement that oil supplies had been removed and "oil establishments themselves made completely unusable" was taken here to mean that a typically thorough job of destruction had been performed. (The Germans claimed the capture of Maikop August 9.)

The great weight of numerical superiority, especially in mechanized equipment, was giving the German drive toward Grozny its impetus as the Red Army continued to fall back to new lines south-east of Mineralnye Vody. There was no indication of a stiffening of resistance, although the midnight

communique said the Soviet forces "retreated to new positions and continued fighting."

At Krasnodar, north of Maikop and 60 miles northeast of the Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk, the Russians reported they repulsed heavy attacks by German tanks and infantry, killing more than 300 Germans.

The Red Army's most critical front seemed to be that in the Don bend northwest of Stalingrad, especially in the Kletskaya sector, where the Germans were applying extreme pressure night and day in an effort to reach the important industrial and strategic center of Stalingrad on the Volga.

Rumanian Regiment Routed

The midnight communique reported "fierce defensive engagements with the enemy" there. Northeast of Kotelnikovsk, on the southwestern approaches to Stalingrad, the invaders were likewise aggressive, but their attacks were reported repulsed with the routing of a Rumanian regiment.

The Russian position at Voronezh, on the Don some 300 miles southeast of Moscow, took a turn for the worse as large German forces launched an attack and broke into a village on the west bank of the river held by the Russians. Street fighting was reported in progress there.

The midnight communique said 369 German planes were destroyed in the week ending August 15, against the loss of 241 Russian aircraft.

New and savage German attacks

New Ground Given Up By Reds in Caucasus

Nazis Cross Kuban River at Two New Points — Russians Holding Firm in Don Bend Near Stalingrad.

30.24-18223

30.24-18223

in a sector of the Voronezh front were reported in a Pravda dispatch which said the Russians were subjected to a severe hammering. The Germans forced them to withdraw from a large wooded area, the newspaper said, but the Soviet troops regrouped and wrested the wood from the Germans in a counter-attack.

The momentum of the Soviet drive took the Russians beyond the wooded land to an important height, which was captured, Pravda said.

Germans Throw in Reserves.

The midday Soviet communique added little to the picture outside Stalingrad and in the Caucasus, but it said the Germans had suffered severe losses in the fighting northeast of Kotelnikowski and were "throwing in reserves."

The heavy fighting southeast of Kleitskaya continued, the communique said, and a Pravda dispatch said the Germans were continuing to move forward despite heavy losses.

"The main problem of our fighters is to increase their counterblows tenfold and not let the enemy into the depths of the defense," Pravda said.

There was no indication yet of a decisive turn in the struggle, dispatches reported.

Russian seaplanes operating in the Baltic area raided enemy bases and ships and caused widespread damage, Pravda said. One 3,000-ton German transport carrying munitions was reported sunk and the dispatch said 20 fires were observed after a raid on one enemy port.

Nazis Grip Don Bend: Berlin

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Vichy radio reported today that fast German motorized units have encircled the Grozny oil fields in the Caucasus. The Vichy report, entirely unconfirmed by Russian reports, put the Germans far in advance of even their own claims in the drive into the Caucasus.

New York, Aug. 17—The Nazi high command, in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, claimed today that the entire bend of the Don river guarding the approaches to Stalingrad now is in the hands of German troops.

Nazi columns also are advancing

steadily in the northwest Caucasus, particularly south of the Kuban river, where they are moving in the direction of the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, the high command said.

(Russia has not admitted a Nazi crossing of the Kuban.)

Bombing planes supporting the German forces advancing in this theater were said to have sunk three Russian coastal vessels and seriously damaged a large transport.

AUG 18 1942
On Defense Near Moscow

The communique said the Germans still are on the defensive northwest and southwest of Moscow, and on the northern front.

"East of Vyazma and at Rzhev, troops of all categories are engaged in continuous heavy defensive fighting," the bulletin reported. "Yesterday, also, a number of enemy attacks were frustrated, and the enemy was thrown back at various points in counter-attacks."

"In the northern sector of the front, attacks were repelled at several points."

destruction in the siege zone around Sevastopol in the Crimea, where many towns and villages had not a building left standing. Most inhabitants of this part of the Crimea apparently were dead. Survivors led an animal existence in the forests, the journalists said.

Rouen, France Heavily Raided By Americans

General Eaker Personally Leads Flying Fortresses —No U. S. Losses.

U. S. OFFENSIVE HAS STARTED-GEN. SPAATZ

fighter planes. Not a single American bomber was lost, and their bombs hit "the heart of the target."

Fliers Nonchalant and Cool

"They carried out their mission nonchalantly and coolly," said tough cigar-smoking General Eaker proudly of his men as he climbed out of his "Yankee Doodle" craft which made the historic high-level precision run over Rouen.

"We will bomb Germany as fast and as often as possible until we win the war," declared Maj. Carl Spaatz, commander of the U. S. Air Forces in the European theater. General Eaker heads the bomber command on General Spaatz's staff.

"The raid couldn't have been more successful," Spaatz said.

New Nazi Fighter Downed

One American bomber gunner bagged one of the Nazis' newest fighter planes, a Focke-Wulf 190, during the flight, and escorting Allied fighters got two more. The Allies lost two fighters.

United States Army Headquarters said the raid on the ancient Normandy capital Rouen, 87 miles northwest of Paris, was made by 12 Flying Fortresses.

"A great pall of smoke and sand was left over the railroad tracks," General Eaker said.

Six other Flying Fortresses escorted by U. S. Air Force fighter squadrons conducted diversionary operations during the Rouen raid.

Ground crews cheered as the big ships thundered down onto the field here. Some of the ships alighting after the general's "Yankee Doodle" were named "Berlin Sleeper" and "Birmingham Blitzkrieg."

At their take-off these same ground crews also had labeled some of their explosives "To the Paper Hanger," and "Mustache Singer."

One helmeted Missouri airman climbed down and cried: "I felt like a million dollars. We all behaved like school kids."

Another grinned and said: "Yes, but I sure was happy when I saw the white cliffs of Dover coming back."

General Spaatz was at the field to greet "Flying General" Eaker.

Real Start of U. S. Offensive
"This marks the real start of an ever-increasing American bombing offensive," General Spaatz said.

General Eaker said the Americans made a perfect run over Rouen, the ancient cathedral city where Joan of Arc was martyred at the stake in 1431.

Other U. S. bombers made diversionary feints at Dunkerque and the Cherbourg Peninsula to mask the middle blow at Rouen. British,

Canadian and American fighter pilots escorted these diversion flights as well as running interference at Rouen.

Today's was the first major bomber blow by all-American crews under American direction, although American pilots participated in a brief raid on objectives in Holland July 4, and U. S. pilots have made fighter sweeps with the RAF over France.

General Eaker in conducting the attack aboard one of the powerful B-17 fortress planes was living up to his creed that "air leaders do not send men, they lead them."

Alabamian Bags Nazi Fighter

To 21-year-old Sergt. Kent L. West of West Blocton, Ala., the "belly gunner" in a fortress, fell the honor of shooting down the first Nazi fighter plane for the U. S. European Army.

He was riding in his big ship, named "Birmingham Blitzkrieg," when the German pilot, flying a Focke-Wulf 190—one of the Nazis' newest warplanes—climbed toward him.

Several short bursts from Sergeant Kent's 50-caliber guns ended that menace.

General Eaker termed the Allied fighter escort "splendid protection." The RAF Spitfires actually accompanied the bombers over Rouen, while the American fighter planes participated in diversionary flights.

Stepping out of the flying fortress to the double-12 square-jawed Gen. Eaker tugged at a battered cap about his head and praised his youthful crews, saying

that they had carried out their mission "nonchalantly and coolly."

"I watched the bombs drop through the open bays," the general said. "Then I grabbed the oxygen bottle and went back to the waist of the ship and looked out and saw bombs drop right at the heart of the target."

The bomber chief said that bright sunlight outlined the target and the fortresses made only one run, keeping formation from the time they left the field to their return several hours later.

One American colonel piloting his craft, called "Butcher Shop" dropped the first bombs on the target. He was in command of the lead formations.

General Spaatz and his staff, accompanied by a group of RAF officers, stood in the control tower here as the sun was setting. They watched anxiously for the return of the big American birds. Down on the field the ground crews also awaited the same sight.

All Bombers Return

Then, three by three, the first black specks appeared in the sky. The groups standing on the field silently counted the images. As it became apparent all were sailing back to their nests the ground crews broke into loud cheers.

Young Captain William Cowart of Cowart, Va., Eaker's aide, exclaimed as the general's plane swept to a perfect landing:

"Boy am I glad to see him back!" The general waved from the observation turret as the plane taxied past the tower.

Ground forces of the respective planes, as proud as the pilots themselves, raced across the field and showered the bomber crews with questions as they climbed out of their heavy flying kits.

Eaker said he saw three FW 190s shooting at a plane on his right but said "they stayed a long way off and their tracers went wide."

The fortresses were flying in perfect formation about 150 yards apart.

Second Lieut. Harry Nuessel, 25, of Lansdowne, Pa., a navigator, who was in one of the last formations which encountered most of the opposition, declared:

Feared 50-Calibre Guns
"They didn't seem to like our 50-calibre guns. The FW 190s stayed well away and shot from a distance. Our bombs hit right on the nose."

Little Sergeant West, who shot down the only FW 190, said:

"Just after leaving the target, an FW 190 started to climb up on us from underneath. I got him in my sights and gave him a burst of

twenty rounds at about 800 feet. He went down smoking."

Other crewmen said they saw the Nazi fighter falling out of control.

Bombardier Second Lieut. George Ludolph, 27, St. Paul, Minn., who came in the last flight with "Big Stuff," declared:

"We laid 'em right on the locomotive sheds, blew them sky high."

Youngest man on the flight was Sgt. Frank Christensen, 18, Racine, Wis. He said:

Anxious for Another Trip
"If they were all as easy as this, I'd like to go back tomorrow."

Even as intelligence officers interviewed the returning pilots, ground crews busied themselves about the dark grey fortresses in the twilight, servicing them for a new flight.

General Spaatz's parting words as he left this advanced bomber base by plane for his headquarters were:

"Now we've started we'll keep it up as often as possible."

Second Lieut. William Robert, 24, of Fitchburg, Mass., co-pilot of "Berlin Sleeper," described the trip as "just a picnic."

Bombardier Second Lieut. Ralph Burbridge, 20, of Louisiana, Mo., claimed "five direct hits with the first bombs dropped since I left the practice range in Florida."

"I felt like a million dollars," he said. "We all behaved like school kids."

To Second Lieut. Robert Kirk, 25, of Berwick, Pa., co-pilot of "Big Punk," the best sight of the whole trip was the white cliffs of Dover.

"When I saw those on the way back I sure was happy," he said.

Capt. William B. Musselwhite, 27, of Jackson, Miss., a former Mississippi State tackle who led one of the formations piloting "Peggy D" said, "It was just a good ride. We are ready to go again."

Second Lieut. Harry Nuessel, 25, of Lansdowne, Pa., a navigator, who was in one of the last formations which encountered most of the opposition, declared:

"They didn't seem to like our 50-calibre guns. The FW 190s stayed well away and shot from a distance. Our bombs hit right on the nose."

Little Sergt. West, who shot down the FW 190, said:

"Just after leaving the target, an FW 190 started to climb up on us from underneath. I got him in my sights and gave him a burst of 20 rounds at about 800 feet. He went down smoking."

Rouen Important Inland Port
Rouen is an important Nazi-operated inland port. The capital of the Seine-Inférieure department, it has a population of approximately 115,000. It is a communications hub for northwestern France, both because of its railway links, and because the Seine river is tidal up to that point.

This city where Joan of Arc was tried and burned in 1431 and where William the conqueror died in 1087 is also an important manufacturing center with machine, chemical and cloth factories.

Last night squadrons of Hurricane bomber-fighters crossed the straits of Dover, headed for the Dunkerque, Calais, and Boulogne areas in unrelenting aerial stabs at the German-held "invasion coast." Shortly afterwards the rumble of explosions was heard on the English side of the channel.

Eaker, in Leading Raid, Follows Own Precept

By The Associated Press.

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION, in Britain, Aug. 17—When Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker flew over France in this afternoon's bombing raid on Rouen he was practicing what he had preached in a book he wrote with Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold for young pilots.

"No man should plan air battles who has not fought in a flying machine," they wrote. "No leader should ever send airmen to battle unless he knows by personal experience their problems and the limitations of their equipment and the opposition they will meet."

"Great leaders in the air and on the ground do not send men. They lead them."

Spaatz Pledges Continued U. S. Raids on Nazis

Says American Flyers Will
Strike Germany as Fast
and Often as Possible

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Major General Carl M. Spaatz declared tonight that American bomber crews were preparing to "bomb Germany as fast and as often as possible until we win the war."

At a joint press conference, the commander of the United States Army Air Force in the European theater and Air Vice-Marshal Richard H. Peck of the R. A. F., agreed that "the main enemy of the Allied nations is in this theater and the only way to strike at him for the moment is through the air."

During today it was disclosed that Brigadier General James H. Doolittle, who led the American squadron which bombed Tokyo April 18, had been here for ten days on a special mission. He will return soon to the United States.

Both General Spaatz and Marshal Peck, who is assistant chief of the British air staff, said the British and American air forces were in complete agreement on bombing policy and methods of operation.

"No one in these islands is more anxious to bomb Germany than the Americans," Peck said, "and they are making amazing progress in a short space of time."

General Spaatz explained that

American planes and crews will carry out both separate and joint missions with the R. A. F. He declared it was "unlikely" that American crews will use British bombers, although American fighter pilots are now flying Spitfires. "We will bomb Germany with our own planes," he said.

U. S. Squadrons in Air

American fighters are now operating as "squadrons" and are not flying singly with the R. A. F., General Spaatz added, but some American bomber crews still are gaining experience as individual units on British daylight raids.

The American air force prefers daylight precision bombing attacks, while the R. A. F. has concentrated on night raids.

"Only developments will be able to show whether Germany can be bombed into submission," Peck said. "The Americans and the R. A. F. are ready to make a powerful contribution toward victory."

Asked whether a huge air war could be expected this winter over England and the Continent when weather clamps down on German air operations in Russia, Peck replied: "That is impossible to answer directly, as we don't know just what the Germans plan for 1943. If it does come to pass, we are prepared for it."

In the event of an Allied invasion of Europe, Spaatz and Peck said the R. A. F. and A. A. F. would "participate equally to their maximum ability in supporting the ground forces."

American flyers have done surprisingly well in orienting themselves to flying conditions in Great Britain, with the "splendid co-operation of the R. A. F.," Spaatz said. He added that American planes already had been equipped to use British bombs if necessary.

Eaker Learned Technique On Experimental Flights

Once Flew 'Blind' Across U. S.,
Has Had Close Calls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Texas-born Ira C. Eaker, the brigadier general who led the first all-American bombing raid on the European continent today, learned some of his flying technique while doing experimental work in the years following his entry into aviation during the World War.

He was one of the pilots of the Army's Question Mark plane which in 1929 set an endurance record by staying in the air 150 hours, 40 minutes. Several years later, to prove the practicability of long-distance blind flying, Eaker piloted a pursuit plane across the continent with the cockpit hooded over to shut out all view of the outside.

Test flying brought some close calls for Eaker. Flying a single-seat pursuit ship at Washington in 1930,

he put the plane into a spin from which it refused to recover. When only 1,000 feet above the outskirts of the city he crawled from the spinning ship and parachuted to a hard safe landing.

On at least three occasions he was forced to bring planes into "belly landings" when their retractable landing gear failed to function. One of them was a big transport, which Eaker set down with no more damage than a twisted propeller.

Eaker, forty-eight years old, is a native of Llano County, Tex. He was graduated from the Southeastern State Teachers College at Durant, Okla., and attended several universities for special studies after joining the Army.

DOOLITTLE VISITS LONDON ON MISSION

General Won't Stay There
Permanently, However.

LONDON, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The presence here of Brig.-Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the United Army Air Force bombers in the attack on Japan last April 18, was disclosed for publication today. Gen. Doolittle, it was indicated, is on a temporary mission to the American air command in the European theater.

This was his second special wartime mission to Britain. He came here in 1941 before the United States entered the war, as a member of a mission headed by Lieut.-Gen. George Brett, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air chief in the southwestern Pacific.

Gen. Doolittle's arrival was a tightly guarded secret until after he had conferred with Major-Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander in Chief of the United States Air Forces in the European theater, and his second in command, Brig.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker. He also made a three-day tour of American air bases in Britain.

He has been here ten days and is expected to return to the United States soon.

Raiders Over Britain

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—A man was killed and several persons were trapped under debris when Nazi bombers blasted workmen's houses in a south coast England town late tonight.

High explosives were dropped on two other nearby towns.

Channel Battle Costs Nazis A Patrol Boat

(By the Associated Press)

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—A German patrol boat was sunk and three others were severely damaged in a spirited clash with British light coastal craft in the Straits of Dover last night, the Admiralty announced today.

All the British craft engaged in the clash returned to their base, but there were a few casualties aboard, the Admiralty said.

The German force consisted of "five or six enemy R-boats," the communique said.

Crew Of 15 Saved

The British set one afire and saw it sink. The German commanding officer was killed and fifteen German sailors were picked up by the British.

Another enemy boat was rammed and so seriously damaged it was believed to have failed to reach base.

Two more R-boats were severely damaged by gunfire, the Admiralty added.

Coastal batteries engaged in the action, the Admiralty said, explaining the mystery of gunfire heard in the Channel and the cross-Channel duels of German and British heavy artillery last night.

Two Such Boats Listed

The R-boat, the British explained, is a German motor minesweeper, and usually is larger than the motor torpedo boat used by the Germans in the Channel. The designation was adopted from the German *raumen*, meaning "to clear away."

"Janes' Fighting Ships" lists two types of R-boats, one displacing forty-five tons and another ninety tons.

The German high command said its heaviest type coastal artillery shelled "military targets in the area of Dover."

The pre-dawn firing suggested a brush between German and British naval patrols. These clashes have been occurring frequently.

RAF Races Over Channel

(By the Associated Press)

LONDON, Aug. 17—RAF fighters and bombers, flying at such altitudes they could not be seen through the haze, roared out over the Channel today, presumably to make another foray over the occupied coast.

On the south coast a lone German raider dropped a few bombs, which caused some property damage and a few casualties.

Earlier German raiders stabbed inland as far as the north Midlands and bombs fell at one point on the east coast, but the British said damage was slight and there were no casualties reported.

Five Bombers Lost

A moderate-sized RAF bomber force struck at western Germany Saturday night and despite thick clouds, the Air Ministry said, some of the crews found their targets. The British listed five bombers as missing.

United States Army fighters flew with a Canadian squadron in one long sweep over France during the week end, but the operation apparently was routine. Spitfires continued the aerial assault on occupied France yesterday with a tree-top run over a railroad with Belgian pilots participating. A freight train

DOVER, England, Tuesday, Aug. 18 (AP).—Britain's biggest guns threw shells across the Channel at Nazi-occupied territory early today with reverberations that shook the countryside for miles.

Brilliant flashes from the guns lit the sky. At one time white flares dropped over the French coast.

The German guns between Boulogne and Calais began to answer after the British had been firing some minutes.

The cannonading lasted nearly an hour.

Photos Show 135 Acres Of Ruins in Mainz

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Daylight photographs show areas of "complete destruction" totaling 135 acres in Mainz, German city blasted by RAF raids the nights of Aug. 11 and 12, the air ministry announced today.

"Great patches of devastation by fire and high explosive bombs" attested to the accuracy and effectiveness of the bombing which hit all parts of Mainz and its suburbs, the Air Ministry's news service said. The Ministry said the pictures were not sufficiently clear for newspaper reproduction.

Mainz, the news service added, besides having important industries,

is a garrison town with permanent barracks and military depots, many of which were destroyed or damaged extensively.

English Town Bombed

A SOUTH COAST ENGLISH TOWN, Aug. 17 (AP).—Property damage and some casualties were caused there today by a German raider which bombed the city in a hit-skip daylight attack.

Raiders Over Haifa

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17 (AP).—Enemy planes were engaged by British ground defenses at Haifa during a brief alert this morning. No damage was reported.

Malta Downs Three Nazi Planes

VALLETTA, Malta, Aug. 17 (AP).—Three German Messerschmitt 109 planes were shot down during a brief morning alert here, it was announced tonight. There was no enemy activity last night and no casualties or damage in the last twenty-four hours. The 2,910th alert was sounded tonight.

RAF Pounds Axis Shipping

(By the Associated Press)

Cairo, Aug. 17—British light bombers, battering away at Axis Marshal Erwin Rommel's vital supply lines, attacked enemy shipping off the North African coast again yesterday and scored direct hits on lighters, a British communique announced today.

RAF bombers also attacked Rommel's lines of communication in the desert, successfully bombing motor convoys.

Patrols Clash

Land activity was said to have been limited to night-patrol clashes, during which British troops attacked enemy positions and harassed working parties in the northern and central sectors west of El Alamein.

The aerial forays swelled the record of successes credited to the RAF in the past week, both in battering the Axis ashore and afloat and in sending out waves of land-based fighters to drive off enemy planes attacking a big British Mediterranean convoy.

An RAF spokesman said thirteen enemy bombers were shot down by

British fighters winging into the battle from island bases and that the RAF Spitfires' air superiority over Malta gave the convoy comparative freedom for the last leg of the voyage to that island base.

A. A. F. Set to Fight in Egypt

U. S. Pursuit Pilots Train With South African and British Flyers in Desert.

Cairo, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The star-in-a-circle of the United States Army Air Forces is almost ready to put on its fighter show in North Africa's skies. The dress rehearsal—days of intensive training of American pilots as flying comrades with desert-wise Royal Air Force squadrons—is over.

When the Americans go back into combat they will fly the newest American pursuit planes, with their own insignia, in complete army air force fighter squadrons. A. A. F. bomber squadrons already are in action.

The fruits of air battle, sweet and bitter, were shared by the Americans and their British and South African mates in camps pitched together for the final fighting-training partnership.

General Is Enthusiastic.

Two firsts at the enemy's expense were logged for Major Claremont E. Wheeler of San Jose, Cal., and Capt. Glade B. Bilby of Skidmore, Mo. Major Wheeler fired the first shot at an Axis plane, and Capt. Bilby, who flew a fighter-bomber in a big show at dawn on Friday against the airdrome at Fuka, dropped the first bomb.

Second Lieut. Jack S. Wilson of Benton City, Wash., may get credit for half a German plane. Lieut. Wilson was the first Amer-

ican flyer shot down, but as he stepped out of his damaged fighter inside the British lines, the Messerschmitt which had attacked him also was seen plunging.

A Lieut. Whitaker of Tennessee let go several bursts at a Messerschmitt, but did not claim to have hit it. First Lieut. William W. O'Neill Jr. of Seminole, Okla., was shot down into the sea. He swam ashore and is in a hospital recovering from exhaustion.

Comrades-in-Arms.

Brig.-Gen. Aubrey C. Strickland, an Alabamian who formerly commanded Paine Field, near Everett, Wash., spoke enthusiastically of the Americans' final warm-up.

"We had the finest training you could imagine with the R. A. F.," said Gen. Strickland, who commands the fighters under Major Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the R. A. F. in the Middle East.

"Our boys got along splendidly with the British. They ate out of the same soup plates. If I ever saw comrades-in-arms, it was the British and American flyers in the desert."

Rome Claims 14 British Planes.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that German fighter planes had shot down fourteen British aircraft in fierce dogfights over the Egyptian front and declared that Axis land forces had captured a number of British prisoners in an intensification of patrol activity. The Italians acknowledged British air attacks on their North African supply bases of Matruh and Tobruk, but said that the damage was slight.

U. S. Flyer, Shot Down Into Sea, Tells Story

(By the Associated Press)

Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 17.—First Lieutenant W. W. O'Neill of Seminole, Okla., shot down into the sea last week as he was piloting an RAF fighter-bomber, told the story today of his struggle to reach shore.

Injured as he sprang from the plane just before it sank, he drifted and swam two and a half miles to a beach where he was picked up by two South African soldiers. He is

now in a hospital recovering from exhaustion.

Put On Lifebelt

Before getting out of the plane O'Neill donned his rubber life belt and inflated it after he was in the water.

His plane first was struck by anti-aircraft fire as he flew over the

enemy's Fuka airfield, sixty miles west of El Alemein.

"I dived for a cloudy cover several thousand feet below me," he related. "Just as I made the cover I found machine-gun fire was following me. Some Messerschmitts had followed me down, but I made the clouds. Then my engine cut. It must have been damaged by ground fire."

Made Belly Landing

"I was over the sea and put my plane down on the water, which was pretty calm, and I made a comfortable belly landing at 100 m. p. h."

"As I struck I flung open the hatch and released the safety strap. As the speed of the 'kite' dropped, she started to plow under and I flung myself out. I was okay up to then, but in getting out my head struck the side post of the windshield frame."

Inflated Belt

"Fortunately, I was not knocked out. I came to the surface and was able to blow up my Mae West (life belt)."

O'Neill found himself drifting toward shore and swam a bit, reaching the beach after about an hour. He did not know he was in friendly territory until the South Africans approached and took him to a medical station.

down five German fighters and assisting in the destruction of one bomber over Malta in a single week.

Weaver was a student when he enlisted last year. The citation said he "set a courageous and inspiring example."

Larry Allen of A. P. Only Casualty of Dodecanese Attack

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP).—Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent with the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, whose story of the naval bombardment of the Italian Dodecanese Islands appeared in newspapers Sunday, was the only casualty of the attack.

Allen, 1941 Pulitzer Prize winner for distinguished reporting in the war zone, said at the end of his account of the attack:

"En route back to port there were several reports that enemy aircraft were about, but they failed to catch up with the bombarding fleet."

The only casualty of this shelling was myself. I stepped into an open hatchway in a blackout and fell five feet before catching a handgrip on a steel railing. I wound up with a badly sprained ankle, bruises and contusions."

Allen, a native of Garrett County, Md., was aboard the British aircraft carrier *Illustrious* when she was attacked by wave after wave of dive and torpedo bombers, and was aboard the British cruiser *Gaucha* in December, 1941, when she was sunk by Axis torpedoes. Unable to swim, he nearly lost his life in the oil-covered sea.

Now he can swim. During his last vacation, he learned in Florida, then went back to the Mediterranean and the war.

Nazi Troop Train Wrecks

London, Aug. 17 (AP).—Aneta, Netherlands news agency, quoted a Soviet Information Bureau report from Moscow today that a heavily laden German troop train had collided with another train at a station near Groningen, in the northern Netherlands, causing serious damage and suspending traffic.

Five prominent Netherlands were executed by a Nazi firing squad Saturday as hostages after saboteurs whom the Germans blamed for a similar troop-train wreck August 7 were not captured.

The Germans previously had said the lives of 1,600 hostages would be taken if the saboteurs were not given up by their countrymen, and

there was a possibility that other executions might follow the first five.

IN HANDS OF FRENCH

Most of British Crew Safe After Sinking.

London, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that most of the officers and crew of the cruiser *Manchester*, sunk in Axis attacks on a Malta-bound convoy last week, had survived and are in French hands.

Three officers and 142 men were saved by British ships. The *Manchester* had a complement of 700 men. The Admiralty had announced earlier that the *Manchester* was sunk near French Tunis.

Mistaken Identity

London, Aug. 17 (AP).—A number of Greek patriots on the island of Crete who mistook German parachute practice for a British invasion and tried to help by seizing Candia airdrome have paid with their lives, according to reports reaching the Greek Government in exile here today.

Three hundred were said to have been arrested, and an undisclosed number shot.

These reports said that fishermen's stories of large ship movements off Crete prompted rumors that a British invasion flotilla was approaching the island. When the patriots saw German parachutists making practice jumps they assumed that the hour of liberation had come.

Germans' Hostage List Is Like a Who's Who Of Occupied Areas

Possible Leaders of Resistance Declared Singled Out by Nazis

By WES GALLAGHER, Wide World.

LONDON.—A definite pattern of death has been written by Hitler's Gestapo firing squads in Occupied Europe as the Nazis seek to break the will of the people they have overrun.

Poets and politicians, professors and doctors, churchmen and newspaper editors, army officers and pacifists have predominated in the long lists of hostage shootings and concentration camp deaths engineered by the Gestapo.

But if you study the lists you find that "the Germans are trying to kill all the leaders and intellectuals who have the following and ability to engineer any organized resistance," a Czech government spokesman declared.

Spokesmen for governments in London agree the hostage slayings and arrests are all designed to eliminate the "thinking element" in Europe as part of Hitler's grand plan to reduce all conquered nations to slave countries.

List of Victims.

A hostage list of those shot or held reads like a European Who's Who. Here are a few supplied by governments now in London:

France (shot as hostages).—

Count Henri Honore d'Estienne d'Orves, member of famous French family and naval officer.

Gabriel Peri, Communist Deputy in Chamber of Deputies; Fernand Holweck, Sorbonne professor and one of France's most famous scientists.

Leon Jost, president of Ex-Servicemen's Association; Boris Winder, professor of science at the Museum of Anthropology.

Czechoslovakia (shot).—Gen. Alois Eliasek, former Prime Minister; Dr. Alois Klapka, Mayor of Prague and famous lawyer; Zdislav Zamcra, nationally known poet and author; Prof. B. Baxa of University of Prague; Dr. Victor Felber, professor of economics, Prague University.

Netherlands Arrests.

Netherlands (held as hostages).—Jo Vincent, nationally known singer; Marinus Van Der Goes Van Naters, Socialist leader; Titus Brandsma, professor, Nijmegen University; K. H. E. Gravemeyer, secretary general of Dutch Reform Church; Dr. Hendrik Colijn, former Prime Minister.

Norway (shot).—Viggo Hestmark, legal adviser to Norwegian Trade Union; Hostages.—

Didrik Seip, president, Oslo University; William Dahl-Hansen, president of Norwegian Shipowners' Association; Harold Greig, director of National Theater; Prof. Franch Bull, literature expert, Oslo University.

Poland (shot).—

Kazimierz Bartel, former Polish Prime Minister; Dr. Maciej Rataj, speaker of Lower House of Parliament and Peasant Party leader; Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski, leader, Socialist Party; Prof. Roman Rybarski, Warsaw University; Janus Kusociński, Olympic Games runner who once defeated Nurmi.

Yugoslav Victims.

Yugoslavia (held as hostages at last reports).—

Bragutin Protic, governor of National Bank of Yugoslavia; Milutin Dordvic, former Minister of Finance; Dr. Alexander Belic, chairman of University Society of Science; Dr. Bragutin Antic, professor, Belgrade University; and nationally known authority on medicine; Dr. Tihomir Dordevic, historian.

Greece (held as hostages at last reports).—

L. Roufos, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; A. Athanassakis, head of the Greek Red Cross; Alexander Zannas, former Minister of Aviation and Liberal Party leader; M. Fitisikis, dean, Polytechnic School of Athens.

The Belgian government was the only one which said hostage shootings and arrests had not followed intellectual lines.

"Up until about a month ago many professors were under arrest but they were released suddenly," a spokesman said. "We don't know why they were released or why

Destroyer Marks 25th Birthday

London, Aug. 17 (AP).—Britain's oldest destroyer, the three-funneled 900-ton *Skate*, twice torpedoed in

the last war, recently celebrated her twenty-fifth birthday at sea "full of fight," the British Ministry of Information reported.

The veteran destroyer, built in the last war rush of 1917, it was stated, has sailed thousands of

miles in the last year guarding convoys running from a northern port.

Skate's birthday was celebrated with a special "jubilee dance" when she returned to her base. She received a refit and a new crew, but, said the Ministry of Information, the "affection of the men for the ship was so strong that many tried to rejoin her when they were paid off."

From Commons
London, Aug. 17 (AP)—More than 300 tons of metal, enough to make fifteen medium tanks, has been removed from the burned-out portion of the House of Commons.

Dr Tuzer, Turkish Minister, Dies

Ankara, Aug. 17 (AP)—Dr. Ahmet Fikri Tuzer, Turkish Minister of the interior for the last four months, died today.

Tuzer who was named to the cabinet by the late Premier Refik Saydam, served for a brief time as acting premier after the latter's death last month.

He previously had served in the Ministry of Public Health and as secretary general of the people's party.

Couple Get Special Marriage Leave

London, Aug. 17 (AP)—Miss Mary Estel Zerbel, of Hollywood, Cal., was married today to Roy Wesley Hooper, of Monterey Park, Los Angeles, a pilot officer in the Royal Air Force.

The bride is serving in the Air Transport Auxiliary and Hooper is on duty with the Coastal Command.

Although both have been in Britain for more than a year and have been engaged all that time, they always were stationed a considerable distance apart and never before had been able to get leave at the same time.

Ordinarily twenty-one days' notice of intention to marry is required in Britain, but the couple was granted a special license.

18 Torpedo Victims Rescued

DUBLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—Eighteen survivors of the crew of sixty-nine of a British freighter torpedoed by an Italian submarine, 750 miles off Newfoundland have been landed at an Eire port. An Irish steamship picked them up in a boat ten days after their ship sunk. The captain had died of exposure.

PLEDGES COOPERATION

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Aug. 17.—(AP) President Rafael L. Trujillo pledged the cooperation of his nation with the United Nations in the present conflict yesterday at his inauguration before the national assembly and high officials.

Nazis Claim 21, Japs 10 Allied Merchant Ships

(The following dispatches were sent from enemy capitals, whose motives in releasing news are likely to be propaganda. Axis claims should be credited only when confirmed by American or Allied sources.)

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 17.—German submarines have sunk 19 ships, totaling 105,772 tons, and two sailing vessels off the North American and Central American coasts, off the West African coast and in the Atlantic, the German high command reported today.

Three other ships were seriously damaged by torpedoes, a special announcement said.

The communique did not specify the period within which the reported sinkings took place, thus making impossible any check with Allied reports which might tend to disprove the claims.

Japs Claim 10 Allied Ships.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 17 (AP)—Imperial headquarters announced today that Japanese submarines operating in Australian waters had sunk 10 Allied vessels, totaling approximately 90,000 tons, "from late July to early August."

There was no confirmation of the Japanese claim from any Allied source.

U-Boats Sink Transport, 4 Other Brazilian Ships

Rio de Janeiro Vows 'Crimes' Will Be Punished, Denies Heavy Loss of Life on Army Vessel; Envoy Says War May Be Nation's Reply

Torpedoings Occurred Within Past Four Days; Casualties Not Disclosed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 17.—(AP)—Axis submarines, preying on coastal shipping, have sunk five more Brazilian passenger and cargo ships recently, including the 4,801-ton Baependy which was carrying soldiers, the government announced tonight in a statement which bitterly criticized the Axis

and promised the "crimes" would not go unpunished.

The loss of the Baependy, the 1,905-ton Anibal Benevelo, and the 4,872-ton Araraquara was first announced. Later the statement was amended to include the 1,075-ton Arara and the 2,169-ton Itagiba.

All five ships were sunk in the last three days between Bahia and the state of Sergipe on the coast below the big eastern bulge of Brazil, the announcement said.

The government announced later the arrival of lifeboats with many survivors of the torpedoed vessels.

The five ships had more than 365 crew members. One of them was reported to have carried sixty passengers. Three others carried an unknown number of passengers, including troops.

It was known definitely that one lifeboat bearing twenty-nine survivors of one vessel arrived at Estancia, on the coast of Sergipe State.

Huge crowds gathered in front of the offices of the Lloyd Brasillero Lines, anxious to determine the fate of relatives among passengers and crews of the sunken vessels.

Carried Army Unit

"It must be revealed that the Baependy, which was going north-east, carried an army unit with reduced number of forces, of which only some were convoked reserves," the government said.

"Rumors dispersed about high military losses have not the slightest foundation."

The official announcement made no other reference to casualties.

(In Buenos Aires, however, foreign minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu personally conveyed to the Brazilian Ambassador the condolences of his government and people for the sinkings which "cost so many Brazilian lives.")

(First word of the sinking of the Baependy came in a dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, which said the Brazilian embassy there had announced the loss of the ship, described as a transport, with 700 or 800 troops.)

(Later the Brazilian ambassador to Argentina, Jose de Paula Rodriguez Alves, announced he had telephoned the embassy in Montevideo and had been told no announcement of the sinking was made there. He did not, however, deny the sinking.)

"Our country within its traditions does not flinch before such brutality, and the government is examining methods to take in the face of these events," said a statement issued by the Brazilian Department of Press and Propaganda. "The population should remain calm and confident in the assurance that crimes practiced against the lives and goods of Brazilians will not go unpunished."

The sinking brought to eighteen the number of Brazilian vessels attacked and sunk, for a total of nearly 80,000 tons. Before today's announcement Brazil had lost thirteen vessels. Another was torpedoed and shelled off the Brazilian coast,

but reached port after a five-day battle with attackers and a ship-board fire.

Losses prior to today numbered 130 lives.

"These despicable attacks against undefended units of the merchant marine of a peaceful nation whose life goes on far from the war's theater were carried out in disregard of the most elemental concept of human rights," the government statement said.

It noted that the sinkings in the last three days marked "the first time Brazilian ships serving coastal traffic in the transport of passengers and cargo from one state to another have suffered an attack by Axis submarines."

Brazilian Transport Torpedoed With a Loss of 700 Troops

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Brazilian embassy here announced today that the Brazilian transport Baependy had been sunk with a loss of 700 or 800 troops.

The transport was sunk by a German submarine between Santos and Rio de Janeiro.

The destination of the troops was not disclosed. As a consequence, an embassy spokesman said, "grave events may take place within twenty-four hours."

He did not explain the significance of this statement, but observers speculated that it might mean a declaration of war by Brazil against the Axis.

Denial Made by Ambassador.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina, Jose de Paula Rodriguez Alves, denied today that the Brazilian embassy in Montevideo had announced the sinking of a Brazilian transport. The envoy made the statement after telephoning the Montevideo embassy.

It was not immediately clear whether the Ambassador was denying the sinking or the announcement.

NAVY REPORTS LOSS OF MERCHANT SHIP

Torpedoing in Caribbean Cost Nine Lives; Captain Was Hero.

A GULF COAST PORT, Aug. 17.—(AP) The Navy today announced that a medium-sized merchant ship of Panamanian registry had been sunk in mid-June by Axis submarines in the Caribbean, with loss of nine lives.

Survivors were picked up from life boats and rafts and taken to Trinidad and later brought to a Gulf coast port. One of the victims died in the torpedoing of another merchant ship which lost 20 of its crew after picking up 17 survivors from the Panamanian ship.

Most of the 44 crew men on the Panamanian vessel were foreign residents. Capt. Lauritz Barthe, 30, displayed heroism by sending up distress flares with his bare hands

after the flare gun had been lost. His hands were badly burned.

The Norwegian master was sucked under with his sinking ship while cutting a life raft loose but he finally came up with the raft and he and other survivors boarded it.

SURVIVORS TELL OF SHIP SINKING

German-born American Kept Silent About Birthplace.

An East Coast Port, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—A German-born United States citizen, on board a medium-sized United States Merchantman sunk in the Atlantic on July 30, kept quiet to avoid detection when the submarine came alongside a lifeboat and rafts to question survivors. H. Keith of New Orleans, first assistant engineer of the torpedoed vessel, reported on his arrival here that he wanted to make sure that the raiding sub crew didn't know who he was. "I was careful not to say anything to them, because I didn't know what might happen if they knew I was born in Germany." Keith said that the crew, healthy and well-fed, spoke with a Hamburg accent.

The ship was hit by one torpedo early in the afternoon while 260 miles from land and sank within three minutes. Eleven men were lost, including nine of the thirty-six-man merchant crew and two of the eleven gunners.

As soon as the vessel went down, the submarine surfaced and her commander talked with the survivors. He took on board two men who had minor injuries and had their wounds treated.

Fortune of War.

Speaking fair English, he expressed regret at sinking the

ship, saying that it was the fortune of war. Before leaving, the Germans gave the survivors a rope so that the lifeboat could tow the four rafts, supplied water and directions to land. In about two hours, a Spanish vessel picked them up and landed them at a Caribbean island four days later.

Survivors said that the hero of the sinking was the radioman, who hurried to his shack in an attempt to send a message when that part of the ship already was awash and who never was seen again. He was known only as Sparks Carlson, "just a kid" of 20 or 21, from near Willmar, Minn.

Others lost included Capt. J. H. Eonlon of Houston, Tex., and Third Mate Jorgensen of New York city.

The above sinking of a United States merchant vessel off the coast of South America, officially disclosed today, brought the Associated Press total of announced sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 427, after a week in which losses dropped to their lowest in sixteen weeks. Only seven Allied merchantmen were sunk last week and there were indications that the undersea raiders were shifting southward.

Troop Vessel, 4 Other Brazilian Ships Sunk

700 Soldiers Reported Aboard Transport—Brazil Bitterly Flays Axis and Warns Sinkings Won't Go Unpunished.

By the Associated Press

The fury of the Axis Atlantic submarine warfare has struck at Brazil which reported yesterday that five of her merchant ships, one of them carrying soldiers, fell prey to the undersea marauders.

Panamanian, U. S. Ships Sunk

First reports identified the troop-carrying vessel as the 4,801-ton Baependy. Her sinking was the first transport loss announced in the western Atlantic since the war started. Early reports said more than 700 soldiers were aboard but the official announcement cautioned against estimates of high losses.

Simultaneous with the Brazilian government's announcement was one from the U. S. Navy, which told of the destruction of a Panamanian and a United States merchant vessel. The separate announcements raised the Associated Press total of announced sinkings of United and neutral Nations' vessels in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 433.

The Brazilian government, in a bitter statement, first disclosed the sinkings of the Baependy and the 1,905-ton Annibal Benevolo of the Lloyd Brasileiro Line and the Araraquara of 4,872 tons, owned by Lloyd Nacional. Later the government added the 1,075-ton Arara and the 2,169-ton Itagiba.

Sunk in Last 3 Days

All five were blasted to the bottom in the last three days, between Bahia and the state of Sergipe on the coast below the eastern bulge of Brazil. The multiple losses raised

ed the number of Brazilian ships destroyed since Pearl Harbor to 18. The United States merchantman was sunk late in July off the northern coast of South America with the loss of eleven out of 47 men.

The ship went down three minutes after a torpedo hit her. Members of the crew were questioned by the submarine commander, who gave them supplies, first aid, directions and his regrets for what he said in a Hamburg accent was "the fortune of war."

The Panamanian ship was torpedoed and sunk in June in the Caribbean area.

Seven Sinkings Fewest In 16 Weeks

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[By the Associated Press]

Last week's announced ship losses were the lowest in sixteen weeks. Only seven Allied merchantmen were reported prey to enemy submarines and none of these was in the United States East Coast and Caribbean convoy lanes.

With two sinkings in the Gulf of Mexico and five off South America, as the Associated Press count of announced wartime merchant victims in the Western Atlantic rose to 426, indications were that the undersea raiders were shifting southward and east away from the supply lines now guarded by naval vessels and aircraft.

56 Seamen Killed

Fifty-six seamen were killed and 134 others rescued in the sinkings announced last week which included two British craft, two Dutch, two Cuban and one Norwegian.

Since Pearl Harbor 171 Allied or neutral merchantmen have been announced sunk in eastern United States waters, 41 off Canada, 139 in the Caribbean, 43 in the Gulf of Mexico and 32 off South America.

Nazi Tanker at Boston Becomes U. S. Property

Court Acts on Vessel Held in Port Since Fall of 1939

BOSTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—The former German tanker Pauline Friedrich, among the first Axis vessels taken over by the United States, officially came into the ownership today of the United States government. Moored to an East Boston wharf since Sept. 2, 1939, the vessel was transferred to the Alien Property Custodian by the Federal District Court.

Loaded with lubrication oil and bound from Port Arthur, Tex., to Hamburg, Germany, the vessel slipped into Boston to escape capture by the British when war appeared imminent.

Subsequently the oil was unloaded and shipped back to the port of origin, and when the United States took over Axis vessels immobilized in American ports, it was found that damage estimated at nearly \$800,000 had been done to the Friedrich's engines and machinery.

11 Launchings In One Day

South Portland, Maine, Aug. 17 (AP).—American shipyards sent eleven new ships into the water yesterday—eight in Maine in the greatest mass launching in the nation's history—but workmen were urged to even greater efforts by Admiral Emory S. Land.

"Every hour saved in a shipyard may mean a life," even a dozen lives saved in the fighting forces of the United States," the chairman of the Maritime Commission asserted in Maine where six freighters and two destroyers slid down the ways at three yards.

In Texas three ships were launched—a minesweeper and a cargo ship at the Pennsylvania yards in Beaumont, and the destroyer Murray at the Consolidated Steel Corporation Ltd., Texas yards at Orange.

NEW CUBAN CABINET FORMED BY BATISTA

Former Adversary of President Becomes Prime Minister

Havana, Aug. 17—(AP)—A new, national unity cabinet directed

Cuba's war effort today after a reorganization instigated by President Fulgencio Batista.

Ramon Zaydin, a liberal senator and former political adversary of Batista, became the new Prime Minister—Cuba's second—succeeding Carlos Saladrigas, a personal friend of the President.

The full new list, containing five replacements, was issued late last night after what was reported to have been a snag among coalition conferees whether a communist should be given a cabinet post.

No Communist Party members were in the Cabinet, but the communists, members of the coalition, pledged their co-operation.

Besides Zaydin, the five new ministers are:

Jose Augustin Martinez, Non-Partisan, Secretary of Foreign Relations; Rep. Sergio Valdes, Democrat, Secretary of Agriculture; Evio Govantes, Liberal, Public Works; Senator Juan Miguel Ortuondo Domenech, Liberal, Public Health; Rep. Rafael Santos Jimenez, Democrat, Minister Without Portfolio.

U.S. CHARLES BAHR HAD HIDDEN DEVICE FOR INVISIBLE INK

Testimony Will Start Today in Espionage Case; Defendant Grim.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 17—(AP) The government opened its espionage case against Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr today by asserting the scholarly defendant tried to smuggle into this country on his person an ingeniously hidden device for making invisible ink.

The former Buffalo, N. Y., citizen went on trial before a jury of six men and six women and a male and a female alternate.

He was charged with conspiring with eight men in six foreign nations to forward to Germany information vital to the American war effort.

Assistant U. S. Attorney John Morrissey in opening his case said the government intended to prove "every charge in the indictment. Conviction would leave to the pre-

siding judge, William F. Smith, the question of imposing penalties ranging from 30 years to death at a place and in a manner to be designated by the attorney general.

Thread Contained Chemical

Morrissey said that U. C. customs agents at Jersey City, where Bahr was arrested aboard the diplomat exchange liner Drottningholm July 9, discovered the middle button had been removed from his coat and thread used to replace it contained material for the manufacture of invisible ink.

In addition, Morrissey said, a clasp had been removed from his travelling bag and other materials for making the ink had been imbedded beneath the replaced clasp.

Bahr also hid \$7,000 in large bills beneath paper in a cigar box, Morrissey continued. The money was to be used "loosening tongues," the FBI said when Bahr was arrested.

Testimony Starts Today

Before adjourning court until tomorrow, when the government will begin introduction of testimony, Judge Smith cautioned the jurors not to discuss the case even among themselves and not to read newspaper stories referring to the trial.

The 29-year-old former exchange student, an American citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization, seemed nervous but reserved throughout the first day. He conferred with court-appointed counsel, Frederic M. P. Pearse and Charles Hardin, during selection of jurors.

In contrast to his broad smile and sprightly manner on arraignment last month, Bahr was grim and silent today as he was led into the courtroom in custody of three guards.

declared that he never knew the Philadelphia clergyman.

Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, pop-eyed, diminutive El Paso, Tex., physician, who has pleaded guilty to charges of conspiring to furnish the Axis with American military secrets, swore that he knew of no connection between Molzahn and the conspiracy.

Scathing Cross-Examination

The 43-year-old doctor, subjected to a scathing cross-examination by Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., told the jury that he had known Gedhard Wilhelm Kunze, former "feuhrer" of the German American Bund since 1937, and the pastor did not, as the indictment charges, arrange in August 1941 for an Ebell-Kunze meeting.

Earlier, the 36-year-old Kunze, like Dr. Ebell a confessed member of a spy ring that Molzahn is accused of aiding, denied a government attorney's charge that he knew from secret sources that the Japanese were going to raid the United States "month in advance" of the Dec. 7 raid on Pearl Harbor.

The slim, be-moustached Kunze asserted that while he "knew of no attack" he had "reason to fear" that there would be war between America and the Axis.

Found Swastika at Church

Before court adjourned until tomorrow, brief testimony was heard from four government rebuttal witnesses, one of them a Philadelphia dress shop supervisor, who testified that in the fall of 1939, while attending a supper in the Lutheran pastor's church, she found a standard bearing a swastika among furnishings that had been pushed aside to make room for tables.

Dodd, beginning his cross-examination of Dr. Ebell, bitterly ac-

Dr. Ebell Denies Molzahn Linked with Spy Conspiracy

Texan Declares Pastor Did Not Arrange Meeting with Kunze

AUG 18 1942

HARTFORD, Aug. 17—(AP) The fense in the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn espionage conspiracy case rested late today, the 15th day of the trial, shortly after a confessed member of a spy ring dramatically

cused him of being the Nazi's information agent for the southwestern section of the United States and of functioning as an "underground railroad" to help Nazi agents to cross the border into Mexico.

Admitted Aiding Kunze

Pressed by the prosecutor, the witness stoutly denied the accusations, but finally admitted he had helped Kunze over the boundary line into Mexico, where the ex-Bundist was captured early in July. "Didn't you," demanded Dodd,

"get a letter from the Ministry of Interior of Nazi Germany thanking you for information about Texas?"

"That letter was from my father," replied Dr. Ebell, who explained that he had written to his father who had permitted Nazi officials to read it.

"They thanked my father," added

the witness, "and he wrote me about it."

Denied Being Nazi

Dr. Ebell told the court that he "was never a Nazi," asserting, "if I ever wanted to be, I would say so today."

Dodd asked, "is your father a Nazi?"

A. "He's dead."

Q. "Was he a Nazi?"

A. "He had to join the party."

Q. "How many people have you helped over the border (Mexican) since you've been operating for the Nazis?"

A. "I was not an operator for the Nazis."

Dodd repeated the question.

A. "Kunze."

Q. "You were called the underground railroad down there (Texas) weren't you?"

Dr. Ebell answered that he didn't know the meaning of the term underground railroad, and vigorously denied the allegation after it was explained to him.

The government introduced and read to the jury a decision of the federal court in El Paso revoking Dr. Ebell's citizenship last April in which it was stated that the physician and Kunze had been associated since 1937. The decision referred to Dr. Ebell's alleged Nazi leanings and quoted him as having proclaimed that "Hitler will rule the world."

Denies Receiving Letters

Dr. Ebell denied flatly that he ever received two letters Kunze wrote from Mexico City last December 8, one addressed to him and another which he was to forward to Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, a guilty-pleading spy ring member, in Thompson.

The government has introduced photographic copies of these letters in which Kunze asked Vonsiatsky for money, gave Dr. Ebell instructions for forwarding it and referred jeeringly to the Japanese attack on the United States the day before, declaring "Rosenfeld (President Roosevelt) has his war at last."

Pressing this point repeatedly, Dodd accused Dr. Ebell of lying and, referring to the occasion when

his citizenship was revoked, asked: "You know you lied when you sat in federal court in El Paso and said you never received those letters," didn't you?

"I did not," said the witness. Declaring federal officials had testified that Dr. Ebell made a statement saying he had deceived the letters, Dodd demanded: "Give us one reason why a United States deputy marshal and a United States district attorney should take the stand and swear falsely against you."

"That's what I'd like to know," replied Dr. Ebell as the spectators laughed.

Deputy Marshal Testifies

One of the government's rebuttal witnesses was Deputy Marshal George A. Brown of El Paso who swore that Dr. Ebell, while confined to an El Paso jail, had admitted to him receipt of the letters.

The defense brought a third guilty-pleading conspirator, Dr. Otto

Willumeit, Chicago, German-American Bund leader, to the stand after Dr. Ebell, but asked only a half dozen questions.

Dr. Willumeit, who testified previously for the government, was asked about the meeting of July 26, last year, where he, Kunze, Vonslatsky, and the Rev. Aleki Pelypenko, Catholic priest and government anti-espionage agent, discussed Kunze's plans to leave the United States. The government charges that Kunze sent Father Pelypenko to Mr. Molzahn for aid in getting a passport by which Kunze could travel to Europe.

Passport Matter Aired

"Who made the suggestion that a passport be secured?" Defense Attorney Cyril Coleman asked Dr. Willumeit.

A. "Father Pelypenko."

Q. "What did he say?"

A. "That Mr. Kunze get a passport through the Polish consul general in Philadelphia."

Q. "Did you ever hear Kunze mention Pastor Molzahn's name after that meeting?"

A. "No."

Kunze has testified that the suggestion about the passport came from the priest, who he said represented himself as an "anti-bolshevik patriot" working among Ukrainians, and that Father Pelypenko also was the first to mention Mr. Molzahn's name, asking Kunze to give him a letter of introduction to the defendant.

Defense Asks Acquittal

The defense, in a motion at the conclusion of the government's case for a directed verdict of acquittal, charged that Father Pely-

penko, the government's chief witness, acted as an "agent of entrapment" in the case.

On cross-examination, Assistant Prosecutor Joseph C. Cooney brought out that in his testimony for the government Dr. Willumeit had said Kunze first mentioned Mr. Molzahn's name at the meeting, that arrangements had been made for Kunze to send passport photos to Father Pelypenko, or Mr. Molzahn, that Father Pelypenko was to meet Mr. Molzahn in Philadelphia, and the latter "would take care of everything."

The rebuttal witness who said she found a swastika in the 200-year-old Zion Lutheran church was Mrs. Alice Edna Cook.

It was a black swastika on greyish white background hung from a standard three or four feet high, she said. She related that she noticed it along with a hat rack, a small pedestal for holding a bible, and other church furnishings which had been pushed back against a wall to make room for supper tables.

"Did you ever go back to one of those suppers?" asked Dodd.

"No," replied Mrs. Cook.

"Whispering Campaign"

Another witness was Henry Pfau of Philadelphia who said he belonged to the bund for one year beginning in 1937. He confirmed that the bund had "secret members" and testified that, while he could not say of his own knowledge that Mr. Molzahn was one of them, "It is generally known among members. It was a whispering campaign or whatever you want to call it that he was a member."

Chicago Editors To Testify at Press Inquiry

U. S. Grand Jury Agrees to Hear 'The Tribune' Representatives Today

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—J. Loy Maloney, managing editor of 'The Chicago Tribune,' and Stanley Johnston, a war correspondent for the newspaper, were granted permission today to appear tomorrow before a Federal Grand Jury investigating publication of allegedly confidential Navy information.

William D. Mitchell, special assistant to the Attorney General who is directing the inquiry, said that Weymouth Kirkland, counsel for 'The Tribune,' had asked that the two men

be heard. He added that he recommended to the jurors that the request be granted, and that the jurors arranged for their appearance tomorrow morning.

Earlier Mr. Maloney and Mr. Johnston went to the Federal court house to ascertain whether they could testify. Mr. Maloney told reporters they made the visit because it was reported that the investigation was approaching an end, and Mr. Mitchell had not acted on the request that they be allowed to go before the grand jury.

They presented their cards to Mr. Mitchell's secretary, Miss Leta Magstad. She stepped into Mr. Mitchell's office and returned with word that he did not wish to see them. But they asked if they should wait, and she replied: "No. If Mr. Mitchell wishes to see you, he will get in touch with you."

"Are we to infer that Mr. Mitchell does not care to see us?" inquired Mr. Maloney. "Yes," the secretary responded.

Both men left, but soon afterward Mr. Mitchell issued a statement saying the grand jury had granted the request for their appearance before the jury.

Previously, Ralph Sharp, night news editor of 'The New York Daily News,' and Frank Waldrop, foreign and political editor of 'The Washington Times-Herald,' appeared before the grand jury. Those papers and 'The Tribune' published the story under investigation on June 7.

"The Tribune" has said that material for the article—dealing with the size and probable makeup of the Japanese fleet in the Battle of Midway—was gathered by Mr. Johnston. The account, the paper added, was based on knowledge Mr. Johnston gained while witnessing the Coral Sea naval engagement, in discussions with Navy officers, his study of naval affairs, and "Jane's Fighting Ships."

Holland Reiterates Charges

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Representative John J. Delaney, Democrat, of New York, told the House today that "the time is fast approaching when newspapers, magazines, radio announcers and others dispensing news will be subjected to the blackmail of blackmail if they don't express views or opinions in consonance with the viewpoint of their readers and listeners."

Representative Delaney referred to an advertisement published Sunday in 'The Washington Times-Herald' reproducing an anonymous letter from an advertiser suggesting in effect a boycott of certain newspapers because of their editorial expressions. The letter accused 'The Times-Herald,' 'The New York Daily News' and 'The Chicago Tribune' of "following the Axis line."

If the matter is brought to the attention of the Postmaster General, Mr. Delaney said, those who "authored this underhanded method of

attack will be properly dealt with."

Meanwhile Representative Elmer J. Holland, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, told the House today that "The New York Daily News" and "The Times-Herald" were "recognized as the spokesmen of the Nazi viewpoint in this country by the enemies within our gates."

It was the third speech he had made in as many weeks on the two Patterson publications, both of which recently called him "a liar" in their editorial columns.

Refers to "Chicago Tribune"

He also referred in his prepared address to "The Chicago Daily Tribune," published by Robert R. McCormick. Representative Holland asserted that "the people who are making the real sacrifices in this war," whom he did not further identify, were saying: "The New York Daily News," 'The Washington Times-Herald' and 'The Chicago Tribune,' consciously or unconsciously under Hitler's orders or under their own steam, are working for the defeat of the United States and the enslavement of this country."

Senator Joseph R. Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, told the Senate today that "The Chicago Tribune" should apologize to its subscribers and its public for a recent editorial entitled, "Anything for Votes" in which he said the New Deal was accused of "playing politics with human need."

Senator Guffey said the writer attempted to accuse the Administration of playing politics on the bill to pay subsistence allowances to dependents of service men, by making the payments fall due Nov. 1, the day before the election.

Senator Guffey asked to have printed in the record an editorial from 'The Philadelphia Record' of Aug. 13 entitled, "When You Smear Congress, You Smear Democracy" and asked his colleagues to read it.

Mrs. Roosevelt Rebuked By Censorship Board

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today in her syndicated column "My Day" that she had received a "stern letter" from the Censorship Board for commenting on the weather.

"The censor has written me a very stern letter about my remarks on the weather, and so from now on I shall not tell you whether it rains or whether the sun shines where I happen to be," she wrote. "I imagine it is permissible to mention whether it is hot or cold, and I can tell you with joy that it was cold enough on Saturday to take a walk in Washington with pleasure."

George A. Carlin, general manager of United Features, which syndicates Mrs. Roosevelt's column,

said that he had received a communication last week specifically referring to Mrs. Roosevelt's discussion of "rain and showers" in one of her columns.

BAYONNE WORKERS CRITICIZED BY KNOX

'Navy Has Too Much Fighting to Do to Be Managing Plants,' He Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP) Secretary Knox said today that the Navy's seizure of the General Cable company plant at Bayonne, N. J., last Friday "must under no circumstances be construed as an endorsement of the attitude of the group of the employees who precipitated such action."

Knox made the statement in a telegram to Michael Petrakian, employees' leader, who had wired President Roosevelt promising that the workers would double their efforts now in order to offset the loss in production caused by the work stoppage last week.

The Navy acted after the employees had gone out on an unauthorized strike resulting from a wage dispute.

Workers Defied WLB

The War Labor Board had attempted to settle the dispute but Knox declared that it failed because the workers, in striking, defied it.

Knox's telegram to Petrakian declared that the workers' action was "a dangerous threat to the success of our national effort in this critical emergency."

"The Navy has too much fighting to do to be managing plants which should be operating in the American way under their own management," Knox said, "and I am sure the men will want to relieve the Navy promptly of this responsibility."

WPB Fails to Find Black Steel Market

Higgins' Charge Proves Unfounded But Probe Of Steel Warehouses Is Intensified for Possible Violation of Quotas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—(AP)—As a direct result of the "Black Market" charges made by officials of Higgins Industries, Inc., New Orleans shipbuilders, the War Production Board today announced an intensified investigation into the operations of steel warehouses.

Quota Violations Suspected

WPB's compliance division summarized a 2,000-word report on its inquiry into recent assertions of Frank Higgins, general manager of the New Orleans firm, in two paragraphs:

"No evidence was developed to show directly that steel products had been shipped to the Higgins company in violation of WPB orders:

"However, there is evidence to indicate that some steel warehouses, in addition to the 22 penalized last spring in other cases, may have violated WPB quota regulations."

Apart from possible price-ceiling evasions, the compliance branch reported finding no evidence of a Black Market, in the accepted use of the term, in information furnished by three members of the Higgins family—Frank, his brother Andrew J. Higgins, Jr., and their father and the president of the company, Andrew J. Higgins, Sr.

Frank Higgins had testified before a subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine Committee at New Orleans early this month that a Black Market existed for steel and iron products in this country, and that warehouses were bulging with all kinds of steel.

Higgins Contract Cancelled

The subcommittee hearing was concerned with the cancellation by the Maritime Commission of a contract for construction by the Higgins firm of a shipyard and 200 Liberty cargo vessels. Construction on the shipyard at Michoud, La., already had begun when, on July 18, the contract was cancelled on the ground that insufficient steel was available.

The younger Higgins testified that his company had purchased its

steel from the warehouses, despite higher prices, because they could get faster delivery than by ordering through steel mills directly.

The compliance branch reported there was "no evidence that scarce

material has been diverted from the war program" in the transactions cited by Higgins, and added that all deliveries made to the Michoud shipyard were pursuant to high-priority defense orders.

However, indications that some warehouses might have been getting supplies in excess of their quotas, and that some might have evaded the ban on quantity shipments by splitting up orders from individual purchasers, warrant expansion of the currency inquiry into steel warehouse operations, the branch declared.

DETROIT DEFENDS ITS EFFORT IN WAR

Mayor and Unionized Labor Call the Magazine's Report on Production One-Sided

HUGE TASKS UNDER WAY

But General Manager of Life Says Detroit Newspaper Backs Data Given

DETROIT, Aug. 17 (AP)—Detroit's Mayor and the leaders of unionized labor took issue today with an account of this city's performance in the war production effort published in the current issue of Life magazine.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries and R. J. Thomas, president of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers, both contend that the five-page lead article, entitled "Detroit Is Dynamite," unjustly impugns Detroit's patriotism.

"I'll match Detroit's patriotism against that of any other city in the country," Mr. Jeffries declared last night. "Why, any one who lives here knows we haven't had a major labor dispute, except that on the Detroit Street Railways

last year, in three years.

"The whole story in Life is scurrilous, with just enough half truths to impress any one who doesn't know the facts. Life doesn't tell anything about the real miracles of machines that have been performed; nothing about Chrysler tank production, nothing about what Ford has done in making airplane engines."

Aim at "All-Out" Production
Mr. Thomas, declaring "there have been a few isolated strikes in the automobile industry, but not one-tenth the number there were before Pearl Harbor," added that "there is a definite common purpose between labor and management in Detroit to maintain all-out war production."

Mr. Jefferies said that he did not think Detroit would take any official action to repudiate the picture story, declaring "I'd just call it a yellow magazine and let it go at that. Any one who would write anything like that would not appreciate the facts."

The article in Life stated that Detroit's war production had been "cut by wildcat strikes and sit-downs" and that the city's "workers, led by the lusty U. A. W., seem to hate and suspect their bosses more than ever."

Reporting "a morale situation which is perhaps the worst in the U. S.," Life also set forth that Detroit was failing to solve its housing problem and reported "inter-racial strife."

The article was torn from some copies of the magazine by Customs officials before they were permitted to cross into Canada under orders which Martin R. Bradley, U. S. Collector of Customs, said came from Washington. Spokesmen in Ottawa said that Canadian censorship was not involved.

General Manager of Life Replies

In New York yesterday, according to The Associated Press, C. D. Jackson, general manager of Life magazine, issued the following statement:

"The reply to Mayor Jeffries's intemperate attack has already been made by Detroit itself in the lead editorial of the Detroit News last Friday."

Mr. Jackson quoted from the editorial which said: "It is a harsh indictment. To much of it Detroit must plead guilty, for the events mentioned are matters of record."

"Life is just as eager as many Detroiters to have their town blow up Hitler," Mr. Jackson said. "But it does not feel that the Mayor's denunciation constitutes either a reply to the facts in the story or progress on the job of blowing up Hitler."

Roosevelt Sees Stronger Fight On Racial Bans

White House Statement Defends Transfer of Fair Employment Committee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Taking cognizance of protests from Negro and other organizations against the recent transfer of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice from an independent status to a subsidiary of the War Manpower Commission, the White House said today that the move was intended to strengthen the committee.

The committee now will be able, White House statement said, to command the facilities of the commission to further its work of eliminating discrimination in employment against Negroes and members of other minority groups.

Stephen T. Early, Presidential secretary, said there had been "considerable misrepresentation and misunderstanding" of the transfer, and accordingly, the White House issued this statement:

"The President has read and considered the various communications regarding the transfer of his committee on fair employment practice to the War Manpower Commission."

"He regrets that this transfer and the reasons therefor have been so widely misunderstood. "It is the intention to strengthen, not to submerge, the committee, and to reinvigorate, not to repeal, Executive Order 8,802."

"The committee will gain strength by operating directly within the War Manpower Commission to which essential and extraordinary powers for the mobilization and use of all available men and women in the war effort have been given."

"The committee will make full use of the various branches and agencies of the manpower commission to increase the effectiveness and the range of its activities. It will have the co-operation, service and assistance of the personnel of these branches and agencies. It will have the friendly supervision of the chairman of the commission, Mr. Paul V. McNutt, whose grasp of the whole problem of manpower utilization will be of great assistance to the committee on fair employment practice."

"At the same time, as the President said in his letter of transfer, issued July 30, 'the committee shall

be preserved as an organizational entity.' It will carry on its receipt, investigation and redress of complaints of discrimination in employment in war industries, in training agencies, and in the departments of the Federal government in order to accelerate and reinforce the all-out effective use of our manpower potential without regard to race, creed, color and national origin of any man or woman."

"Moreover, the committee will continue to refer to the President all matters which, in its judgment, require his decision."

Rationing of Meat Likely, Butchers Told

Seen Necessary to Ensure Fair Distribution —People May Be Asked to Observe Meatless Days

CHICAGO, Aug. 17. (AP) — Meat may be rationed to ensure a fair distribution of a short supply in the United States, a government official reported today.

Civilian Shortage Forecast

And the American people, he added, may be asked to observe meatless days before any rationing system would be put into operation.

Roy F. Hendrickson, administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, asserted action along those lines should be taken because a 3,000,000,000 pound shortage of meat for civilian consumption would develop in the months ahead.

He told members of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers that the statistical outlook for the year which began July 1, 1942, was this:

The bumper livestock crop is expected to yield 21.7 billion pounds of meat compared with an average of 17.8 billion for the 1937-41 period. But we shall ship about 3.2 billion pounds to Russia and England to sustain troops now fighting and who will be in combat "when the second front opens."

Our armed forces and our Allies will require approximately 35 per cent of our federally inspected meat production. The quantity of federally inspected meat left for civilian consumers in this country will be about 11 billion pounds. That would be sufficient under normal conditions. But, with the national income at a high level, civilians will want to buy 14 billion pounds. The result: a shortage of three billion pounds.

Three Things Held Necessary Hendrickson said three things should be done:

"1. We need to keep livestock production at high levels.

"2. We need price ceilings on wholesale and retail meat prices to avoid inflation.

"3. We need some system—perhaps rationing, meatless days, a combination of the two, or something else to assure equitable distribution of what will be a short supply of meat."

"x x x It appears that rationing of meat might be one of the logical steps to solve the meat problems," he stated. "It also appears entirely logical pending the time rationing

Centralization of Work, Shift of Men Must Be Completed by October 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—The Army made public today an order to military commanders for a sharp curtailment and reorganization of public relations activities by Oct. 1.

In line with the announcement by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, last Thursday that the size of public relations staffs would be reduced, the order, dated Aug. 14, specified maximum sizes for staffs outside Washington and for some in the capital, and centralized all such functions in the Bureau of Public Relations, headed by Major General Alexander D. Surles.

Secretary Stimson said public relations officers in Washington functioning outside the public relations bureau numbered more than 100, and that in the reorganization about 75 per cent of them would be assigned to duty with troops. The Secretary said the Army had no place for "promotion of news," and the formal order to commanders said the rapid expansion of the department and the Army "have contributed to excessive development of public relations activities."

General Surles was directed to give the ground forces, the air forces and the services of supply "adequate representation" within his bureau. In place of the large independent staffs now used by these headquarters. However, each of these three Army divisions was authorized to establish an office of technical information with not more than four officers and eight enlisted men or civilian employees.

"Army ground forces commands, Army air forces commands, defense commands, service commands and administrative and supply services," the order said, "will restrict their public relations activities so that not more than two officers and four civilian employees or enlisted men will be employed in each office, command or agency."

"Training centers, replacement training centers, schools and miscellaneous installations whose strength exceeds 5,000 men will operate their public relations activities so that the services of not more than two officers and two civilians or enlisted men will be required."

"Organizations and installations having a strength of less than 5,000 men will conduct their public relations activities so that the services of not more than one officer and one civilian employee or enlisted man will be required."

"In small commands and installations every effort will be made to

conduct public relations activities in such a manner that the work may be performed as a part-time additional duty, subordinate to more important military assignments."

HERSHEY PREDICTS 18-19 YEAR DRAFT

Says Service of Young Men Depends on War.

Albany, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service director, predicted today: "If this war continues the drafting of 18 and 19-year-olds will come inevitably." He told newspaper men that this would be necessary because the other sources of man power would rapidly dry up, but added that he hadn't any reason to believe that there was an immediate prospect of drafting men under 20.

Gen. Hershey, making his first visit to New York State Selective Service headquarters since the United States' entry into war, estimated that there are 2,500,000 men of the 18 and 19-year-old group. He said, however: "This does not mean 2,500,000 soldiers, for a lot already are in service."

He stated that more men entered the induction stage last month than any month in the nation's history. "No single month during the world war came within 40,000 of last month's figure," he declared though refusing to disclose the exact total.

New York's Selective Service headquarters has "the toughest job of any State headquarters in the country, since 10 per cent of the population lives in New York," Gen. Hershey said. "They have done a fine job here," he added.

Vallee Signs Up In Coast Guard; Will Lead Band

Autry Reports at Air Base; Gable Made a Corporal, Has to Give Up Mustache

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP).—Rudy Vallee, dance orchestra leader and crooning radio star, joined the Coast Guard today as a bandmaster with the rank of chief petty officer.

Lieutenant Max Sturges, assistant personnel officer in the Long Beach Coast Guard office, said Mr. Vallee had been approved physically and "now is going through the details."

There was no previous announcement that he had come here from Hollywood to enlist. He is forty-one years old.

Mr. Vallee enlisted in the Navy at the age of fifteen, just before the World War, and passed three months in the service before his age was discovered. He was shipped home. In 1934 he was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve.

He will be stationed temporarily at the San Pedro operating base and will be in charge of the Coast Guard band.

Autry Reports for Training
SANTA ANA, Aug. 17 (AP).—Gene Autry, the singing cowboy, has reported at the Santa Ana Army base for basic training. He enlisted in the Army Air Forces at Chicago on Aug. 1 and was rated a technical sergeant. Autry had more than 200 hours in the air as a civilian flier.

Corporal Gable Starts Tough Training Grind

Movie Actor Promoted as He Enters 'Streamlined' West Point.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Aug. 17 (AP).—Broad-shouldered Clark Gable, who once drew fabulous sums for wearing uniforms in the movies, became a \$66-a-month corporal in real life today—and plunked right into one of the Army's toughest training grinds.

A private for the duration of a transcontinental train trip, Gable was promoted as soon as he enrolled in the Air Force's officer candidate school, nicknamed the "streamlined West Point" because of

its rigorous schedule. All students are corporals or sergeants.

After 12 weeks of getting up at 5:15 a. m. and working until dark, the actor will be graduated as a second lieutenant. After that his future, in his own words, will be "whatever the Army orders."

Loses His Moustache

Gable lost his moustache before his first day in the school was completed. In accordance with regulations prohibiting such adornments on anyone less than a first lieutenant, the newly-promoted corporal went to a barber shop and received a close shave.

The barber shaved off half the moustache and, for the benefit of news cameramen, Gable completed the job.

At the command commissary, he was given a full Army outfit, including a pair of number 11 heavy duty, government-issue shoes.

The wealthy actor's first lesson at the training school was instruction in how to make his bed.

Gable's enrollment took place in the lobby of one of the Miami Beach resort hotels taken over by the air forces. Military police kept out the curious, but a corporal's guard of the screen lover's feminine fans managed to get a peek through the windows.

Smiling and Affable

Smiling and affable, Gable told reporters that he couldn't discuss his military life, except to say that "my country is at war and I just want to carry my share."

Asked if he could have chosen an easier route to a commission, he replied seriously: "I think this is the right way to go."

Gable said he felt he is in "pretty good shape" physically, but soldiers on duty in the lobby were willing to bet privately that he will lose up to 25 of his 195 pounds before he completes the course.

With Gable was a close friend, cameraman Andrew J. McIntyre, who decided to enlist in the school with the actor.

SOLDIER IS HERO IN PLANE CRASH

Saves Two as 17 Die When Ship Hits Mountain.

Peru, Mass., Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Three soldiers, one of them a heroic sergeant who dragged two companions to safety from a flaming army transport plane, today were given a better-than-

even chance to recover—the only survivors of a crash that took the lives of seventeen others.

All three—Sergt. Robert Lee, 23 years old, of Columbus, Ohio; Corporal Alonzo Pearson of Somerset county, Pa., and Private James Fern of Abingdon, Va.—suffered serious burns when the plane plunged into Peru Mountain, Berkshire Hills, Saturday night while on a routine mission from Pope Field, Fort Bragg, N. C.

Sergt. Lee, with his clothes completely burned from his body, climbed from the wrecked plane and dragged Pearson and Fern to safety, the army said. He carried two others from the burning ship only to find they were dead. He then walked nearly a mile to a highway and directed State police to the wreck. He had signaled for help by firing three shots from his revolver.

The huge plane sheared tree tops for 100 yards as it plunged toward a flat spot atop 2,200-foot Garnet Peak on the mountain, then burst into flames. So thick were the woodlands that woodchoppers struggled for hours to hack a path to the wreckage for army medical units.

R. C. A. F. Plane Found

Brownsville Junction, Me., Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Soldiers, guided by Army airmen, recovered the bodies yesterday of three Royal Canadian Air Force men who burned to death when their plane crashed within 100 feet of the summit of Saddleback Mountain, last Friday.

Flying Steel Cables Shown As Trap for Dive Bombers

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 — (AP) A dive-bomber trap operating on the theory that a plunging attack plane can't skip steel ropes hurled by mortars was among military mechanisms in a "win the war" exhibition opened here today in a department store.

The Coast Guard displayed a model of the trap which is aimed to protect a prepared position menaced by a dive bomber. A mortar cannon hurls into the air a long cable which stretches out to fall slowly, supported by two parachutes. Its object is to foul the enemy plane or force it to swerve from its target.

Exhibit lecturers asserted that the device "has ended the effec-

tiveness of dive-bombing prepared positions."

A total of 60 United Nations governments, defense agencies, and private organizations are sponsoring the displays open through August 29.

British exhibits include a scale model of a fully equipped invasion barge and a paratrooper's outfit.

Three panels set up by the Office of Price Administration show interlocking facts and effects of price control.

In a message for the exhibition's opening today, National Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis warned that "this war will be hard to win but easy to lose."

"The truly fighting spirit," Landis declared, "is not present in the person who is satisfied with

what he is doing, but is critical of his neighbor. There can be no personal satisfaction in anybody until the war is won. Otherwise, it may indeed not be won at all."

U. S. Naval Air Force Best In World, Hepburn Says

[By the Associated Press]

New Orleans, Aug. 17—Scoffing at the oft-repeated claim that admirals love battleships too much and airplanes too little, the new chairman of the navy's general board declared today that the United States Navy as the most air-minded in the world for several years back.

As a result, asserted Ad-

miral Hepburn, chief of the navy's bureau of public relations for sixteen months until receiving his new assignment, was here on a tour of naval installations in several parts of the country. He said he would return to Washington in about ten days to formally assume chairmanship of the general board.

Admiral Hepburn pointed out that the dive bombers and torpedo plane were inventions of the navy, and declared that, "while the army was talking about big bombers capable of flying overseas, we were flying them, six years ago, while I was admiral of the United States fleet."

"Battleships Necessary"

But the veteran seafighter was just as emphatic in denying the opposite extreme, the claim that aircraft have made battleships obsolete.

"As long as we have surface navies," he said, "the causes that brought about the battleship will bring it back again. It may be a different type, but it will still be a battleship."

Admiral Hepburn, chief of the navy's bureau of public relations for sixteen months until receiving his new assignment, was here on a tour of naval installations in sev-

eral parts of the country. He said he would return to Washington in about ten days to formally assume chairmanship of the general board.

Admiral Hepburn succeeded Rear Admiral W. R. Sexton as chairman of the navy general board.

NEWS BEHIND THE WAR NEWS

Written for The Jersey Journal

By DEWITT MacKENZIE
Foreign Correspondent and Editor

The progress of the battle in the Solomon Islands remains an untold story as this daring initial American offensive enters its 11th day, though an unofficial report from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters says our marines are believed to be extending bridgeheads won in hard-fighting—and that certainly sounds like the leathernecks.

Washington is giving us what it can about this historic adventure, but it would be a great thing for our country if communications and

other circumstances connected with this isolated action were such that we could have the tale red-hot as it unfolds. Some of it would be hard reading, for the Jap resistance has been fierce, and I believe we must be prepared to hear of very considerable casualties.

Still, it would be a mighty builder of war morale in America if constant detailed dispatches from the front could move us in spirit right out among our boys on those torrid cannibal isles. Were the news good or bad, it would make us a part of the big show.

HAVEN'T GOT "FEEL" OF WAR

Our trouble is that we are so far removed from the actual theatres of war that we haven't yet got the "feel" of this world conflict upon which our very survival depends. Allied civilians who are close to the battle fields, and in many instances become an actual part of the bloody

they have intimated they do not take kindly to the idea of having to go in debt for patriotic reasons. And that's just what it would mean if the government were to take, let us say, from \$500 to \$1,000 left over after paying living expenses in the average family of small means for taxation purposes. Remember it is out of this small surplus that building and loan payments, medical, dental and similar obligations are met. The "living expenses" item does not include these.

Silence for a few moments, and one of the listeners suggested: "Might be a good thing for the Senate committee to hear what the mother in a small income family has to say on the subject."

turmoil, have the acrid smell of powder in their nostrils and constantly rub shoulders with death. Their worry isn't whether they are to be inconvenienced by lack of

taken the offensive in the Solomons remains an event of vast importance—win, draw or lose. It's even of greater importance than the strategic value of these islands, for it is an exhibition of the spirit of initiative which is essential if we are to win battles.

SEES HITLER A GAMBLER

It's constant initiative and reasonable daring that does it, as witness Hitler's successes thus far. The Nazi chief is a gambler, and that has been true of all the conquerors of history.

It is clearly evident that the spirit of initiative is growing in the Allied ranks as our resources increase. We shall be taking our chances as well as Hitler, but with this difference: he has no regard whatever for human life, whereas the Allied High Command never will sacrifice its men unnecessarily. We can win without such bloody-mindedness as that.

As to the progress of our fight in the Solomons, Australian circles are said to maintain a quiet confidence. Whether that is merely faith in Yankee prowess isn't indicated, but we folk here at home can at least have absolute confidence that our fighting men are doing all that anybody could do.

The Japs are making wide claims of victory in the operation, though at the same time they admit that the fighting continues. They are such colossal liars that we shall have to await word from our own sources to learn the truth.

AMERICAN BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN--~~THEY~~ ADD RAID X X THE

CHANNEL.

A BRITISH FLIGHT LIEUTENANT WHO FLEW AN ESCORTING PURSUIT SHIP

SAID:

"THE WEATHER WAS PERFECT WITH BRILLIANT SUNSHINE AND FIRST CLASS VISIBILITY. WE HAD A MORE OR LESS UNEVENTFUL RUN UP TO THE TARGET

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AND WERE ABLE TO SEE THE FORTRESSES DROP THEIR BOMBS BANG ON THE MARSHALLING (FREIGHT) YARDS AND INLAND DOCKS.

"DUST, SMOKE AND ALL SORTS OF DEBRIS CAME UP INTO THE AIR AND IT LOOKED AS THOUGH THE BOMBING HAD BEEN VERY GOOD.

"ON THE WAY HOME THE HUN BEGAN TO PAY US CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION AND AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER WE SAW ABOUT 50 FOCKE WULF 190S. THEY CAME HEAD ON AND FROM THE SIDE, BUT MOST OF THEM WERE DRIVEN OFF."

BRITISH GROUND OBSERVERS SAW THE BIG AMERICAN BOMBERS FLYING BACK IN LINES OF THREE ABREAST--"A GRAND SIGHT, PACKED IN TIGHTLY IN EXCELLENT FORMATION," ONE SAID.

OTHER AMERICANS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID INCLUDED:

MAJOR PAUL TIBBET, 26, 1629 SOUTHWEST SIXTH STREET, MIAMI, FLA.; SECOND LIEUT. RICHARD STARKS, 23, MIDWAY, KY.; SECOND LIEUT. JESSE I BAKER, 29, SAN FRANCISCO; SECOND LIEUT. GEORGE A. PUCILOWSKI, 27, DETROIT, MICH.; SECOND LIEUT. JAMES SANNONS, 27, LOUISA, KY.; AND FIRST LIEUT. WILL RAY, NEW LONDON, CONN.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS--ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD
AUSTRALIAN X X X PORT MORESBY. AUG 18 1942

THE ABSENCE OF ALLIED FIGHTER SUPPORT IN THESE CLASHES APPARENTLY MEANT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S AIR FORCES STILL WERE BUSY PROTECTING THE SOLOMON FLANK AGAINST POSSIBLE JAPANESE SEABORNE REINFORCEMENTS.

A SYDNEY MORNING HERALD CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT JAPANESE PATROLS HAD MADE SLIGHT GAINS SOUTH OF KOKODA. AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN HERE ADMITTED THIS, BUT SAID THE ADVANCE WAS NOT

PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT.

IT WAS ADMITTED ALSO THAT THE JAPANESE HAD GAINED A LIMITED NUMBER OF REINFORCEMENTS THROUGH THE JAPANESE HOLDING AT GONA ON THE PAPUAN COAST EAST OF KOKODA.

SINCE THE SOLOMON BATTLE BEGAN 11 DAYS AGO BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMAND HAVE PRESSED DAY AND NIGHT ATTACKS ON JAPANESE HOLDINGS CLOSE ENOUGH TO REINFORCE THE SOLOMON AREA. ATTENTION ALSO HAS BEEN PAID TO SHIPPING CONCENTRATIONS AND TO AT LEAST ONE CONVOY WHICH WAS DISPERSED LAST WEEK NORTH OF NEW GUINEA.

THE SOLOMON BATTLE, A NAVY SHOW CONDUCTED BY VICE ADMIRAL ROBERT LEE GHORMLEY AND NOT BY GEN. MACARTHUR, STILL LEFT IN OBSCURITY AS FAR AS OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS IN THIS AREA WENT.

(THE LONDON STAR'S SYDNEY CORRESPONDENT, SELWYN SPEIGHT, WROTE FROM SYDNEY THAT "IT SEEMS CLEAR THE ALLIES ALREADY HAVE WON IN LAND, SEA AND AIR OPERATIONS IN THE SOLOMONS THE GREATEST VICTORY YET ACHIEVED AGAINST THE JAPANESE." HE SAID IT WAS "REASONABLE TO ASSUME" THAT THE MARINES HAVE "ACHIEVED THEIR MAJOR INITIAL OBJECTIVES" DESPITE WASHINGTON'S RELUCTANCE TO GIVE DETAILS BECAUSE OF SECURITY REASONS. AUG 18 1942

(SPEIGHT SUGGESTED THE MARINES HAD SEIZED CONTROL OF THE GREAT TULAGI HARBOR AND THE BIG AIR BASE ON GUADALCANAL ISLAND AND THAT THE JAPANESE HAD ABOUT LOST THEIR LAST CHANCE OF DRIVING THE MARINES OFF THE SOLOMONS.)

SOME OF MACARTHUR'S PLANES AGAIN ATTACKED TIMOR, 1,600 MILES WEST OF PORT MORESBY, SUNDAY SETTING LARGE FIRES. A SPOKESMAN AT HEAD-

QUARTERS SAID THE REPEATED RAIDS ON TIMOR WERE AIMED AT STORES AND DISPERSAL DUMPS.

A67

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ACTION IN THE KOKODA AREA WAS SOUTH OF THE VILLAGE. THE JAPANESE CONTROL THE TOWN AND ITS AIRPORT. PRESENT SKIRMISHING IS IN OPEN, ROLLING COUNTRY. THIS GIVES JAPANESE TRANSPORT COLUMNS AN ADVANTAGE IN BRINGING SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS FROM THEIR BASE IN THE BUNA-GONA AREA. THE ALLIES STILL MUST RELY ON JUNGLE TRAILS.

THE ACTION STILL INVOLVES SMALL ELEMENTS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE JAPANESE OBJECTIVE STILL WAS OBSCURE. HE COULD NOT SAY WHETHER THE KOKODA ACTION WAS A PRELUDE TO A MARCH ON PORT MORESBY OR A MOVE TO CONSOLIDATE THE BUNA-GONA POSITIONS. THE FIGHTING HAS NOT YET REACHED "THE GAP" WHICH IS THE ONLY TRAIL THROUGH THE 8,000-FOOT OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS.

RIO DE JANEIRO--2ND ADD FIRST LEAD (CORRECT) SHIPS X X X AXIS SUBMARINES."

THE FIRST ATTACK ON BRAZILIAN SHIPPING IN THE WAR OCCURRED MARCH 23, 1941, WHEN THE FREIGHTER TAUBATE WAS BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED NEAR PORT SAID AND ONE MEMBER OF THE CREW KILLED. GERMANY SAID IT WAS A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY AND PROMISED TO PAY DAMAGES. THEY WERE NEVER PAID.

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AFTER BRAZIL BROKE RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS ON JANUARY 29, 1942, THE UNRESTRICTED AXIS ATTACKS BEGAN.

BRAZILIANS REACTED ANGRILY TO THE ATTACKS AND RIOTED AGAINST GERMAN AND JAPANESE BUSINESS HOUSES, SACKING SOME, IN MARCH OF THIS YEAR. A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN WAS STARTED AGAINST FIFTH COLUMNISTS

AND AXIS SPIES, AND OVER 400 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED. CONCENTRATION CAMPS WERE ESTABLISHED.

SUBSEQUENTLY THE GOVERNMENT ADOPTED STERN MEASURES OF REPRISAL AGAINST THE AXIS AGGRESSION AND ORDERED THE PARTIAL CONFISCATION OF AXIS PROPERTY IN BRAZIL AND THE ROUNDUP AND PROSECUTION OF PERSONS KNOWN TO BE SENDING OUT INFORMATION ABOUT SHIPPING TO AXIS RAIDERS.

MORE RECENTLY A FULL DEFENSE OF THE COAST BY THE BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE STARTED, AND BRAZILIAN BOMBERS ATTACKED THREE SUBMARINES, ONE OF WHICH WAS SUNK.

CHURCHILL SEPARATE

LONDON, AUG 17-(AP)--EARLY EDITIONS OF LONDON'S MORNING NEWSPAPERS, COMMENTING ON THE KREMLIN TALKS OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND JOSEPH STALIN, UNDERLINED SECOND FRONT POSSIBILITIES AND AT THE SAME TIME STRESSED THE URGENCY OF ATTAINING MORE COMPLETE INTER-ALLIED COOPERATION.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID:

"WE CAN BE SURE THAT DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE SPIRIT TO LAUNCH AN 'ALL-OUT' OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY AS SOON AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT."

THE DAILY MAIL SAID:

"NOTHING BUT GOOD CAN COME OF THE CONFERENCE....HERE IS THE ANSWER TO THOSE IN THIS COUNTRY WHO HAVE SAID THAT RUSSIA WAS NOT BEING CONSULTED ON MATTERS OF GRAND STRATEGY....THE MOSCOW TALKS WERE CONFERRED WITH THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR BY THE UNITED NATIONS AS A WHOLE AND WE MAY HOPE THEY WILL LEAD TO CLOSER COOPERATION AMONG THE FIGHTING FORCES. THE STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE MILITARY DELEGATIONS LEND SUPPORT TO SUCH HOPE...THE CONFERENCE EMPHASIZES

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ONCE MORE THE UNITED NATIONS' DETERMINATION TO WAGE WAR UNTIL
HITLERISM IS FINALLY CRUSHED."

THE DAILY HERALD SAID THE MEETING WAS "CLEARLY AN IMPORTANT
STEP TOWARD THAT COMPLETE UNIFICATION OF WAR STRATEGY WHICH IS THE
FIRST ESSENTIAL OF VICTORY."

CHURCHILL

LONDON, AUG. 17-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S MEETING WITH
PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN OF RUSSIA WAS A POORLY KEPT SECRET IN COMPARISON
WITH THE VISITS OF SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV TO
LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

NEWSPAPER READERS AND RADIO LISTENERS

N AXIS COUNTRIES BEGAN HEAR-
ING REPORTS THAT CHURCHILL HAD LEFT FOR MOSCOW TWO WEEKS AGO. BUT
MOLOTOV'S VISITS TO BRITAIN AND U.S. REMAINED SECRET UNTIL OFFICIALLY
ANNOUNCED, ALTHOUGH HUNDREDS OF NEWSPAPERMEN IN LONDON AND WASHINGTON
KNEW OF HIS JOURNEY FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

London, Aug. 17-(AP)-The Free Belgian news agency reported today that a
mechanic had been put to death at Charleroi by German occupation authorities
but said fresh sabotage nevertheless resulted.

The mechanic, Albert Losa, was found in possession of dynamite and de-
tonators.

Saboteurs wrecked an electric substation at Charleroi and exploded a bomb
at a Nazi meeting place at Wilrijk and smashed windows on Nazi premises at
Mortsel and Alost, the agency said.

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Wellington, N.Z., Aug. 17-(AP)-Men of the 35 to 37 age group will be called
to the armed services next month, the New Zealand government announced today.

Alexandria, Aug. 17-(AP)-Commander Joseph Rockwell of Harriman, Tenn.,
who was injured on his first voyage as United States observer with the British
Mediterranean Fleet, left today for the United States to report to the Navy
Department on operations in this war zone.

He was here for five months, and has recovered from the injury which
he received aboard the British cruiser Naiad which was sunk by enemy action.

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Damascus, Syria, Aug. 17-(AP)-Gen. Charles de Gaulle arrived here today
after a visit to Egypt and reviewed Fighting French troops with Gen. Georges
Catroux.

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Vichy, Unoccupied France, Aug. 17-(AP)-Gunmen fired on policemen at two
different spots in Paris last night, one of the attackings coming from a
speeding automobile, it was reported in dispatches today.

This was the first reported instance of attackers using an automobile for
quick getaway. The policemen were not injured.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 17-(AP)-Count Sforza, one-time foreign minister
in pre-Fascist Italy, declared today it was not necessary for Free Italians
outside of Italy to organize a movement to produce internal disorders there
because "the fight already has begun against the Fascist regime."

The statesman, who came here to attend the Pan-American Free Italy
Conference of delegations of Free Italians (Anti-Fascist Italians) from
North and South America, told a press conference "strong groups are working
for the liberation of the nation in important cities like Turin."

Inside Italy, he said, the anti-Fascist movement embraces groups of
democrats, republicans, Catholics, liberals, Communists, Socialists and
anarchists who are all united.

He asserted, however, it was "absolutely necessary" to create a political
committee to organize the Free Italians throughout the world as Jan Masaryk
did in fighting for the formation of the state of Czechoslovakia.

A proposal already has been offered by the Uruguayan delegation for
establishment of a Free Italian government outside Italy similar to the
governments-in-exile of the countries occupied by the Nazis.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 17-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO
BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH TONIGHT SAYING THAT JAPANESE BOMBERS
HAD INFLICTED SEVERE DAMAGE TO SHIPPING, HARBOR INSTALLATIONS
AND MILITARY SUPPLY DUMPS. IN RAIDS SUNDAY ON PORT MORESBY IN NEW
GUINEA, AND ON THE AUSTRALIAN COASTAL CITIES OF TOWNSVILLE, CAIRNS,
PORT DARWIN AND PORT HEDLAND.

(DIRECT BROADCASTS FROM TOKYO FAILED TO SUPPORT THIS AXIS
CLAIM, BUT AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN AUSTRALIA
TUESDAY REPORTED A HEAVY JAPANESE ATTACK ON PORT MORESBY ON MONDAY.
SOME CASUALTIES OCCURRED AS WELL AS DAMAGE TO INSTALLATIONS).

THE BERLIN BROADCAST SAID A 6,000-TON TRANSPORT WAS SUNK AND TWO AUSTRALIAN PURSUIT PLANES DOWNED AT WYNDHAM, AND THAT STOREHOUSES WERE DESTROYED AND A TRANSPORT SET AFIRE AT PORT MORESBY.

SOLOMONS

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 17-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH TONIGHT SAYING 17 AMERICAN PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN SUNDAY IN AERIAL COMBAT OVER THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, AND THAT TWO JAPANESE MACHINES WERE LOST.

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(A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE U.S. NAVY MONDAY NIGHT SAID THE JAPANESE LOST 18 PLANES IN THE INITIAL NAVAL ATTACK AUG. 7 AND 18 MORE WERE DESTROYED WHEN ENEMY AIR FORCES ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK AMERICAN SHIPS ENGAGED IN LANDING OPERATIONS AUG. 7 AND 8. NO FIGURES WERE GIVEN ON AMERICAN LOSSES OR JAPANESE LOSSES SINCE THEN.)

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AUG. 17-(AP)-OPENING OF AN EASTERN FRONT AGAINST JAPAN SHOULD HAVE PRECEDENCE OVER NEW FRONT IN WEST, DR. SIR EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE, AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE IN THE BRITISH WAR CABINET, SAID TONIGHT.

IN A BROADCAST TO THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE, HE URGED THAT RUSSIA BE AIDED TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT WITH TANKS, PLANES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT BUT THAT UNITED NATIONS DEVOTE THEIR MAIN EFFORTS TO A NEW FRONT IN PACIFIC.

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HE SAID AN OFFENSIVE FROM AUSTRALIA WOULD AID RUSSIA "EQUALLY AS MUCH AS CHINA AND WOULD PREVENT THE JAPANESE FROM STABBING RUSSIA'S BACK."

SIR EARLE PRAISED THE UNITED STATES FOR THE GREAT AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT BEING SENT TO AUSTRALIA AND SAID "AS THE WAR PROCEEDS AMERICAN AID TO AUSTRALIA WILL BECOME A MIGHTY FLOOD."

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, AUG. 17-(AP)-THE NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION CORRESPONDENT IN A SOUTH PACIFIC PORT SAID TONIGHT U.S. VICE-ADMIRAL ROBERT L. CHORNLEY WAS USING A NAVAL FLEET "OF GREAT STRENGTH" IN THE ATTACK ON THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

THE FLEET, HE SAID, PROBABLY WAS SPLIT INTO A STRIKING FORCE TO SUPPORT LANDINGS AND A RESERVE FORCE DEPLOYED TO PREVENT INTERFERENCE. HE ADDED THAT A "CONSIDERABLE" PART OF THE RESERVE FORCE HAD "LONG SINCE COME INTO ACTION."

"SO FAR THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT ALLIED LOSSES EXCEED EXPECTATIONS OR HAVE SERIOUSLY REDUCED THE STRENGTH OF THE OFFENSIVE," HE SAID.

HE ADDED THAT THE BATTLE WAS LIKELY TO DEVELOP RATHER THAN DIMINISH AND THAT THE JAPANESE "MAY WELL ATTEMPT A COUNTEROFFENSIVE AT ANOTHER POINT IN THE HOPE OF DRAWING OFF SOME ALLIED SHIPS."

ANKARA, AUG. 17-(AP)-FREDERICK WINANT, JR., UNITED STATES CIVILIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTER AND YOUNGER BROTHER OF JOHN G. WINANT, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, ARRIVED HERE FROM CAIRO TODAY ON A SPECIAL MISSION IN CONNECTION WITH LEND-LEASE TO TURKEY.

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WINANT ARRIVED IN CAIRO FROM NEW YORK APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AGO. HE WAS SCHEDULED TO CONFER WITH AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT IN ISTANBUL BEFORE RETURNING TO CAIRO. WITH HIM IS R. G. A. JACKSON, DIRECTOR OF THE MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTER, WHO IS ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF TURKEY.

MEXICO CITY AUG 17-(AP)-GENERAL FRANCISCO L. URQUIZO, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE NUEVO LEON MILITARY ZONE WHICH BORDERS TEXAS, WAS SWORN IN TODAY AS UNDER-SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, REPLACING GEN-

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ERAL BLAS CORRAL MARTINEZ WHO WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND OF A REGIONAL ZONE.

GENERAL URQUIZO RETURNED TO MEXICO CITY LAST WEEK FROM TEXAS WHERE HE HEADED A MEXICAN MILITARY MISSION WHICH ATTENDED UNITED STATES ARMY MANEUVERS.

THE NEWSPAPER NOVEDADES SAID TODAY THAT ON URQUIZO'S RECOMMENDATION VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS OF WORKERS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES HAVE RECENTLY BEEN FORMED IN THE BORDER STATES OF NUEVO LEON, TAMAULIPAS, COAHUILA, CHIHUAHUA AND SONORA AND WILL SHORTLY BE ARMED. AUG 18 1942

THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST LABOR ORGANIZATION, THE CONFEDERATION OF MEXICAN WORKMEN, MEANWHILE HAS OFFERED TO RAISE A WORKERS' ARMY OF 300,000 IF THE GOVERNMENT WILL ASSIGN INSTRUCTORS.

OTTAWA, AUG. 17-(AP)-A 10-MAN CIVIC AND LABOR COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE NIAGARA PENINSULA'S PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY WAS ASSURED TODAY BY ELLIOTT M. LITTLE, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE, THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS TACKLING THE ELECTRICAL POWER AND MANPOWER PROBLEMS WHICH THREATEN CURTAILMENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

A COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN SAID LITTLE HAD TOLD THEM THAT THESE PROBLEMS WOULD BE MET SHORTLY BY A CO-ORDINATED EFFORT AND THAT THE RESULTS "WOULD WORK OUT VERY SATISFACTORILY."

THE COMMITTEE HAD CHARGED IN A BRIEF GIVEN TO LITTLE, LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL, AND MUNITIONS MINISTER C. D. HOWE THAT "IT IS A KNOWN FACT THAT BUSINESS INTERESTS HAVE BEEN TRYING CONTINUALLY TO SHUT DOWN THE OPERATIONS OF ONE OF A GROUP OF MILLS WE REPRESENT AS EMPLOYEES." THE MILL GROUP WAS NOT IDENTIFIED.

"WE DESIRE TO KNOW," THE NIAGARA COMMITTEE BRIEF CONTINUED,

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"WHETHER THESE BUSINESS INTERESTS ARE AT WORK IN THE PRESENT MOVE TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION OF PAPER IN THE AREA WE REPRESENT AS WORKERS."

TAKING NOTICE OF REPORTED POWER SHORTAGES IN CANADA, THEY ALSO POINTED OUT THAT LARGE AMOUNTS OF POWER WERE BEING EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

"UNTIL FURTHER EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED TO US THAT SHOWS THE NECESSITY OF THIS POWER EXPORT," THE BRIEF SAID, "THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO RIGHT TO CURTAIL THE PAPER INDUSTRY BECAUSE OF CLAIMS OF SHORTAGE OF POWER."

LITTLE TOLD THE COMMITTEE, ACCORDING TO A NIAGARA SPOKESMAN, THAT THEIR AREA WOULD RECEIVE "FAIR TREATMENT," AND ALSO THAT AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY'S MANPOWER SITUATION HAD BEEN NAMED TO STUDY THE SITUATION. THE NIAGARA GROUP EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17-(AP)-NINETY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE CHILEAN POPULATION FAVORS THE DEMOCRACIES AND 80 PER CENT FAVORS RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS, JUAN PRADENAS MUNOZ, FORMER CHILEAN MINISTER OF LABOR, SAID HERE TODAY ENROUTE TO HIS CHILEAN CONSUL GENERAL'S POST IN LOS ANGELES.

THE DIPLOMAT SAID THAT HE EXPECTED MOMENTOUS NEWS TO RESULT AFTER THE PROPOSED VISIT OF PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS OF CHILE TO THE WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON. AUG 18 1942

"PRESIDENT RIOS COMES FROM THE PEOPLE AND CERTAINLY HE WILL HEED THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE," MUNOZ SAID. "I WANT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE PRESIDENT IS BY NO MEANS A SYMPATHIZER OR FRIEND OF THE AXIS AS SOME ABSURD RUMORS HAVE IMPLIED."

HE SAID THAT THE UNIONS OF THE COPPER, NITRATE AND IRON WORKERS HAD CREATED VIGILANTE COMMITTEE IN CHILE TO FIGHT SABOTAGE AND FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES, AND THAT EXPORTS TO THE U.S. OF WAR MATERIALS HAD BEEN HIGH DURING THE PAST YEAR.

"EVERYBODY IS CONVINCED OF THE VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS," MUNOZ DECLARED, "BUT IT IS ADMITTED THAT THE FIGHT WILL BE LONG AND NOT AN EASY ONE."

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MUNOZ SAID THAT THERE IS AN ACUTE GASOLINE SHORTAGE IN CHILE AND THAT THE SCARCITY OF GAS HAS CREATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOME TRADES. THE DIPLOMAT WILL GO TO WASHINGTON ON THURSDAY FOR A TWO-DAY VISIT AS THE GUEST OF CHILEAN AMBASSADOR RODOLFO MICHELS, AND WILL THEN PROCEED TO LOS ANGELES WHERE HIS SON, LUIS ENRIQUE MUNOZ, 16, WILL ENTER AN ENGINEERING COURSE AT A CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

Nazis Gain in Stalingrad Battle; Commandos Raid French Coast, Radio Cautions It Is Not Invasion

Reds Increase Resistance In Other Sectors

Smashing Tank Attacks Bring Nazis Nearer Volga River.

SOVIETS ON OFFENSIVE

IN LENINGRAD AREA Russians Using Parachutists Along Line Before Stalingrad.

By Henry C. Cassidy
MOSCOW, Wednesday, Aug. 19 (AP)—Smashing German tank attacks forced the Red Army to withdraw in one sector of the vital defenses before the Volga industrial city of Stalingrad and drove a wedge into another sector, the Soviet midnight communique said today, but in other

areas Russian resistance was reported generally strengthened.

The new German gains were southeast of Kletskaya, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad, where the Germans appeared to be concentrating their drive to cut the Volga.

Nazi Battalion Routed
The communique also reported fighting in the region of Pyatigorsk, 15 miles south of Mineralnye Vody, indicating that the Germans had made new advances on the south Caucasus front.

On the other hand, the Russians appeared to hold the initiative in the Krasnodar sector, farther to the west, and the communique said one

Soviet unit in counter-attacks routed a battalion of Germans who had forced a crossing of Kuban River. Earlier reports said Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces had occupied an important line in the defense of Stalingrad and that the Red Army had launched an offensive far to the north on the Leningrad front, forcing the Germans to withdraw to some extent.

Meanwhile, the ferocity of the fighting was indicated by a special Soviet communique which said the Germans had lost 1,250,000 men in the three months up to Aug. 15—480,000 of them killed—and had drained much of their reserve strength from western Europe to strengthen their drive into Russia.

The special communique said the Germans had withdrawn twenty-two divisions from France, Belgium and Holland and had mobilized seventy other divisions from Italy, Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia for service on the Russian front.

The casualties covered in the communique were for the period May 15 to Aug. 15. During the same time, Russian losses were given as 606,000 dead, wounded and missing.

Speaking of the fighting on the Stalingrad sector, the government newspaper "Izvestia" said Russian

losses on the Germans in manpower and material.

Moscow broadcasts later in the day said the Russians had started heavy new attacks on the Leningrad front, advancing under an artillery barrage and pressing the Germans back near a railway line.

Timoshenko's Counter-Drive

"Red Star," the army newspaper, reported Timoshenko's counter-thrust southwest of Stalingrad, where the Germans had driven beyond Kotelnikovsk, ninety-five miles from the Volga city named for Russia's Premier. The newspaper said the repulse of the Germans there improved the Russian defense stand and destroyed hurriedly prepared German positions.

On the Kletskaya flank Russian troops—perhaps air-borne—were said yesterday to have gained a foothold behind the German lines and killed 300 Nazis in a two-day battle. The Communist party newspaper "Pravda" said this operation was carried out by a Russian "descent group," but did not specify its nature.

The tempo of the battle was increasing at Voronezh, more than 250 miles northwest of the Don bend. "Izvestia" said Rumanian and Hungarian troops had been hurled into a fierce attempt to regain positions on the west Don bank which the Red Army recently regained.

Fighting was reported in the streets of one town and at the out-

skirts of another. In one sector southwest of Voronezh, the Russians said, they fell back, but the withdrawal was described as slight.

Russian Casualties 606,000

The period for the announced casualties was between May 15 and Aug. 15.

Soviet losses for the same period were given as 606,000 dead, wounded, and missing.

The Germans were reported to have lost 3,390 tanks, 4,000 guns of various caliber, and not less than 4,000 planes since May 15. Soviet losses were listed as 2,240 tanks, 3,152 guns and 2,198 planes.

The Russians announced last June that the Germans had lost 10,000,000 men in the first year of the war, of which 4,500,000 were killed.

Nazis Still Numerically Strong

But despite these losses the Germans were admitted to have "considerable superiority in troops and equipment on several sectors of the front," because of the transfer of 22 divisions from France, Belgium and Holland to the Russian front.

Another 70 divisions, the announcement said, were mobilized by the Germans for anti-Russian service in Italy, Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia. Compulsory mobilization also has been carried out in Nazi-conquered Poland and Czechoslovakia, the Russians said.

The Russians acknowledged severe industrial and territorial losses in the Don basin and the Caucasus where the Germans have made great strides, but said this offensive was "at a much slower tempo than in the first period of the war."

In the north the Russians said they were conducting the offensive operations and "annihilating tens of thousands of Germans" on the Bryansk, western Kalinin and northwestern fronts.

Announcement Linked to 2d Front

The Russian announcement was made a day after disclosure of the joint conversations between Pre-

Nazis Lost 1,250,000 In 3 Mos., Reds Claim

German Dead Put at 480,000—Enemy Draining Reserve Strength From All Western Europe, Declares Moscow.

AUG 19 1942
MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Germans have lost 1,250,000 men in three months, 480,000 of them killed, and are draining reserve strength from all Western Europe to bolster the drive into Russia, the Soviet Information Bureau announced in a special communique tonight.

mier Joseph Stalin of Russia and Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and at a time when the official press urged both Britain

infantry, artillery and tanks had "fulfilled their order to halt the enemy by all means."

Berlin Reports Red Drives

[The Berlin communique stressed "hard defensive battles" against great Russian pressure in the Vyazma and Rzhev salients on the Moscow front, and said 1,068 Russian armored vehicles had been destroyed in this fighting since July

AUG 19 1942
Yesterday's Russian communique covered the Red Army's offensive northwest and southwest of Moscow in a single paragraph which said: "On the northwestern front engagements of local importance took place. Soviet troops launched several attacks and inflicted considerable

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and the United States to show their "power and energy" to aid Russia. Because of this agitation for the Allies to open a "second front" in

western Europe, the announcement was considered significant, especially the passages dealing with the reported transfer of 22 Nazi divisions from western Europe.

The announcement made no effort to estimate the number of Nazi divisions still in France and the other coastal countries.

"With this extra manpower, and having brought up all their main reserves," the announcement said, "the Germans have considerable superiority in troops and equipment on several sectors of the front."

"They have succeeded in pressing back our troops to an important extent, and have captured a number of regions and towns of the Soviet Union."

"The German Fascist invaders have captured large territories and towns from an industrial point of view in the Don region and on the Kuban such as Voroshilovgrad, Novocherkassk, Shakhty, Rostov, Armavir, and Maikop."

Russians Admit Serious Losses
"Although the greater part of the population of the occupied regions was evacuated as well as industrial equipment, and everything that could not be evacuated was destroyed, the Soviet Union has suffered serious losses."

"Despite the fact that the enemy has thrown into battle all his reserves of manpower and an enormous quantity of equipment his offensive operations in the Voronezh and southern directions alone are at a much slower tempo than in the first period of the war."

"In the south alone the Germans at a cost of tremendous losses are able to advance to a considerable extent."

"As far as other fronts are concerned it is evident that the German troops not only were unable to develop offensive operations, but on the contrary active military operations in the Bryansk, Western Kalinin and northwestern directions are being conducted by Soviet troops who are annihilating tens of thousands of Germans."

"During the past months in fierce battles on the Soviet-German front the Red Army inflicted enormous losses in manpower and military equipment upon the German, Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian invaders."

"During three months of active military operations this summer, from May 15 to Aug. 15, the Germans have lost 1,250,000 men and

officers. Of this number not less than 480,000 were killed. In addition they have lost 4,000 guns of various caliber, and not less than 4,000 planes."

AUG 19 1942
"Soviet losses during the same period are 608,000 men dead, wounded, and missing; 2,240 tanks, 3,152 guns of various caliber, and 2,198 planes."

The Germans announced Aug. 12 that 57,000 Russian prisoners had been captured in the Don river bend to raise the total taken since Jan. 1 to 1,044,741.

The Soviet announcement said this German figure was "a fantastic and ridiculous Fascist invention."

Germans Thrown Back Below Stalingrad

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 18—Red army troops counter-attacking southwest of Stalingrad were reported today to have thrown the Germans into retreat and reoccupied an important line even while the invaders wedged into Don bend defenses above that area and forced two more crossings of the Kuban river in the Krasnodar sector.

Military dispatches said the Russian forces generally improved

their positions in the area above Kotelnikovski, where a German task force has been striking up the Stalingrad-Novorossiisk rail line toward the Volga.

The counter-attack appeared the strongest that Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's men had undertaken since the invaders crossed the lower reaches of the Don.

Lost Mileage Regained

Several miles lost by the Russians were regained in assaults on enemy-occupied hills, and the army newspaper Red Star said that several invasion firing points were destroyed.

While shock troops occupied a defense section which had been hurriedly erected by the Germans and their Rumanian allies, other Red army forces strengthened their position guarding the lower Volga and Stalingrad.

Izvestia said Russian infantry, artillery and tanks "fulfilled their

order to halt the enemy by all means" in the Kleitskaya sector, northwest of Stalingrad.

Pravda reported that a Russian "descent group" penetrated the German rear in this sector, fought off attacks by German planes and troops and killed 300 Germans in a two-day battle with two battalions of enemy infantry.

Rain Hampers Planes

The dispatch did not specify whether the descent group were parachutists or plane-borne troops.

On the Voronezh battlefield, fierce fighting was reported developing for control of a section of

the west bank of the Don. Aerial activity there was restricted temporarily by heavy rainstorms.

Izvestia said Rumanian and Hungarian troops were being hurled into the fight in an effort to recapture important points which the Russians had taken in counter-attacks.

Battle-front dispatches said that at one point Russian lines were pushed back, but described the withdrawal as slight. South of Voronezh, Axis forces were said to have attacked five times in a futile attempt to capture one community, while street fighting raged in a village near by.

Soviet infantrymen were reported battling superior enemy forces which penetrated their defenses on the Steppes southeast of Kleitskaya, itself eighty miles northwest of Stalingrad.

In the past twenty-four hours, the Soviet information bureau announced, the Russians repulsed four enemy attacks, and killed more than 1,500 Germans.

Von Bock Checked

Soviet artillerymen were declared to have wiped out more than five companies (perhaps 1,000 men) of German infantry, and destroyed twelve field guns during the past two days of the Don bend battle, where Marshal Fedor von Bock is making his strongest bid for a pathway to Stalingrad, industrial center on the Volga.

In the Krasnodar Sector.

The Information Bureau also declared today that thirty-two tanks had been knocked out of action and that 600 Germans had been slain in the Krasnodar region some 350 miles to the southwest of Stalingrad.

Implying that street battles were raging within Krasnodar, a farming and factory center of more than 200,000 population on the Kuban, the communique said that the Russians fought in that city "against enemy tanks and motorized infantry."

Concerning the Germans' deepest penetration of the Caucasus—a thrust of more than 250 miles down the Rostov-Baku railway line toward the Grozny oil fields—the bureau reported simply:

"In the region of Mineralnye Vody our troops waged defensive operations and repelled an enemy attack."

The Russians were also reported to have taken the initiative on the northwestern front with a series of local attacks.

In the Kotelnikovski area, Red army men countering a drive toward Stalingrad from the southwest were said to have routed a battalion of Rumanian infantry, capturing prisoners and war supplies, and killed more than 300 Germans.

The Russians were reported to have taken the initiative on the northwestern front with a series of local attacks.

Especially violent combat marked the contact of German and Soviet forces about the two invasion bridgeheads below the Kuban, at the western end of the Caucasian front, the government Information Bureau announced.

"On another sector of the same front," it said, "our troops repelled an enemy attack, killing 400 officers and men."

(Germans in the Krasnodar area)

may be seeking a junction with the conquerors of Maikop, fire-ravaged oil field center about 60 miles to the southeast. Again they might strike independently westward along the Kuban toward the Black Sea coast.)

Thirty German tanks have been destroyed and 5,000 invaders slain in the last few days some 350 miles northeastward in the battle of the Don Bend before industrial Stalingrad, a communique said.

Report Action Near Vyazma

Berlin (From German Broadcasts)

Aug. 18.—(AP)—Russian troops are attacking German positions west of Moscow, the German High Command announced today, asserting that since July 30, 1068 Russian armored vehicles have been destroyed in "hard defensive battles."

The German communique reported several Russian attacks east of Vyazma, southwest of Moscow, and said the Red Army "again attacked" in the region of Rzhev with strong infantry and tank forces. The High Command said all attacks were repulsed.

There were also several "local enemy attacks" in the northern sector of the front, it was reported. The Finnish air force was said to have shot down 11 Russian planes.

In the fighting west of Stalingrad, the High Command reported that 12,800 prisoners have been captured.

Twelve Soviet coastal vessels, one tanker and eight munitions-carrying barges were reported destroyed by bombs in Black Sea ports.

Young Stalin Is At The Front

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 18—Col. Yassily Stalin, son of the Soviet Premier, was disclosed today to be in command of a pursuit aviation group on the southern front.

An article in Red Star said that recently he supervised the work of fighters in an aerial combat over a river crossing.

On June 21 it was announced that Colonel Stalin, who still is in his twenties, had been awarded the Order of the Red Banner for Bravery in front-line battle.

Red Star said that in the river battle in the south, Colonel Stalin commanded a group flying YAK planes, Russia's fastest fighters, and that his men include Major Ivan Kleschev, 23-year-old hero of the Soviet Union who is credited with downing sixteen German planes.

Having recently transferred to the South from another front, the Stalin group fought off eight Ger-

man attempts to bomb the river crossing, the paper related.

In one fight, eighteen Russians shot down six of thirty-five Germans without loss, it said, while young Stalin stood at the crossing and watched the action.

His elder brother Jacob, was cited last year for remaining with his artillery battery until the last shot was fired.

Premier's V-Sign Means Fronts In Moscow

By Eddy Gilmore

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Moscow, Aug. 18—The two chief riddles remaining after Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit—so far as newsmen are concerned—are: What did he say to Joseph Stalin about a second front, and why did he wear a flying suit to the state dinner in the Kremlin?

For obvious reasons, details of the conversation between the statesmen are kept secret, but to date no one here has figured out the blue jumper-like suit under which the Prime Minister wore no shirt.

"But that's Churchill," inquiring correspondents were told. "He's individual, you know."

It Was Siren Suit

(Although puzzling to persons in Moscow, that strange costume Churchill wore was recognized in England and America as a "siren suit," a zipper cover-all, to be donned quickly in the event of air-raid alarms Mr. Churchill wore the suit when he visited Washington.)

In the wake of his dramatic visit to Moscow with President Roosevelt's personal representative, W. Averell Harriman, this story quickly made the rounds here:

Upon alighting at the Moscow airport, Churchill, as he has done frequently in many parts of the world, raised two fingers in the "V" for victory sign.

Two Fingers—Two Fronts

"See that," said a man in the

crowd; "he's got up two fingers. Catch on? That means two fronts."

When the Kremlin dinner crowd first sighted Churchill in his curious suit someone asked if that was the kind worn by British parachutists on Commando raids.

"It would serve for such a purpose," a British officer answered jocularly.

One of the more trying experiences the Prime Minister had to undergo was in store for him at the airport when the party was leaving the Capital. A band played a number of national anthems and got so enthusiastic that several were played twice. The Prime Minister and others stood with bared heads in a soft rain. But if it bothered, he let nobody hear about it.

Misses Ballet

Churchill missed the famous Russian Ballet, although he had been invited to see it. He said he was too busy, remarking, "I never let pleasure interfere with my movements."

The Prime Minister lunched several times at the British Embassy country house, called, in Russian, Dacha. It is situated in a garden near a small stream.

'Decisive Phase' At Hand, Reds Declare

AUG 19 1942
[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 18—Russian publications suggested today that United Nations carry the war to Germany "with all their power and energy" and devoted front pages to the Kremlin conversations of Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Photographs portrayed the British and Russian war leaders beaming at each other—Stalin in his usual khaki tunic and Churchill wearing a blue flying suit.

The Government newspaper Izvestia italicized the phrase "with all their power and energy" from the communique concerning talks and asserted this peak eff-

Treasury officials have estimated the tax would bring in \$161,000,000 a year.

Less Than Treasury's Goal

Barkley, declared it was by no means certain that the bill, as finally agreed upon, would be larger than the measure which passed the House. That version was estimated to yield \$6,271,000,000 additional taxes on a full year's basis, bringing total Federal revenues to about \$23,000,000,000 annually.

Deduction of the freight tax would leave the bill nearly \$2,500,000,000 short of the Treasury's estimate of minimum revenue needs.

"We can tell a lot more about how the bill will shape up after the committee considers it in executive sessions next week," Barkley said.

Also George's Attitude

That was also the attitude of Chairman Walter F. George (Dem., Ga.) of the Finance Committee. George has said repeatedly he does not believe the Treasury's income measure can be met without going to

decisions concerned the "war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe"—a phrase specifically omitting Japan.

Asks End Of Agitation

Secrecy veiled the details, but the tabloid *Daily Sketch* said "the final decision must have been made" on the question of establishment of a second European front in 1942 and suggested that this should stop ill-formed agitation on the subject.

The historic Kremlin conferences, the smooth execution of the first of the promised daylight raids on Nazi-occupied Europe by United States bombers and indications that the Solomon Islands offensive was progressing well all helped to show the start of what the British regarded as the victory trail after almost three years of defensive fighting.

"Nothing But Good"

British newspapers played up the Churchill visit and the comment of the *Daily Mail* that "nothing but good can come of this conference" was typical.

The BBC, in an English-language broadcast beamed to the millions of men and women dominated by Adolf Hitler, said the joint Moscow-London announcement "inaugurates the final phase of the war which will see the decline and end of Germany's offensive power and the swift sequel of an Allied offensive."

"Fullest Confidence"

"The death throes (of Germany) may be prolonged," it said, "but every possible measure to curtail them was considered in Moscow."

The *Times* said the meeting "should insure that any cobwebs which may have hitherto obscured corners of the military situation are swept away and that the two countries face together, with the fullest confidence on both sides, the dangers of the most urgently critical months which this war has yet witnessed."

The *Daily Express* commented: "It is realized on every hand that Britain and America must not only furnish Russia with all the aid she requires to hold fast now, but make ready for the day when we shall counterattack together."

"We can be sure," said the *News Chronicle*, "that decisions of the conference have been made in the spirit to launch an all-out offensive against Germany as soon as circumstances permit."

MOSCOW TALK ELATES BRITAIN

London, Aug. 18 (AP).—Britain was cheered tonight in the confidence that the Churchill-Stalin discussions in Moscow eliminated all basis for possible Russian reproaches over delays in opening a second front and bound the United Nations more closely together than ever.

There was a noticeable absence in the press and elsewhere of speculation of what specific agreements were reached. On the other hand, afternoon papers gave prominence to reaction and speculation from other Allied countries. An example of this was "The Star's" bannerhead: "U. S. Says Churchill and Stalin Discussed Army for Caucasus and the Second Front."

Still while the four-day conference helped raise British spirits commentators without exception coupled their remarks with somber warnings that the next sixty days would bring the greatest crisis of the war.

Both "The Standard" and "The Star" observed that the mistrust between British and Russians should now be removed and added: "There is no excuse left now for agitation and pressure tactics on the subject of a second front."

"The Evening News" declared that "all vociferous amateur strategists who know when, where and how a second front ought to be opened should now take a prolonged holiday."

Churchill Held War Parleys at Alamein Front

Inspected Desert Troops, Conferred With Heads of Allied Middle East Forces

CAIRO, Aug. 19 (Wednesday), (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill took advantage of his trip to Moscow to inspect Allied troops in the Western Desert and confer with American, Fighting French, Imperial and Dominion military leaders in the Middle East, it was disclosed officially today.

He stopped over in Cairo long enough to pass one day in the desert visiting Australian and South African divisions and Royal Air Force

advanced squadrons on the Alamein front, the announcement said, and to hold "important discussions with service chiefs and other British authorities in the Middle East."

It was stated later that he conferred with Major General Russell L. Maxwell, American commander in the Middle East; General Charles De Gaulle, commander of the Fighting French; Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa; and Lieutenant General Bernard C. Freyberg, commander of New Zealand troops in the Middle East.

British officers who took part in the conferences included General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in India, and General Sir Henry Wilson, commander of the British 9th Army. Some of these officers, including General Maxwell, accompanied Churchill to Moscow for his talks with Premier Josef Stalin.

This was the first meeting between Churchill and Smuts, since the war began. During his stay in Cairo Churchill was received in audience by King Farouk I of Egypt and also by Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt.

While in Cairo, the announcement said, Churchill reviewed the whole situation in the Middle East with Richard Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East, and Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador.

Churchill's visit to the desert where he could study the situation at first hand took him to the El Alamein and Ruweisat fronts.

The official announcement said nothing of any conclusions Churchill reached as a result of his visit—conclusions which might have led him to recommend the substitution of Gen. Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander for Gen. Sir Claude J.E. Auchinleck as British Commander in the Middle East, an appointment announced yesterday in London by the War Office.

British Army in Africa Given Fighting Leader

Gen. Alexander, Hero of Dunkerque, Succeeds Auchinleck—Change Linked to Prime Minister Churchill's Visit to Moscow.

By Alfred E. Wall

LONDON, Aug. 18. (AP).—The British picked their toughest general tonight to destroy the Axis forces in North Africa—General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, "last man out of Dunkerque" and master of the brilliant retreat from the Japanese through the jungles of Burma.

Churchill Visited Front

The appointment of the slim, wiry, 50-year-old Ulsterman to succeed Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck to the Middle East Command, was connected in many minds here with Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Moscow last week and to a War Office desire to inject new genius into an increasingly serious situation.

Churchill stopped over in Cairo briefly and sources here said they believed his conferences with Joseph Stalin in the Kremlin were concerned, in part, with the desert warfare and the Axis menace to Suez.

The official announcement from

Cairo of Churchill's visit there said he went to the western desert and spent a day with the Allied troops on the Alamein and Ruweisat front, and while in the city itself he and General Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff, held "important discussions" with British service chiefs and other authorities.

Among those participating in the discussions were Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, prime minister of South Africa. Churchill reviewed the whole Middle East situation also with Richard Casey, minister of State, and Sir Miles Lampson, British ambassador to Egypt.

Rommel Seen Preparing Attack

The Cairo announcement said nothing of conclusions Churchill might have reached there or of any comments he offered; but it was regarded as significant here that the war office changes followed so quickly.

It was believed here that while Hitler would try to reach the Caspian Sea and master the Caucasus before winter sets in he would not neglect the southern arm of the vast pincer movement. There have been reports recently that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has been

feverishly moving up men and supplies in an effort to counteract the growing British and American forces and supplies.

Two Other Vital Changes

The war office, in announcing Alexander's appointment, made public two other vital changes in leadership in the Middle East: Lieut.-Gen. B. L. Montgomery, former commander of the Southeastern Command in Britain, succeeds to the field command formerly held by Lieut.-Gen. Neil M. Ritchie as head of the Eighth Army in Egypt; and Maj. Gen. Herbert Lumsden becomes commander of the 30th Corps, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. W. H. E. (Strafer) Gott, recently killed in the desert.

The War Office did not mention

a new assignment for Auchinleck, who was commander when the big Axis offensive forced the Allied armies out of Libya and for a time menaced Alexandria.

Quick Action Expected

Recalling Alexander's fondness for fierce attacks, many sources here believed there would shortly be extraordinary action in the western desert, particularly since the RAF has been reinforced by American men and planes.

Weather Moderating

It was also noted that the weather in the desert will soon be moderating, becoming more favorable for big-scale actions. Observers believe Alexander will not waste any opportunity to attack.

Alexander's conduct at Dunkerque endeared him to every man in the British army and his Burmese retreat was widely praised.

He had been left in command at Dunkerque when Lord Gort was ordered back to England and he was the last man to leave the

beaches. The British tell of the night of June 2, 1940, when there were about 2,000 of the BEF left on the shore. Alexander, thinking there must be stragglers, left his staff and was rowed by a sailor up and down the beach, calling out in the darkness: "Any British soldiers there?" Sometimes one an-

swered; sometimes bullets answered.

Since Dunkerque he has been known as an advocate of the infiltration method and as one of the originators of the battle-training schools.

"Not Be Content"

"We should not be content to sit behind concrete fortifications," he once said. "We should take every chance to hit back, especially where the enemy is least expecting us."

His retreat in Burma was a tough operation, ending in the mountains of Assam, but the spirit of his men was unbroken. They fought a sustained rear-guard action and came through with eighty per cent. surviving after having held up the Japanese advance for four months and spoiled any Japanese plans for the immediate invasion of India.

ALEXANDER GETS COMMAND IN EGYPT

Succeeds Gen. Auchinleck in Middle East.

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Britain has sent Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, "the last man out of Dunkirk" and recently commander in Burma, to take command in the Middle East, where Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's reinforced army menaces the Suez life line and the German advance in the Caucasus daily brings another arm of the Axis pincers closer to British defenses.

The substitution of Gen. Alexander for Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck was considered here as a move to inject into the stalemated western desert action the drive of an officer considered by many one of the most aggressive and ablest leaders of the British Army.

The War Office announcement made no mention of any new assignment for Gen. Auchinleck, who was in command when the Allied armies retreated from

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Libya almost to the gates of Alexandria under German-Italian attack.

In Burma Campaign.

Gen. Auchinleck had commanded in the Middle East since July 2, 1941, when Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell was assigned to India. He took personal command of the British Eighth Army in the desert fighting last June 25.

Gen. Alexander, who once before succeeded Gen. Auchinleck—in December, 1940, as commander

of the British Isles Southern Army—headed the British and Chinese forces in their bitter but unsuccessful campaign against the Japanese invaders of Burma last spring.

Lieut.-Gen. B. L. Montgomery, former commander of the southeastern command in Britain, was appointed to command of the Eighth Army in Egypt, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, who retired from the field when Gen. Auchinleck personally took over.

Major-Gen. Herbert Lumsden was made commander of the Thirtieth Corps, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. W. H. E. (Strafer) Gott, recently killed in an accident in the desert.

Appointment of the resourceful 50-year-old Alexander followed closely the announcement that Prime Minister Churchill had visited Cairo on his way to the Moscow talks with Joseph Stalin. It was generally agreed here that the shake-up portends a vastly more aggressive British Army in the North African war theater.

Saw De Gaulle in East.

Prime Minister Churchill had a long conversation with Gen. Charles De Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, in Cairo recently, the Fighting French press service announced today.

It said the conversation was most cordial and covered all subjects relative to French-British co-operation in the Middle East.

It already had been announced that Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa also conferred with Mr. Churchill when the latter was in Cairo en route to Moscow.

Alexander's Nephew 'Captured'

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19 (P)—According to Reuter, a Rome dispatch today said that Axis

North African troops had recently captured a nephew of General Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, new British commander in the Middle East. The nephew's name was not given in the Italian report.

U. S. Medium Bombers Enter African Battle

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (P)—United States medium bombers have gone into action in North Africa along with heavy bombers, it was disclosed today as fresh contingents of American troops arrived in this war theatre to reinforce growing U. S. forces.

Middle East headquarters of the U. S. Army Air Forces announced that American-operated medium bombers had been used for the first time in this arena in an attack on Matruh. This attack coincided with raids by heavy bombers on harbor installations at Tobruk and shipping in the Mediterranean.

The new American troops included ground staffs for U. S. air squadrons in Egypt and other units. American tank crews already are operating in the desert.

The arrival of the new troops brought the first of the new type U. S. Army helmets seen in the Middle East. The helmet is more like the German type than that worn by the British and, as a result, it attracted considerable attention. More than one British sentry gripped his rifle tightly for a moment until he realized the wearers were Americans and not stray Germans.

U. S. heavy bombers have been operating in North Africa for more than two months and it was announced only yesterday that American airmen who have been operating in RAF fighter planes for their final desert training were now ready to fly with the U. S. insignia.

An official report on the latest U. S. raids, Aug. 14-15, said all the bombers returned safely from the attacks. The heavy bombers set fire to an Axis merchantman in the Mediterranean. The medium bombers encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire over Matruh, but were not damaged.

U. S. Bombs Hit Tobruk Harbor

[By the Associated Press] Cairo, Aug. 18—Middle East

headquarters of the United States Army Air Forces announced today another series of successful operations by heavy bombers against Tobruk and in the Mediterranean August 14 and 15 and disclosed that for the first time American medium bombers had gone into action with a raid on Matruh.

"The heavy bombers set fire to an Axis merchantman guarded by two destroyers and hit Tobruk harbor installations and a wreck which was being used to moor torpedo-boats there.

"All our airplanes returned safely" from all missions, the American announcement said.

Axis Fighters Beaten

It also disclosed that since the first series of attacks by German and Italian fighters on American bombers there had been no case of enemy fighter interception, the foe having met with more than he bargained for.

Use of the medium bombers, which scored several hits at Matruh brought to within a step of fruition full participation of the United States Army heavy-bomber, medium-bomber and fighter air forces in the Egyptian fighting.

An official report said all the United States bombers returned from the Matruh attack, although they encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire.

For weeks American heavy bombers, four-motored Consolidated B-24 Liberators and Boeing B-17E Flying Fortresses, have been pounding away at Axis bases and shipping.

Fighter Pilots Ready

Only yesterday it was disclosed that American airmen who have been operating in RAF fighter planes for their final desert training had completed their dress rehearsals in actual combat and now were ready to fly their own latest-type planes.

The American medium-bomber forces also have hitherto operated with RAF equipment in the desert fighting.

U. S. TROOPS LAND IN EGYPTIAN AREA

Near East Gets First Look

at New Helmets.

Cairo, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Fresh contingents of United States Army troops, including ground staffs for American air force squadrons operating in the desert and other units, have been debarked in this war theater, it was disclosed tonight.

The new arrivals brought the first of the new type of American Army helmets seen in the Middle East.

The troops arrived as the United States Army air forces extended their participation in the desert war to include medium bomber raids and fresh successes of American heavy bombers were announced.

Axis Supply Ships Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 18—The Admiralty announced today that a large Axis supply vessel had been sunk in the Mediterranean by a British submarine while two supply ships were "considered sunk" also by submarines off the coast of Norway.

These announcements were part of a summary of recent successes of British undersea craft.

The statement said one of two Italian cruisers hit by torpedoes during last week's convoy battle in the Mediterranean had sixty feet of her bow missing.

It added that another Axis supply ship almost certainly had been sunk in the Mediterranean and still another torpedoed and left sinking.

Rome Reports Raid Alarm 1942

New York, Aug. 18—Italian broadcasts, heard by the Associated Press, today said that the high command announced an air-raid alarm was sounded in Rome yesterday because of the presence of an unidentified plane.

Italian fighters immediately took to the air and discovered that it was a French plane, a communique said.

British Raiding Dieppe Area of French Coast

Commandos Strike Across Channel: Blow May Be Feeler of Nazi Strength

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Wednesday).—The Commandos made a raid on the Dieppe area of occupied France early today, British headquarters announced.

The bulletin said the operation still was in progress. Meanwhile, it added, the French people were being advised by radio that the raid was not a full-fledged invasion.

The combined operations headquarters communique said:

"A raid was launched in the early hours of today (Wednesday) on the Dieppe area of occupied France.

"The operation is still in progress and a further communique will be issued when fuller reports are available.

"Meanwhile the French people are being advised by wireless broadcasts that this raid is not an invasion."

Might Be Aimed at Big Guns

Dieppe is on the French shore of the English channel, a short distance west of the bottleneck Dover Strait.

A raid on that section of the coast might be aimed at silencing Nazi long-range coastal batteries, a constant menace to shipping through the Channel. These recently have been unusually active and their volume of fire has indicated that they have been reinforced.

Another possibility was that such a raid was a feeler of German coastal defenses as a forerunner of the actual opening of a second land front in continental Europe, or that it sought—as Commando raids on the French channel coast have in the past—to knock out anti-aircraft emplacements or radio location stations.

Now that United States and R. A. F. air forces have launched attacks in greater weight on northern France, a break in the Nazi air-raid alarm network would be helpful to the Allied airmen roaring in from the channel coast.

Dieppe is only thirty-three miles north of Rouen, target of the first big United States Flying Fortress

raid on Nazi-held France and is, itself, a channel port and junction of two railroads to Paris.

new deep-dish type U. S. steel helmet, being debarked in the Middle East to join the growing aggregation of American power in that

U. S. Bombers Taking Full Place in Air War

American Air Force Set to Repeat Raids Like Rouen Attack—U. S. Medium Bombers Enter African Battle.

AUG 19, 1942

By Wes Gallagher

LONDON, Aug. 18 (P)—The United States Air Force was rising today toward its full place in a titanic struggle for control of the skies over Europe and the Middle East.

E. A. F. Pounds Osnabrueck

American two-motor bombers have entered the air war in Africa and four-motor Flying Fortresses stand ready to repeat and intensify raids like yesterday's on the Nazi-held European continent.

The RAF, already deep into the fight, paced the growing onslaught last night with a smashing new blow to Osnabrueck, key to German rail lines to the Rhineland.

Tonight, the Air Ministry reported Americans of the Eagle Squadron and Canadians and British made a series of small raids, ranging from the Le Havre area along the French coast to Dieppe and touching at Abbeville and Ostend.

United States and RAF leaders agreed that the curtain-raising Flying Fortress attack by daylight on Rouen, France, yesterday, would be followed by a steadily-mounting and closely coordinated American-British aerial effort.

Britain Vast Plane Carrier

This island already has been converted into a vast aircraft carrier with hundreds of planes in the air constantly, on patrol, sweeping the Channel, and striking out on the attack.

While the "center ring" in this deadly air circus is this island, the RAF and U. S. Army Air Force also are chopping away at the Axis in the Middle East. There American headquarters reported its medium bombers joining the big four-motored Liberators in attacking Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's

forces while United States fighter pilots were serving with RAF desert squadrons.

Dispatches from Cairo tonight reported new American Army contingents, including aviation ground staffs and other units, wearing the

theatre. Initial bomber and fighter attacks in Africa had been held back until sufficient ground forces and reserves were on hand to carry through attacks continuously. American air officers said the expansion of the United States airforce now will be exceedingly rapid.

A thousand-mile flying trip over this island revealed preparations for a total air war on every hand. A glance from the plane from an altitude of 5,000 feet at most places took in at least half a dozen airfields within the range of the eye.

Even on days when bad weather cancels attacks there are always half a dozen planes darting about within sight.

Great Air War Expected

British informants have expressed belief that the German Air Force gradually is being forced to withdraw forces from Russia as the RAF blows become more intense, and American bombers increase their activity.

These experts look for a 100 per cent air war over this island and the continent between the RAF-American forces and the Germans as soon as winter closes down on the Russian front.

"The winner of this air war may decide who invades whom," one high American officer said.

The first large-scale Flying Fortress day raid was directed at rail facilities at Rouen. It was an All-American effort directed by Brig.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, who was in one of the leading planes. The dozen machines flew at a great height, the crews much of the time being obliged to use oxygen tanks.

"We laid bombs right down on the locomotive sheds, blew 'em

"...one flier remarked. Fortress was lost, German apparently being reluctant to come close to the deadly ma-

chines, but two fighter planes escorting the bombers failed to return.

Maj.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander of United States Air Forces in Europe, was elated by the results of the flight.

"We will bomb Germany as fast and as often as possible until we win this war," he said. "This marks the real start of an ever-increasing American bombing offensive."

AIR FIGHTERS RAKE FRANCE

RAF, Canadian And Eagle Flyers In Almost Non-Stop Attacks

Ohio Squadron Leader Shoots Down Focke-Wulf 190 In Battle

[By the Associated Press]
London, Aug. 18—British Spitfire pilots, accompanied by Canadians and American Eagle Squadron fighters, raked hundreds of miles of Nazi-occupied France today in a series of virtually non-stop raids.

Don Blakeslee, of Fairport, Ohio, a fighter commander of the Eagle Squadron, shot down a Focke-Wulf 190 in a fight over northern France. Blakeslee previously had won the distinguished flying cross while fighting with the first Canadian fighter squadron.

Attack Somme Railways
The weather was perfect for flying, and the raids were carried out along the occupied coast from Le Havre to Ostend. One formation attacked railways near Abbeville on the Somme.

The sweeps began early, one squadron tearing through a formation of Focke-Wulf 190s and destroying a Heinkel 115 float plane and damaging two others.

Three British planes were missing from the day's operations.

The Germans made a series of small-scale daylight raids on Britain, bombing towns in the south-east and southeast coasts. A number of fatalities was reported.

'Precision' Raids To Be U. S. Job

[By the Associated Press]
An American Bomber Station In Britain, Aug. 18—A growing American bombing offensive to smash at Nazi strongholds in Germany and occupied Europe in coordination with the RAF—until the war is won—was under way today after a highly successful, all-American bombing attack on the German-held railway yards at Rouen, France.

Twelve Flying Fortresses, with Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker in one of the leading planes, flew yesterday through all the anti-aircraft fire the Germans offered, mastered the best of Germany's fighter planes and left their target under "a great pall of smoke and sand."

Six other Flying Fortresses executed diversion attacks on Dunkirk and Cherbourg.

All eighteen of the giant bombers returned safely to their base.

They were escorted to their targets by R. A. F., Canadian and United States fighters and two of these were lost, but the fighters shot down two German planes and 21-year-old Sergt. Kent L. West of West Blockton, Ala., "belly gunner" in one of the Fortresses, blasted another German fighter out of the sky.

It was an American show and from Gen. Eaker on down the boys were delighted. Flying at heights where tank-supplied oxygen was almost constantly necessary, the Fortresses hardly broke formation throughout the run. American ground crews waited to cheer them as the Fortresses skimmed in to a landing here after the raids.

'Baby Doll' and 'Peggy D'

The bombs which tangled up the railroad yards at historic Rouen, which is eighty-seven miles northwest of Paris, poured out of sleek ships bearing such designations as "Baby Doll," "Peggy D," "Johnny Reb," "Birmingham Blitzkrieg," "Big Punk" and "Berlin Sleeper." Gen. Eaker's plane was labeled

"Yankee Doodle."

Major-Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the United States Air Forces in the European theater, was plainly enthusiastic.

"We will bomb Germany as fast and as often as possible until we win the war," he said. "This marks the real start of an ever-increasing American bombing offensive." He predicted devastating high altitude precision blows at selected targets from the Flying Fortresses while the giant R. A. F. bombers continued massive assaults on German cities. The Fortresses, with thirteen guns each, are the most heavily armed bombers in the air today.

"The Germans seemed to pull away and appeared leery about attacking us," said Major Paul Tibbet, 28, of Miami, Fla., co-pilot of the Butcher Shop.

Eaker's Comment.

Gen. Eaker warned that one successful flight did not prove that a heavy daylight attack would always work, but he said "the raid went exactly according to plan and we are well satisfied with the day's work."

Some British aviation writers had expressed doubt of the Flying Fortresses' ability to execute a successful daylight raid over the Continent.

"It was smooth sailing all the way," said Second Lieut. Richard Stark of Midway, Ky., pilot of Johnny Reb.

Second Lieut. Jesse F. Baker of San Francisco, navigator of the Baby Doll said "it was easier than I thought, and we were the last and 'hot' unit too."

It was a typical American lineup. Some of the names were:

Second Lieut. George A. Pucilowski of Detroit, pilot; Second Lieut. James Sammons, Louisa, Ky., pilot; First Lieut. Will Ray, New London, Conn., navigator; Second Lieut. Harry Nuessle, Landsdowne, Pa., navigator; Capt. William B. Musselwhite, Jackson, Miss., pilot; and Second Lieut. George Ludolph, St. Paul, Minn., bombardier of Big Stuff.

Rouen is the communications hub for northwestern France, being an important inland port on the Seine and the railway link between Le Havre and Paris. It was there that Joan of Arc died at the stake in 1431.

R. A. F. LEADER CHEERS EAKER

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Air Marshal Arthur T. Harris, chief of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command, who predicted that the United States Air Force and the R. A. F. would scourge the Reich from end to end, today sent congratulations to Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, chief of the United States Bomber Command in Britain, who personally led his Flying Fortresses in the attack on France yesterday.

"Congratulations from all ranks of the Bomber Command on the highly successful completion of the first all-American raid by the big fellows on German-occupied territory in Europe," he said. "Yankee Doodle certainly went to town, and can stick yet another well-deserved feather in his cap."

Gen Eaker's plane is named Yankee Doodle.

KEY RAIL CITY OF NAZIS HIT IN NIGHT RAID

Osnabrueck Feels Weight of R. A. F. in Fifth Attack in Month.

U. S. DAYLIGHT BLOW HAILED
AUG 19 1942
Assault on Rouen Is Forerunner of High-level Smashes at Enemy Targets.

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—British bombers struck at Osnabrueck, railroad and industrial center in northwestern Germany, last night in the eighth R. A. F. attack on Germany this month. Five British bombers were reported missing on the mission, indicating a raid of moderate strength.

While Osnabrueck was under attack, other bombers and fight-

ers bombed air fields in German-occupied territory, destroying one enemy bomber. Another enemy aircraft was shot down by the bombers attacking Osnabrueck.

Osnabrueck is one of the main railroad outlets for the German arsenals in the Ruhr Valley and has big steel works on other factories. It already had been raided once this month, on the night of August 9, when the British bombed it for the fortieth time in this war.

Britain, meanwhile, was attacked by a small number of enemy aircraft, which crossed the south coast and dropped bombs at a few points in the south and west of England.

The British said some damage was done and casualties were reported, but they claimed two German bombers were destroyed, one over Britain and the other near its base in France by a fighter pilot.

From Folkestone comes a report of cannon fire in the skies off the southeast coast early this afternoon. This was taken as an indication that German planes attempting to approach the coast had been intercepted by the R. A. F. The roar of high-flying aircraft was audible in the hazy skies.

U. S. Flyer Bags Nazi Over France

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Flight Commander Don Blakeslee, of the Eagle Squadron, shot down a Focke-Wulf 190, one of Germany's newest and swiftest fighting planes, in a clash over northern France today.

Blakeslee, of Fairport Harbor, Ohio, previously had won the Distinguished Flying Cross while flying with the first Canadian fighter squadron.

"We saw a formation of Focke-Wulf's 2,000 feet below us as we were crossing the coast," he said. "We dived on them. One pulled right in my gun sights. I let him have just one short burst of cannon and machine-gun fire and he dived away and crashed into the sea. Just before that happened a colleague of mine saw the Hun pilot bail out."

One British Spitfire was missing from those sweeps.

Raid Admitted by Reich.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 18 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers raided western Germany last night, directing their main

British Shops Destroyed.

A Southeast English Coast Town, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Two high-flying German planes bombed this seacoast town today causing widespread property damage.

An entire row of shops was demolished by a 1,000-pound bomb which scored a direct hit, but only one woman was hurt. A church and several other public buildings were damaged.

Cannon Fire Heard

Folkestone, England, Aug. 18.—(AP)—Cannon fire in the skies off the southeast coast early this afternoon was taken as an indication that German planes attempting to approach the coast had been intercepted by the RAF. The roar of high-flying aircraft was audible in the hazy skies.

Canadian Troops Reach Britain
A British Port, Wednesday, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—A large contingent of Canadian troops, including armored and air units, has arrived here after crossing the Atlantic without incident in a convoy guarded by warships.

Explosion in Belgium, Riots in France Reported.

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The Free Belgian news agency reported today that the Germans had fined Brussels another 5,000,000 francs for eight armed attempts in ten days. One, it said, was a dynamite explosion that damaged the premises of the Black Brigade, militarized formation of the Flemish Nazi movement.

Meanwhile, a German-language Brussels paper reaching Stockholm disclosed that Brussels University would be closed because of the hostile attitude of Belgian professors.

Vichy, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—A newspaper in the unoccupied zone reported today that mobs of week end visitors from as far apart as Lille and Le Havre overwhelmed gendarmes in the potato-growing center of Villagers-Bretonneux and forced farmers to sell them potatoes under threat of pillaging the farms. Three farmers were fined 5,000 francs each for yielding. Police attributed the invasion to a rumor that potatoes would be sold without ration tickets.

attack against Osnabrueck, DNB reported today.

ANTI-CARLIST MOTIVE SEEN

Time-Bomb Explosion In Spain Viewed As Move To Thwart Restoration

AUG 19 1942
Dispatches To Bern Indicate From 60 To 200 Injured Before Church

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Aug. 18—The explosion of a time bomb outside the Basilica de Begona at Bilbao, Spain, Sunday was interpreted here tonight as an action designed to discourage, if not thwart, a monarchist plan to place Juan, 28-year-old son of the late King Alfonso, on the throne of Spain.

Advices to the Swiss press said the injured numbered from 60 to 200, but that the Spanish Minister of War, Gen. Jose Varela, had left the church sooner than the others and was beyond range of the explosion.

The bomb evidently was timed to go off as worshippers were emerging from a mass attended by many Carlists, an important monarchist political faction.

Report Several Killed

Unconfirmed reports said several persons were killed. The dispatches did not say whether any arrests had been made.

Spanish friends believed the attack was directed against Varela by anti-monarchists who feared he would shortly propose to Generalissimo Francisco Franco that the monarchy be restored.

Juan now is in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Carlist leader, Iturmendi, one of those who attended the mass, escaped injury.

Had Own Candidate

Up until 1936 the Carlists had their own candidate for the Spanish crown, the elderly head of the Don Carlos branch of the Spanish Bourbons. He died in Vienna that year and many of his followers since have accepted Juan.

The Spanish Council of Ministers

is to meet August 30 and leading monarchists have heard Varela hopes to head a delegation advocating the restoration immediately before the council. Varela, long a staunch royalist, recently married the daughter of a leading Carlist.

Believes Time At Hand

His monarchist colleagues say he believes the time is now at hand for a royal ruler who would inspire the people to greater unity of purpose and thus help remedy Spain's critical economic condition.

Juan, speaking to his monarchist followers in Rome last winter, declared that if he were to become king one of his first acts would be to see to a formula for release of hundreds of former Republicans imprisoned since the civil war.

EXPLOSION IN SPAIN

200 Reported Killed or Hurt by Bomb Blast.

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Reuters News Agency quoted the Vichy radio today as saying that 200 persons were killed or injured by a bomb explosion during a religious ceremony at Bilbao, Spain.

It said that Gen. Jose Varela, Spanish Army Minister, was present but escaped injury.

ROYALISTS BOMBED

Three Hurt as They Leave Mass in Spain.

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Sixty-three persons were wounded Sunday by a bomb which exploded among a crowd of Spanish Carlists coming from a mass at Bilbao which had been attended by War Minister Gen. Jose Varela, dispatches to the Swiss press said tonight.

Gen. Varela was unhurt, the dispatches said. The Carlists are a monarchist faction.

Rumors in Spanish circles here that several persons were killed could not be confirmed. Whether the bombing attack was aimed at Gen. Varela or at the Carlist leader, Iturmendi, who also escaped injury, was not determined, said a dispatch to the Bern newspaper Der Bund.

FOUR MORE CZECHS ARE SHOT BY NAZIS

The British radio reported today that in Czecho-Slovakia four more persons have been shot to death. They were alleged to be leaders of a secret society working against Germany. "Two other men have been doomed to die because of their efforts to spread news about the war situation by means of an underground radio," the broadcast said, adding that "the trouble was that they didn't give the Nazi version of the news."

The British broadcast, which was recorded here by CBS, also reported that the latest German precaution against invasion is to close a stretch of twelve miles of the Dutch coast to civilians, between the Hook of Holland and Scheveningen. People living within the banned zone have been forced to give up their homes, it was stated.

Jumpy Nerves In Norway

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Advices reaching the Norwegian Government-in-Exile here today declared that German forces in Norway experienced an "invasion scare" when a British convoy was sighted recently off the Trondheim coast.

It was said the Germans occupied the Trondheim telephone exchange and locked the operators in a room where they were held overnight.

Many followers of pro-Nazi Premier Vidkun Quisling removed their party emblems, burned confidential papers and hurriedly left town amid fears of a British attack.

The British convoy presumably was en route to northern Russia.

Vichy Penalizes De Gaulle Supporter

Vichy, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The former French Deputy, Andre Philip, who recently joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces in England, was deprived of his title of professor of law at the University of Lyons today by a Government order charging him with "anti-national activities."

At the same time ninety naturalized Frenchmen, including two American-born dentists, were deprived of their citizenship under decrees restricting the admission of Jews to citizenship.

WINTER CLOSING IN ON NORTH EUROPE

All of Continent Reports Early Freeze-Up Signs.

Berne, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Signs of an unusually early winter have been reported from central and northern Europe, giving rise to widespread concern over the Continent's inadequate fuel supplies.

An early winter, it was pointed out, would also have a direct bearing on the military campaigns. Along the northern sectors of the Russian front early freezing would be a substantial aid to the Russians, accustomed to wintry conditions. Military observers stressed the fact that certain Russian arctic ports remain free of ice, while harbors in the German-controlled Baltic freeze over.

Newspapers reaching here brought reports of early frosts in the north of Sweden. In the region of Taasjoe potato plants were nipped and the growth of grain was retarded. In the province of Jamtland, a Stockholm dispatch stated, extensive damage was done to crops by snow and storks on their southern migration from Germany have already reached Marseilles in large numbers, other dispatches stated. In suburbs of Berne leaves are beginning to fall.

Shortage of labor to work the Polish mines and transport difficulties were held responsible for the coal shortages. An important factor was the use of tremendous quantities of coal by the German war industries to manufacture gasoline and rubber.

Italy, to save coal, will close its resort season on August 31, even though September is one of the best months at Italian beaches.

Sweden's coal imports have been so inadequate, Stockholm dispatches stated, that the Government is undertaking the biggest timber-cutting program in the country's history.

Italy Suspends 735 Periodicals
BERLIN (from German broadcasts), Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The Transocean agency reported from Rome today that 735 Italian periodicals had been suspended and 478 converted from weekly to monthly publication in a movement to conserve paper for use of "the serious press." Of those suspended, 400 dealt with theatrical, film, radio and sports subjects.

Ex-French Deputy Goes To London

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The fighting French Government announced today that Felix Gouin, former member of the French Chamber of Deputies and "unswerving opponent of the Vichy Government and of collaboration with Germany," has arrived in England.

Gouin was one of eighty deputies who voted against dissolution of the French republic in July, 1940, and one of three lawyers who defended former Premier Leon Blum at the Riom trial. He last saw Blum in prison three months ago.

Nine Britons Flee Eire Camp, Three Recaptured

Dublin, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The Eire information bureau announced today that nine Britons escaped from an internment camp at Curragh, County Kildare, last night, and that three were recaptured.

Presumably the Britons were airmen, a number of whom have been interned after forced landings in neutral Eire.

Roosevelt To Be Asked To Save Six Irishmen

Dublin, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—A committee claiming to represent all sections of the Irish people said today it had appealed to President Roosevelt to intervene to prevent the execution of six Irishmen sentenced to death at Belfast in the fatal shooting of Constable Patrick Murphy last Easter.

The oldest of the six is 21, the youngest, 18.

Turkey Names Interior Minister

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 17 (Delayed A. P.).—Recep Peker, who has held at various times the portfolios of National Defense, Public Works and Interior, was named Minister of the Interior today, succeeding Dr. Ahmet Fikri Tuzer, who died Sunday.

Ambassador Winant Ill of Influenza

London, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador John G. Winant has been ill with influenza for several days and has conducted urgent embassy business from his home, an embassy spokesman said today. He said that Mr. Winant's condition was not serious.

Big Sea Clash Anticipated Off Solomon Isles

Allied Planes Searching Pacific for Japanese Warships.

By G. Yates McDaniel
GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Wednesday, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Allied reconnaissance planes today were reported to be searching the Pacific front as strong units of U. S. Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley's combined fleet deployed in anticipation of a naval showdown as a sequel to the Solomon Islands invasion.

Aside from reconnaissance flights no activity was officially announced. One of the reconnaissance planes, however, dropped a number of bombs in airdrome dispersal areas at Kavieng, New Ireland, north of the Solomons battle arena.

Text of Communique

The communique said: Northeastern sector: Kavieng—An Allied armed reconnaissance plane dropped a number of bombs in airdrome dispersal areas with unknown results.

Northwestern sector: Reconnaissance active only.

(A correspondent for the New Zealand Press association said extremely bitter land fighting which might last for weeks or months was

still in progress in the Solomons. He quoted an authority in a "south Pacific port" as saying "the ultimate success of the operation turns on a crucial naval battle.")

Dispatches from Allied naval headquarters in the South Pacific area yesterday laid the greatest stress on forthcoming operations at sea now that the U. S. landing forces are firmly established in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area of the Solomons.

Big Sea Battles Brewing

These advices, necessarily unofficial, suggested that big sea battles still brewing in the waters of the Solomon chain would prove the turning point in the fight for the barrier bases north of Australia—New Britain, New Ireland, New Guinea and others even more distant.

Tokyo's continued silence about the fate of the Japanese garrisons in the southeastern Solomons, meanwhile, gave at least tacit confirmation to Washington's assertion that United States marines had well established footholds.

Axis Admits Marines Landed

The Berlin radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch to DNB saying that bitter fighting was taking place on

both Guadalcanal and Tulagi Islands, and that United States engineers were taking part in the invasion.

(This was the first Axis admission that American landing forces had fought their way ashore on Tulagi, whose hurricane sheltered harbor was the main objective of Admiral Ghormley's attack.)

(The presence of engineers, who would follow shock troops ashore, would indicate that a strong landing force was ashore.)

Heavy Raid on Moresby

Twenty-four Japanese bombers struck at Port Moresby in a high-altitude attack—the first Japanese raid on the Australian defense area since the opening of the battle for the Solomons.

At the same time airmen from General MacArthur's command were bombing the enemy bases on the island of Timor for the first time in a week and carrying the attack farther afield to the northeast in a raid on New Ireland.

Some observers here took the raid on Port Moresby as a sign that a lull in the Solomon battle enabled the Japanese to spare bombers for other operations. Others, however, took the view that the Japanese either had reinforced their air power in this area, or were trying desperately to divert southwest Pacific command airmen from the job of supporting the American offensive in the Solomons.

Since the night of August 8-9, when Admiral Ghormley's cruisers and destroyers engaged a Japanese naval force of similar makeup and drove it into defeat before it could reach and attack the Allied transports landing marines and supplies in the Tulagi area, there has been no surface engagement.

Have Not Found Warships

Long-range bombers of the MacArthur command have persistently sought out Japanese ship concentrations in the periphery of enemy-occupied islands from Timor to New Britain, in order to prevent any sort of reinforcement of the Solomons, but there has been no indication that they have found the Japanese warships. Possibly these have withdrawn to the Carolines for the time being.

As a result Ghormley was believed to have split his forces afloat into a defense concentration standing guard over the marines who are still extending their bases ashore, and a fleet of heavy strength which has fanned out to meet enemy counter-attack by sea.

One correspondent at the Allied South Pacific headquarters, writing for the Melbourne Herald, put the position this way:

1. The Allies must keep the sea supply lanes to the Solomons open to maintain their hold there; they also cannot win all the islands if Japan is able to fling in fresh forces at will.

2. The Japanese are not likely to yield the Solomons until they are decisively defeated at sea, for once these islands are all in American hands, Japanese tenure of New Britain and Papuan (New Guinea) ports will become increasingly precarious.

3. Therefore the enemy may either try to overpower the American naval units in the Solomons area or attempt a counter-offensive in strength at some other point, thus hoping to draw off some Allied ships from the Solomons and obtain an opportunity to deal with them piece-meal.

In any event the correspondent said sea operations were likely to increase rather than diminish as the Solomons were progressively occupied by American forces and the operation became increasingly an Allied offensive.

To date, he wrote, there was no indication that Allied naval losses have exceeded expectations or that they have seriously reduced the American striking power.

Marines Rapidly Crush Japs To Gain Bases

19 1942

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 18—United States Marines have won solid holds in the Solomon Islands, the first step in the Allied offensive in the Pacific, while Allied airmen comb the Southern seas to blast the Japanese in their ships and harbors wherever they may be trying to go to the rescue.

That was the broad picture today in the South Pacific, where the fighting forces of the United Nations have begun a campaign to roll back the enemy.

A navy communique issued in Washington showed the attack on the Solomons to have been a mighty onslaught, which caught the Japanese flat-footed on August 7 (Australian time) in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area, one of their most valuable bases.

First Phase Successful

The harbor of Tulagi is one of the best in the southwest Pacific and the airfield on Guadalcanal makes that island a gigantic aircraft carrier on the sea lane from America to Australia.

Without divulging details of the still continuing and still growing battle the communique gave these assurances that the first phase has ended in defeat for the Japanese in the air, ashore and afloat:

1. The marines have made several landings in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area, "rapidly" overcoming enemy resistance, and their captured shore positions "have since been developed and are now well established."
2. Japanese naval forces closed in for action with the Allied fleet on only one night, August 8-9, and backed off "before reaching the vessels engaged in the landing operations."
3. Enemy air attempts on the first two days of the landings

inflicted only "minor damage" on the American troops.

36 Planes Destroyed

The communique mentioned damage to both sides in the naval encounter but it kept the enemy guessing, of course, both what the

United States lost and what the United States knows of Japan's cost in trying to defend the Solomons' shores.

Its only figure was at least thirty-six Japanese planes destroyed, eighteen of them seaplanes demolished before they could get into action and as many more land planes knocked out in the vain attempt to stem the marines' rush ashore from transports.

(The navy previously had announced that one United States cruiser was sunk and that two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport were damaged. The new information, that the close quarter sea battle lasted but one night and ended in the enemy fleet's failure to reach its quarry, however, evidently exposed as false the Tokyo claims of some forty United Nations ships sunk or damaged.)

(Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, in expressing gratitude for the help given his commonwealth, said he could not state the size of the American forces in the Solomons battle as "this is a matter which should not be discussed publicly," the Australian radio reported in a broadcast heard by CBS.)

Jap Harbors Scoured

Airmen of General MacArthur's command, meanwhile, scoured the Japanese-held harbors in the South Sea islands close enough to the Solomons to reinforce their imperiled garrisons.

A communique today said that Allied planes on offensive reconnaissance bombed shipping in the port of Kavieng, on the island of New Ireland, but that the results were unobserved. New Ireland is northwest of the Solomons in another link of the island chain at the top of the Coral Sea.

Medium bombers also raided Timor for the third attack in as many

days where scattered Dutch-Australian forces are said to be continuing resistance against the Japanese.

(An Australian broadcast heard

by CBS said that while "Allied raids continue" on Japanese targets on Timor, there now was "apparently little Japanese sea movement" in that area.)

Enemy Raids Moresby

For the first time since August 1, however, enemy raiders struck back forcibly at Port Moresby, in southern New Guinea, causing casualties and damage to installations. In the only land action besides

that in the Solomons, the Japanese inched ahead in the Kokoda area of New Guinea, sixty miles east of Port Moresby, but an official spokesman said the advance was not significant.

The second phase of the battle of the Solomons apparently was the mop-up of Japan's battered shore and sea forces.

Strong Fleet Indicated

While the navy communique indicated that the marines' job now was to track down whatever enemy forces remain in the islands, a New Zealand Press Association correspondent reported a fleet "of great strength" harrying the Japanese surface forces in the surrounding seas.

United States Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, he said, probably has split his fleet into a striking force to stand guard over the troops ashore and a reserve force fanned out to prevent interference.

Much of the reserve strength already has been in action, this correspondent reported, and "so far there is no indication that Allied losses exceed expectations or have seriously reduced the strength of the offensive."

Darwin Raid Figures

A summary issued by the Allied air command for the Darwin area said today that since the Japanese first attacked Darwin on February 19 they had sent against that target a total of 308 heavy bombers, 54 dive bombers and 159 fighters.

The Allies, it said, shot down twenty bombers and thirty-three fighters and probably shot down twelve other bombers and fifteen fighters.

It was estimated that the Japanese dropped a total of 700,000 pounds of bombs, causing a few service casualties and damaging most of the houses and shacks left unoccupied when civilians moved out.

Allied bombers in the Darwin area raided enemy occupied terri-

tory fifty-three times since the first Japanese attack on Darwin. Losses were given as six bombers and seventeen fighters.

Censorship Is Upheld.

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 18 (A.P.).—Prime Minister John Curtin, replying to criticism of censorship, declared in a speech today, "I am more than ever convinced that the Japanese had some knowledge of the Solomons attack."

"There were men yelling for offensives when they knew they were being undertaken."

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 18—A Tokyo dispatch to DNB, broadcast today by the Berlin radio, said bitter fighting was taking place both on Guadalcanal and Tulagi islands in the first Axis admission that United States landing forces had fought their way ashore in force on the islands guarding Tulagi harbor, bull's-eye of the American offensive.

Tulagi harbor, hurricane-free and an excellent point to mass a fleet in the Solomons, indents tiny Tulagi Island just off the coast of Florida Island. Guadalcanal, one of the largest of the Solomons, lies just across Sealark Channel to the south.

The Tokyo dispatch said sappers—engineers—had landed and were taking part in the operations. The presence of engineers who would follow shock troops ashore would indicate a strong landing force.

Hard Fighting Reported

AUCKLAND New Zealand, Aug. 18 (AP)—Extremely bitter land fighting in the Solomon Islands, which may continue for weeks or months, was reported tonight by a New Zealand correspondent in a dispatch from a South Pacific port.

United States forces "now have won sufficient success in sea engagements to enable the reinforcing and supplying of land forces," the dispatch added. "Japanese units which were in the Solomons at the opening of operations either have been sunk or have fled to the Caroline Islands."

The dispatch added that "strategically the Japanese have lost Guadalcanal, Tulagi and Florida."

The correspondent said his source expressed the belief the "ultimate success of the operations turns on a crucial naval battle."

Isles Armed When Taken By Yanks, Chinese Say

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Aug. 18—The resounding blows of United States forces in far-off Solomon Islands, which are attracting widespread attention and stimulating hope here, soon will relieve Japanese pressure on China, a Government spokesman said today at a press conference.

"This epoch-making battle is sure

Kiangsi province railway front has been hurled back after thrusting westward twelve miles from Shangjiao, a Chinese army spokesman announced today.

The Japanese objective was Hengfeng, twenty-four miles from Shangjiao, he said.

Wedges Protect Flanks

Simultaneously, the Japanese drove wedges northwest and southwest from Shangjiao to protect their central column from flank attacks, the spokesman reported.

The Japanese recently have transferred 1,000 or 2,000 soldiers from Haiphong to Langson, in French Indo-China, near the Kwangsi province border; but this was "a minor activity without any special significance," the spokesman added.

Four Townships Captured

The Chinese communique today, describing the same Kiangsi province fighting on which the spokesman reported, said the Japanese had captured four townships in central Kiangsi.

The Japanese advance, it said, was south of Linchwan (Fuchow) and was continuing.

To the northeast, around Shangjiao, 115 miles airline from Linchwan, the Chinese were reported to have repulsed 2,000 Japanese trying to drive northwest of Shangjiao.

NO AIR FIELDS SEEN ON KISKA

U. S. Bomber Pilots Like Lack
Of Land-Based Fighter
Resistance

Japanese Believed To Have
Run Into Difficulties With
Rocky Terrain

[By the Associated Press]

Anchorage, Alaska, Aug. 17 (Delayed)—Failure of American bomber pilots to encounter land-based aerial opposition in their raids on Kiska and other Japanese-held islands of the outer Aleutians led to belief today the enemy has been unable to establish landing fields in those islands.

An officer of the Army Air Force said the Japanese were using single-float seaplane fighters based neither on carriers nor on land, but this apparently was the total extent of their air defense.

Thought Surprised

Reasons for the enemy's failure to create usable runways either on the Kiska beaches or in the rocky uplands are in doubt here, inasmuch as it is known the attempt has been made.

Army sources, however, believe the Japanese were surprised by the strength of United States bombing in the face of long distances, fogs, high winds and hazardous flying conditions.

The difficulties of such flights apparently are too much for sea-based Japanese bombers, since no effort has been made since early June to bomb or strafe American bases in the Aleutians.

American bombing planes, on the other hand, have been flying almost daily to drop tons of explosives on the Japanese as they labored to blast living quarters, ground defenses and runways from the inhospitable Kiska terrain.

Rock Extremely Hard

Some persons familiar with the Aleutians' peculiar geological formations believe the usually efficient Japanese may have run into an unexpected snag.

These experts say the Kiska rock is extremely hard and glasslike and may have proved too much for excavating efforts, forcing the runway builders to fill in depressions in their projected airfields rather than knocking off the humps.

This would be a long and laborious process. It barely is possible the enemy never may be able under war conditions to create a runway long and smooth enough for use by bombers, even if he is able to hang on to the islands indefinitely.

First Attempt Of Kind

The air force officer who reported the Japanese making emergency use of single float seaplanes said he believed it was the first at-

tempt by a modern army to operate full speed fighter planes without either a land airdrome or carrier deck as base.

He said the United States and other navies frequently have used patrol and scoutships on floats, such as the catapult planes carried by battleships and cruisers, but nothing with the firepower, maneuverability and speed of the planes which now are rising to meet the American bombers over Kiska.

POLICE FIGHT INDIA RIOTING

Home-Made Bomb Used For
First Time In Lucknow
Disturbance
AUG 19 1942
Moslem League Considers
Offering Negotiations
To Gandhi

[By the Associated Press]
Bombay, Aug. 18—The first use of a home-made bomb in the current disturbances in India was reported from Lucknow in central north India today. A police corporal and several other persons were injured.

At Bangalore police fired thirty-two rounds into a crowd, killing one person and wounding thirty-eight.

Rioting, store closings and the burning of public buildings such as postoffices were reported at Nagpur, in central India, Delhi in the north central part, Madras in the east, Calcutta in the northeast and Karachi in the west.

30 Killed By Troops

The military killed thirty and wounded fourteen from August 12 to August 15 in Nagpur, while police there reported killing two and wounding eight.

The working committee of the Moslem League today discussed a proposal to authorize the league president, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, to meet Mohandas K. Gandhi to seek approval of the league proposal for a settlement of the Indian difficulties. The proposal will be voted on tomorrow.

The league has proposed that the All-Indian Congress should accede to granting autonomy for the preponderately Moslem areas and has asked if the Congress would be willing to form a provisional government for the furtherance of the war effort. If so, the league has agreed to negotiate with such a provisional government to establish Indian unity.

India America's Problem, Chinese Author Asserts

New York, Aug. 18 (AP)—Sharply criticizing the "assumption that India is England's private affair," Dr. Lin Yutang, Chinese author and philosopher, declared tonight that "India today is America's problem."

"It is a plain fact," Dr. Yutang said in a broadcast, "that today London will not do a single thing that the American public would not stand for. If therefore the British Government have gone ahead with the policy of suppressing the Indian revolution by ruthless force, it is because London thinks she has America's tacit approval."

"It is not a mere figure of speech to say that when whips descend on the bare backs of Hindus, all the allies of the United Nations are whipping them, and when Hindu women or children are shot, it is we, and not England alone, who are shooting them."

"And whatever the effect of this dule of force in India may be on the outcome of the war, Americans and Chinese and all other allies will reap its benefits or share its disaster."

United States Watching Situation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The United States is closely watching day to day developments in India, Secretary of State Cordell Hull told his press conference today, and would, of course, give all the attention that may be feasible to that situation.

Mr. Hull withheld comment on London reports that the British economist, Harold J. Laski, and others were advocating a joint conference of Indian and United Nations leaders in the hope of formulating a compromise between Mohandas K. Gandhi's demands for "freedom now" and Britain's determination to avoid any sudden change that might weaken India's war effort.

He said the proposal had not yet been brought to this government's attention.

Bombay Quiet, But Riots Continue Elsewhere 1942

By Preston Grover

Bombay, Aug. 18—This tenth day since Mohandas K. Gandhi and his associates were arrested in advance of formally launching their civil disobedience campaign found India spotted with riotous outbreaks and closed stores, plus some evidence that violence was abating in some sections under strict military and police control.

Bombay is relatively quiet. A strict curfew is being imposed, and uniformed troops are ordered off

the streets after dark, unless on picket duty.

The Trouble Spots

At Nagpur and Bangalore, in central India, Delhi in the north central area, Madras in the east, Calcutta in the northeast, and Karachi in the west, rioting, store closings and the burning of public buildings such as postoffices continued.

Police and soldiers have used their guns in numerous places, while Indians have menaced the war effort in numerous ways.

May Shoot To Kill

The Government announced that responsible military officers from the rank of captain up could issue orders to shoot to kill if necessary in the performance of their duty. This authority has been widened to cover officers of Allied armies, including Americans.

Authority has been given local civilian officials to impose blanket fines on an entire community for sabotage. The first such case was a fine on the Ramtek area, in the Nagpur cotton-growing region.

Power Shortage Hits Japan

New York, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Berlin radio heard by the Associated Press listening post today broadcast a Tokyo dispatch asserting that Japan faced an electric power shortage which necessitated additional shut-downs of industries

not vital to the war.

The dispatch said recent heavy rains had made it possible to postpone from August 14 to August 21 the start of a new program of closing non-essential plants for two or three additional days each month.

The word "additional" indicated that some reduction already had occurred, but its extent was not specified.

Roosevelt Aid Leaves New Delhi for U. S.

New Delhi, India, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Lauchlin Currie, homeward bound from a special mission to China for President Roosevelt, left New Delhi today for Washington.

Hawaiian Senator Freed

Charge of Illegal Possession of Japanese Flag Dismissed

HILO, Hawaii, Aug. 18 (AP).—The case against Sanji Abe, a territorial Senator charged with illegal possession of a Japanese flag, was dismissed today on the ground that the alleged offense had not been defined at the time of his arrest Aug. 2. General military orders under which possession of an enemy flag is unlawful were issued Aug. 8.

Abe, of Japanese ancestry, was elected to the Hawaiian Senate in 1940 and gave up his dual citizenship the same month. Born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1895, he had served two years with the Hilo police.

Abe said the flag was found among some stage property at a theater of which he was part owner. He added he never had purchased a Japanese flag.

Taussig Says Pacific War Will Be Long and Costly

Admiral Who Warned U. S. in 1940 Speaks at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP).—Vice Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, U. S. N. (retired), whose warnings in 1940 that Japan would attack in the

Pacific went unheeded in the Senate, said today that the war in that area will be "long, costly and involve thousands of sacrifices."

"Have the American people the stamina to sustain that?" he asked in an address before the Newport Rotary Club.

Two years ago Admiral Taussig told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee that the Japanese would attack in the Pacific, and predicted the course of events since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

He cited today as mistakes on the part of the United States government the failure to take over the mandated Marshall Islands, the failure to fortify the Philippines and Guam and the refusal of the United States to enter into an agreement with Great Britain, France and Holland to maintain the status quo in the Pacific.

He urged opening of a second front in China for the purpose of attacking Japan itself. He said that

Japan cannot be conquered as long as the war in Europe continues, and added that the defeat of Germany will be "a monumental task involving thousands of ships and planes and many thousands of casualties."

His son Lieutenant (j. g.) Joseph K. Taussig, recuperating here from wounds suffered at Pearl Harbor, was in the audience.

Gripsholm Due To Dock In New York August 25

Washington, Aug. 18 (AP).—The State Department announced tonight that the liner Gripsholm with 1,451 Americans and other nationals from the western Pacific area is expected to arrive at New York August 25.

In order to expedite the disembarkation of passengers after examination by customs and other officials it has been decided that no visitors will be allowed on the pier until the examination is completed.

Writer Tells of Tokyo End of Double-cross

Japs Hid News of Pearl Harbor Attack Until
Long After It Occurred—Roosevelt's Message to Hirohito Delayed.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Max Hill, chief of the former Associated Press and Wide World Bureau in Tokyo, is returning to this country aboard the "Gripsholm" after internment in Japan. In the following story he gives a graphic account of how the Japs cloaked their moves, delayed President Roosevelt's message to Hirohito, arrested American citizens, finally broke the news of war at 11 A. M. Monday).

By Max Hill

ABOARD THE S. S. GRIPSHOLM, Aug. 18. (Wide World)—Bright and clear, the December sun beat against the Tokyo embassy's high white walls, against the Stars and Stripes and the great blue and gold eagle seals.

Danger Signal Evident

It was a calm day, a good Sunday for golf, but inside Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's private residence the danger signal was evident as a red traffic light.

He was "on guard," waiting with nerves on edge. In his close-by residence Eugene Dooman, the councillor, fretted with trifles while the clock ticked off its slow minutes. He was waiting, too.

With tight-lipped diplomatic silence, the ambassador gave no indication to Tokyo's thin group of remaining Americans that a crisis was at hand—perhaps the crossroads of our relations with Japan.

But he was curt and terse and cold with correspondents who sought to ask about President Roosevelt's message to Emperor Hirohito, the almost mythical little man who rules Japan.

"There's nothing I can say," Mr. Grew replied with severe emphasis to all questions put to him by the correspondent of the Associated Press and Wide World. The chill tone of his voice cut off efforts to talk further with him.

Our usually cordial ambassador, fondly thought of by all Americans in Japan as "the chief," was gone. A sharp click and the wire was dead.

Time's finger moved with dread slowness that day—but the tedious morning hours passed, then the afternoon. Long after dark, just before nine p. m. in fact, Mr. Grew communicated with his aide.

An urgent message had just been delivered from Washington, he told Mr. Dooman. The President's message was beginning to flow into the code room where alarmed clerks worked with furious intensity.

Piece by piece it was delivered to the residence by messengers, breathless and flushed after their run from the code room.

Message 12 Hours Late

The copy bore the notation: "Received at Marunouchi telegraph office, 9 a. m., Dec. 7, 1941." The calculating hand of the military took no chances, delivered the telegram twelve hours late. They didn't want their bloody business upset by any such fluke as interference by Emperor Hirohito. Perhaps they thought what he didn't know until too late wouldn't hurt him.

Mr. Dooman telephoned Foreign Minister Togo's private secretary. An interview that night was promised. The ambassador thought he could be at the official residence by midnight.

At 11:30 p. m. the foreign minister's private secretary was on the telephone again. Minister Togo, he pointed out, wished to go to bed. Wasn't the message something that could be handled in the morning. Indeed not, Mr. Dooman told him.

Thousands of miles away out over the Pacific Japanese bombers loaded with death and destruction were nearing their objective—Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. But all was quiet in Tokyo, and Minister Togo wanted to retire.

Finally the message was complete—a sombre document, indeed. Regardless of the hour it must be delivered. Ambassador Grew found himself stymied by the lack of an automobile, for Tokyo's deserted streets won't produce taxicabs at midnight, and the ambassador's chauffeur had the evening off.

Intuition, perhaps, led Merrell Benninghoff, one of the embassy secretaries, to make a midnight check before turning in for the

night, and his arrival solved the taxi problem.

Ambassador Grew, wearing his usual grey business suit, slipped into the front seat of Benninghoff's Ford coupe, and together they drove through the dimly lighted vacant streets up past the imposing Diet building—called the "Tomb of a Democracy" by one Liberal Japanese—and into the driveway to Togo's official residence.

There lights burned brightly, and the ambassador was guided with formal ceremony, up the crimson carpeted stairs to the second

floor drawing room.

Minister Togo and Ambassador Grew gravely exchanged proper greetings, standing beneath one of the great crystal chandeliers—the six-foot American and the slight, chill-mannered Japanese in strange contrast.

Then, seated stiffly on the blue plush armchairs, they began their historic conversation. The ambassador, most likely, hunted nervously for his glasses, peered over the rims in characteristic manner, and began reading the President's message to the emperor.

For 25 minutes these two men were most closeted together in the almost garish room talking quietly, calmly, while out across the Pacific Togo's fellow subjects were ready to loose their deadly cargoes on a sleeping American city.

Ambassador Grew, as usual, was emphatic but calm. The historic message read to Togo he departed and quickly notified Secretary of State Cordell Hull that it had been delivered.

Throughout the discussion Togo gave no indication that he had the slightest inkling of what the military of Japan were up to.

Even the next morning at 7:30 a. m., when Sir Robert Craigie, the British ambassador, left the foreign minister's official residence after a talk with Togo, there seemed to be no indication the Gaimusho knew anything was seriously wrong.

An American embassy staff member saw the two of them come down the stairs together, chatting and laughing in the most friendly manner. Ambassador Grew was there also, and told by Minister Togo that the Emperor had been informed of the President's message.

The ambassador returned to his residence, still not aware that as of dawn war had spread to the Pacific. Squads of police and gendarmes had raided the homes of most of the private Americans in Tokyo and Yokohama, and many of them had been arrested but no word came to the embassy.

Shortly before 11 a. m. a Mr. Ohno of the Foreign Office appeared at the locked iron gates of the embassy and inquired for Councillor Dooman. It so happened Mr. Dooman was locked out himself, and had gone to the Gaimusho to protest.

Ohno then asked to be guided to the office of First Secretary Crocker. There as representative of the Ambassador Crocker was informed that "there has arisen a state of war between your excellency's country and Japan beginning today."

Mr. Crocker listened in silence, taking deep drags on his cigarette. Then he said:

"This is a very tragic moment." Mr. Ohno looked at him quietly with the typical bland blank face of an oriental.

"It is," he replied. "My duty is very distasteful."

That was all. War had come to the embassy officially at 11 a. m.

Nazis Report 6 Vessels Sunk

London, Aug. 18 (AP)—Reuters reported today that Berlin broadcast a DNB report that five laden transports and a tanker were sunk by U-boats in a daylight attack on a convoy sailing to England from Freetown, capital of the British West African colony of Sierra Leone.

The DNB report, not confirmed from any other sources, said the ships totaled 33,710 tons.

Berlin Claims 12 Ships Sunk

New York, Aug. 18—According to a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post German submarines were declared officially today to have sunk eleven Allied vessels totaling 72,000 tons, a 12,000-ton auxiliary cruiser and two rows of troop-carrying barges in the Atlantic and oceans and the Mediterranean in the past twenty-four hours.

(There was no confirmation of the Nazi claim. Last week's announced Allied ship losses to Axis submarines in the western Atlantic—seven merchantmen—were the lowest in sixteen weeks.)

May Include Brazilian Ships

A special communique said the twenty-four-hour total was piled up in operations against convoys and in the chase of lone vessels.

Juxtaposition of the reference to the auxiliary cruiser and the reported destruction of "two rows of barges in tow carrying troops" suggested that all were sent to the bottom in a single action.

(Brazil has lost five vessels, including one troop transport, sunk by Axis submarines in the South Atlantic in the last three days, and these operations may be included in the German score.)

Italy Claims Three Sinkings

New York, Aug. 18—In a Rome broadcast heard by the Associated Press the Italian high command asserted today that three enemy merchant ships totaling 18,885 tons had been sunk by Italian submarines in the Atlantic.

The Italian command said the three ships which were sunk totaled 18,885 tons and added that another, of 10,000 tons, was damaged. This

claim listed the British motorship Medon and the American merchantmen California as two of the three ships reported sunk.

Brazilians Told Country Is At 'Gates Of War'

Angry Crowds Demand Vengeance Against Axis For Ship Sinkings

AXIS SURFACE RAIDER SEEN IN S. ATLANTIC

German Bar Sacked and German Hospital Threatened at Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 19 (AP)—A U. S. plane was reported today to have bombed an Axis submarine 50 miles off Aracaju on the Brazilian coast in an area where the underwater craft have been preying on Brazilian shipping.

It was not disclosed immediately whether the attack was successful.

A naval spokesman also said that an Axis surface raider was loose in the south Atlantic and had been sighted several days ago near the Brazilian island of Trindade, 1,000 miles off the coast. Presumably Allied warships are searching for it, but the spokesman would not discuss that probability.

Gov't Issues Statement

The government news agency identified the pilot of the attacking U. S. plane as Lieut. Jack Lacey.

The government Agencia Nacional issued the following account under an Aracaju dateline:

"Early today a North American plane commanded by Officer Thomas Callan reached here and the crew visited Federal Intervenor Maynard Gomes, inviting him to fly over the zone where barbarous attempts against our shipping occurred.

"Moments later that naval air officer of a great American nation

was informed that Lieut. Jack Lacey, commander of one North American plane, had bombed a German submarine 50 miles from the coast.

"Intervenor Gomes accompanied the crew of the visiting plane and, after returning from the locale of the cowardly (submarine) aggression,

made a violent speech announcing the important deed of arms of the United Nations. Popular enthusiasm is indescribable."

Brazilians Demand War

Brazilians demanding war against the Axis in vengeance for the submarine sinking of five Brazilian coastal ships in three days were told yesterday by President Getulio Vargas that these "acts of piracy" would not go unpunished.

A short time later Lieut. Col. Joao Pinto Paeca, speaking for War Minister Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, told a crowd at the War Ministry that the country was at the "gates of war" and that the army was "ready to obey the order of the chiefs who direct the nation."

Jose Alves Moraes, spokesman for the crowd, offered the war minister a bronze plaque torn down from Praca (Plaza) Italia which he said could be made into bullets to respond to Brazil's attackers.

"The Brazilian people are awaiting orders for the army to be led wherever necessary," he said. It was learned that the ships carried

836 persons, including 274 soldiers, and that only 157 were known to have reached land, while 50 were definitely lost and the remainder missing.

The government was reported taking unspecified measures to eliminate the submarine menace evident in these first attacks against purely coastal shipping.

To Seize Axis Ships

Addressing a crowd that paraded to his official residence, shouting and singing the national anthem until he appeared, the president in an impromptu speech did not mention war, but said ships of aggressors would be seized and property of Axis Nationals in Brazil would be held responsible for Brazilians' losses.

Up to 30 per cent of Axis property already has been seized to compensate for previous sinkings of 13 Brazilian ships by submarines, and land-based Brazilian aircraft last May were reported by a high governmental source to have sunk at least one of three submarines that were attacked from the air.

Brazil severed relations with the Axis last January, and since has arrested hundreds of Axis spies.

The president promised that persons who had given information on the sailings of the latest ships lost would be put at hard labor on roads in the interior. He ended by urging the crowd to return home with

hope and tranquillity.

Cheers for Roosevelt

But the temper of Brazilians was indicated by a crowd of 500 that gathered yesterday before the United States embassy, cheering President Roosevelt, Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, and the United States and assisting for united action by American nations against the Axis.

Another crowd converging on the municipal theatre was told by police Chief Alcides Gonçalves Etdegoyen that the government was taking measure in response to the sinkings.

Yet another took Brazilian flags from in front of two pro-Axis newspapers and marched to the foreign ministry, where a spokesman shouted, "this demonstration is to show the Brazilian government that the people will follow the government anywhere."

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha told demonstrators that "the day is not far away when the aggressors will have a taste not only of the dust of defeat but of repentance for the harm they have done us."

He presented the new Chilean Ambassador Gabriel Gonzalez Videla who told the crowd "Chile stands in solidarity with Brazil and condemns the barbarous aggression Brazil has suffered." Chile and Argentina are the only two American countries which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Major Jose Antonio Coelho Dos Reis, chief of the department of press and propaganda, told a group of pro-democratic students that any newspaper which failed to adhere to Brazil's "clear policy" would be closed.

Axis Stores Quickly Closed

As crowds roamed the streets, stores suspected of Axis connections quickly slammed down their steel shutters.

Schools and Brazilian commerce in the capital closed during the afternoon in tribute to the submarine victims.

One crowd ripped down the street sign at Praca (Plaza) Italia and posted a new one: "Prace Baependy," the name of one of the lost ships which was carrying troops when sunk Saturday.

Dispatches from Porto Alegre, Bahia, Belem and Joazeiro reported similar manifestations.

Except for a German bar that was sacked here and for an attempted attack on a suburban German hospital, the crowds were reported orderly in comparison with the riotous demonstrations that followed submarine attacks last March.

In government measures today, all Brazilian coastal shipping was called into port, and the Brazilian steamers Cuyaba and Bage, which were to have sailed today with Axis diplomats being returned to Europe, were held in port.

The Cuyaba has 75 Germans aboard; the Bage 166 Italians and

27 Hungarians, the final groups of more than 1,000 once active in Brazil and Paraguay. Their departure has been long delayed because Germany objected to quarters provided and to arrangement for repatriation of Brazilians in Europe. Nearly 200 Japanese diplomats already have been sent home.

Fake SOS Call By Sub

Among the first survivors was a group from the troop-laden Baependy who flew to Recife after reaching shore. They said the ship was attacked about 7 P. M. Saturday and that after two torpedoes had struck, there was a panic among the passengers, especially among the seventy-eight civilians.

The afternoon newspaper O Globo, said the submarine, after torpedoing the Baependy, sent out an SOS to attract other victims and that the Annibal Benevolo and the Araraquara fell prey to this trick.

The chief of police tonight ordered the closing of all bars and cafes at 9 P. M. daily until further notice. All persons must be at their homes by 10 P. M.

As crowds roamed the streets, stores suspected of Axis connections quickly slammed down their steel shutters.

Schools and Brazilian commerce in the capital closed during the afternoon in tribute to the submarine victims.

CROWDS IN RIO DEMAND WAR AFTER SINKINGS

Vargas to Seize Axis Ships and Property—Throng Cheers U. S.

ASSEMBLES NEAR EMBASSY

Only 157 of 836 on Lost Craft Are Known to Be Safe on Shore.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The rising fury of

Brazilians over the sinking by Axis submarines of five Brazilians over the sinking brought President Getulio Vargas himself today to denounce the sinkings as "acts of piracy" in an address to a tumultuous crowd that paraded to the Presidential Palace.

The President said that ships of aggressor nations would be taken over to compensate for damages and the property of Axis subjects in Brazil would be held responsible, while all those who had given information on ship sailings would be put to work with spades, shovels and pick-axes, to build roads in the interior.

Another crowd of 500 demonstrated in front of United States embassy, cheering for the United States, President Roosevelt and Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and urging American nations to unite against the Axis.

All commerce and schools in Rio de Janeiro closed for the afternoon in homage to the victims of the sinkings.

Latest tabulations showed the five vessels sent down off Brazil's coast carried 836 persons, including 274 soldiers, and that only 157 have reached land.

The Government already has promised that crimes practiced against the lives and goods of Brazilians will not go unpunished, but urged the public to remain calm.

Irate newspaper editorials and street demonstrations spread the war fever today.

Steel Shutters Dropped.

The steel shutters fronting business houses suspected of having Axis connections banged shut as crowds moved through the center of the city and converged on the presidential residence, Guanabara Palace.

There they sang the national anthem and shouted for Vargas and Brazil until the President appeared.

The Press Department, in a summary of the President's im-

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prompt speech, quoted him as declaring, "I well understand the feelings of sadness and patriotic excitement which now fill vibrant hearts. All Brazilians should share these feelings, and at the same time feelings of repulsion and indignation at being confronted suddenly by acts of piracy."

"We have done nothing that our merchant ships operating on coastal lines should be attacked and sunk, with the deaths of sailors who operated them, and even of soldiers."

The Brazilian steamers Bage and Cuyaba, which had been scheduled to leave for Europe with Axis diplomats, were held in port.

Just before noon a crowd tore Brazilian flags from the offices of two pro-Axis newspapers and marched to the Foreign Ministry, where a spokesman for the demonstrators declared:

"This demonstration is to show the Brazilian Government that people will follow the Government anywhere."

A functionary of the Foreign Ministry accepted the flag and then the demonstrators, estimated to number 2,000, observed one minute's silence, "in memory of all who have died throughout the world in the struggle against aggressors."

Special police prevented damage to the newspaper buildings, but there were other cases of attacks on German property by enraged Brazilians. There was one attempt to attack a suburban German hospital. A German bar was sacked. Demonstrations occurred against various business houses known to be German-controlled.

Dispatches from Porto Alegre told of anti-Axis demonstrations by a huge crowd there.

Strongly worded editorials in the Brazilian press fanned the public feelings.

The Journal said that the delay in departure of the diplomats' exchange ships was definitely connected with the sinkings. "We

have been patient in excess," the newspaper declared.

The count of the men missing from the five ships, two of them carrying troops, was still incomplete.

Survivors Reach Shore.

Along the northeast coast survivors continued to arrive in battered lifeboats, wreckage drifted

ashore and planes of the Brazilian Air Force kept the whole area under careful patrol.

Army and navy forces were coordinated in rescue work, and all shipping along the coast was recalled.

Thirty-one survivors from the Baependy and Araraquara, eight of them Brazilian Army officers and one a woman passenger, reached Aracaju, and those suffering injuries or shock were given treatment at the town's principal hotels while anti-Axis demonstrations flamed through the streets.

Implies Reich Weakness

The newspaper added that the attacks on shipping off the Brazilian coast actually implied a growing weakness of the Reich.

"German submarines, since the beginning of hostilities, have been expelled from the zones of major importance, starting with British waters, to the United States routes to Iceland, and from there to the United States coast, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, and now to the Atlantic coast," the newspaper said.

AUG 19 1942

Subs Face Greater Defense

"If those undersea craft devote themselves to attacks on small vessels navigating between Bahia and Recife it is obvious that it is becoming more difficult to sink ships taking supplies to Russia, new materials to the United States and arms to England."

The *Correio Da Manha* said "the Axis at last makes war against us."

The *Diario Carioca* commented: "Brazil, called to realize German aggression, understands the duties and compromises she is taking upon herself."

Toll Mounts To 18

An official Brazilian announcement said the Baependy was carrying an army unit "with reduced number of forces," but added that "rumors dispersed about high military losses have not the slightest foundation."

(The announcement apparently referred to the first word on the sinking, quoting the Brazilian Embassy at Montevideo as announcing the loss of 700 or 800 troops.)

The sinkings increased to eighteen the number of Brazilian ships sunk by Axis marauders since Brazil broke relations with the Axis on January 29, 1942.

The ships lost were the 4,801-ton Baependy, the 1,905-ton Annibal Benvenuto, the 4,872-ton Araraquara, the 1,075-ton Arara and the 2,169-ton Itagiba. Two of them were reported to be carrying troops to

Eighteen Ships Sunk So Far.

An official Brazilian announcement said the Baependy was carrying an army unit "with reduced number of forces," but added that "rumors dispersed about high military losses have not the slightest foundation."

"Our country within its traditions does not flinch before such brutality and the Government is examining methods to take in the face of these events," the Brazilian Department of Press and Propaganda said in a statement.

"The population should remain calm and confident in the assurance that crimes practiced against the lives and goods of Brazilians will not go unpunished."

The attacks occurred between Bahia and the State of Sergipe, a few miles off the coast, below the eastern bulge of Brazil.

The sinkings brought to eighteen the number of Brazilian ships sunk by Axis marauders. The attacks began after Brazil broke relations with the Axis on January 29, 1942. The Government has already taken stern reprisal measures and ordered partial confiscation of Axis property in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—A United States plane bombed a submarine fifty miles off Aracaju on the Brazilian provincial coast of Sergipe where Axis submarines have been attacking Brazilian ships, the Government news agency announced today.

Last night a Naval Ministry spokesman said that an Axis surface raider was sighted near the Brazilian island of Trindade, 1,000 miles off the Brazilian mainland, several days ago. He declined to say whether Allied ships were on the trail of the ship.

He termed as "absolutely fantastic" reports that a battle had occurred between the Axis raider and United States-Brazilian naval units.

Washington, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull denounced today the torpedoing of five Brazilian ships as another of the many lawless and inhuman acts of the Axis Powers.

Commenting at his press conference on the loss of the ships, including some carrying troops, the Secretary declared that the Axis Powers were inflicting these lawless and inhuman acts on neutrals and belligerents alike.

'All America At War'

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The newspaper *El Tiempo*, which is considered a Presidential mouthpiece, declared today in commenting on the sinking of five Brazilian ships that "the whole of America is at war since yesterday." The newspaper added: "Brazilian brothers, we are with you."

68 Survive British Ship

[By the Associated Press]

A Gulf Coast Port, Aug. 18.—Only three of a seventy-one-man crew were lost when a small British merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk on July 5 almost in sight of a Caribbean island, rescued crewmen related here.

Three torpedoes sent the ship to the bottom so quickly the crew had time to launch only one lifeboat and more than a score of the sailors were forced to cling to the crowded boat for almost twelve hours before a British torpedo boat picked them up.

David Grant, 28, of Boness, Scotland, who has served almost two years with seagoing gun crews, said he was among those who were able to board the lifeboat.

"We had quite a time getting away," he declared. "The ship was sinking fast and listing badly and some of our boats were crushed in explosions."

Melton Watson, 30, of London, a navy gun crew member, explained that he didn't have a chance to get into the lifeboat. "So I jumped."

DUTCH CREWS VOTE TO REFUSE TO SAIL

Seamen Take Action Pending Agreement With Exiled Government

AUG 19 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 18.—Dr. Alexander S. Lipsett, of the International Transport Workers' Federation, said today that Netherlands seamen had voted Monday night to refuse to take their ships to sea pending an agreement on working conditions with the Dutch Government.

Lipsett said that the men and officers were not on strike and would remain on their ships in harbor performing their duties there.

After Four Months

Lipsett said the decision was made after four months of fruitless negotiations with the Netherlands Government-in-exile in London where seamen have sought an agreement on improvement of working conditions and post-war social security.

Lipsett explained that "we feel the Government is not treating us right in delaying the negotiations" but he added that "we expect the dispute to be settled."

The men, he said, only wanted to get the Netherlands Government to negotiate "in good faith."

Union Members In U. S.

The action affects members of the union only in the United States, Lipsett said, and he declined to give the number of men affected or "military reasons."

He added, however, that the action affected ships in several American ports.

Dr. Lipsett explained that the statement, which was made public by the offices of the International Transport Workers' Federation, was issued by P. Boonstra, of the Dutch ship officers' organization.

s Attack Unidentified Submarine

Stockholm, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Swedish warships dropped forty depth charges today in an effort to smash a foreign submarine

which sank the steamship C. F. Liljevalch out of a convoy in Swedish coastal waters off Vaestervik, on the east coast.

The result of the counter-attack, as well as the fate of the crew of the 5,492-ton ship, remained undetermined. The sinking was announced in a communique.

Two British Vessels Sunk in S. Atlantic

[By The Associated Press]

The U. S. Navy today announced the sinking in July of two British ships off the north coast of South America.

One of the British ships, whose sinkings brought to 435 the Associated Press total of announced sinkings in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor, went down with a loss of three men early in July. Sixty-eight survivors were forced to cling for 12 hours to the single lifeboat they were able to launch. They were rescued by a British torpedo boat.

The other ship was sunk late in

July and survivors were landed at a gulf coast port.

Two Other Ships Sunk

Two other ships, one British and one Swedish, were reported sunk, although not in the Western Atlantic. AUG 19 1942

One, the Swedish freighter C. F. Liljevalch of 5,492 gross tons, was sunk in a convoy in Swedish coastal waters by an unidentified submarine. A Stockholm communique said Swedish warships dropped 40 depth charges but no results were announced.

Late last night the Swedish News Exchange said seven persons had been saved, but 32 were missing in the sinking off Vaestervik, two miles south of the spot where the Swedish freighter Lulea was sunk, also by an unidentified submarine, on July 11.

From Dublin it was reported that 18 survivors of a crew of 69 aboard a British freighter were rescued after their ship was torpedoed in mid-Atlantic by an Italian submarine.

In London, it was reported that seventeen survivors of a torpedoed Norwegian merchant vessel were landed at a British port today after spending 13 days in two lifeboats lashed together. They were picked

up three miles off the coast by a whaler.

The men said they had learned that 15 other survivors in a third

lifeboat also had been picked up. The German submarine surfaced after torpedoing their ship, the men said, and the commander gave them the direction of the nearest land.

Nassau Port Closed at Night

MIAMI, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The British Vice-Consulate announced today that the port of Nassau, Bahamas, will be closed nightly to incoming ships. Vessels arriving after dark must anchor as directed by patrol craft or stand out to sea, he said.

Camacho Signs Decree Providing For Draft

Mexico City, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—President Avila Camacho signed a decree today calling for compulsory military service for men 18 to 45, but there was no indication of the number likely to be called for duty.

The general staff said the registration of all 18 years old would begin October 1, and that draft numbers would be drawn November 1.

'Free Italians' Name Leader

AUG 19 1942

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 18.—Count Carlo Sforza, a foreign minister in pre-Fascist Italy, undertook today the task of creating an Italian national council for unification of anti-Fascist Italians.

Count Sforza was selected to lead the movement at the first Pan-American conference of "Free Italy" which closed here last night.

The conference recommended that Commander Randolpho Pacciardi organize as soon as possible a military unit for participation in the war "for victory, freedom and democracy."

It also declared that "in view of the perpetual links of complicity between Fascism and monarchy, we deeply desire that the monarchy (in Italy) be replaced by a democratic social republic."

The declaration expressed hope that the United Nations would recognize the Italian National Council.

U. S. Flyer Found in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 18 (AP).—The War Ministry announced today that Lieutenant John Baker, United States Army flier, had been found by a searching party in a dense forest in Choco Department where he landed by parachute yesterday after his plane developed motor trouble. Lieutenant Baker was traveling alone from Buena Ventura in an undisclosed type of plane which crashed into the Pacific after he bailed out.

BARD ASSERTS WE ARE NOT WINNING WAR

Assistant Navy Secretary Urges Labor Not to Be Cynical About Duties.

AUG 19 1942
TALKS TO STATE FEDERATION

Declares Unionism Is Out Now Also Anti-Unionism on Part of Management.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Ralph A. Bard, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told the New York State Federation of Labor today that we are not winning the war at present and urged labor not to become cynical about its responsibilities.

Demands that the other fellow sacrifice first, jurisdictional disputes and other so-called problems, he declared, in a prepared speech, will seem like "fripperies of never-never land" if a victorious Fascism forces labor to make the "terrible choice between the concentration camp or career of degraded slave of the state."

"The pattern of our common doom is set," he asserted, if President William Green of the American Federation of Labor "is wrong" in his statement that workers and union leaders are "Americans first and trade unionists second."

Mr. Bard said he interpreted Mr. Green's statement, and similar declarations of other labor

leaders, to mean "trade unionism as usual is out for the duration." It would be fitting, he added, for some one on the "other side of the economic fence to advise America that anti-unionism as usual is dead, also for the duration."

Sees Real Shocks Coming.

The navy official said he preferred to believe Mr. Green rather than "rightfield bleacher managers" who say labor has not made a complete delivery of its pledges to waive double time, that jurisdictional disputes show dangerous signs of resurgence, and that absenteeism in shipyards is rising to dangerous proportions.

Mentioning "advisedly" the probability of greater sacrifice, Mr. Bard stated that America has not yet begun to feel the shock that probably will be its lot before victory.

"What are we Americans going to do when the going gets tough?" he asked, and continued: "This being an industrial nation in which idleness by choice is no longer fashionable and in which unemployment is fast disappearing, the answer to these questions lies with the workers."

Asserts All Must Sacrifice.

Referring to "another labor man's" recent statement—"we should not take the attitude that because some particular group is making profits or is not sacrificing that we are justified in not making these sacrifices or taking the war seriously"—Mr. Bard declared:

"These words could well be taken up by every group of our society, for they recognize the brutal fact that if different sections of our people operate on the principle of letting the other fellow show his good intentions by doing the sacrificing we are all going down together."

"There is no order of precedence on a life raft."

Meany Addresses Convention.

Speaking before Mr. Bard, George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., urged the State federation, meeting in its seventy-ninth annual convention, not to "embarrass President Roosevelt by telling him when a second front should be established."

"Of course, we all want a second front," Mr. Meany told the seventy-ninth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor in a prepared address, "or as many fronts as may be required to win the war. But let us, as workers, do that which we can do

best—produce the things that are needed to maintain the fighting men—and let the question of when, where and how a second front will be established be decided by our Commander in Chief and our military experts who, I take it, desire the establishment of a second front as much as those who have been clamoring for it in the last few weeks."

Harder Work Held Needed.

Mr. Meany said that "splendid as labor's record in this war has been, we must face the stark, naked truth that much more must be done."

"This is total war," he declared, "a war in which victory will go to the nations that do the best job of shaping their energies and resources to a complete and total effort."

Mr. Meany, a former president of the State Federation, stressed labor unity as "second in importance to the future of American workers."

"Unity is desirable not only now," he said, "but after the war also. When the inevitable victory has been attained, labor will need a united movement more than ever."

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Reviewing briefly the record of division in the American labor movement, he said every convention of the A. F. of L., since December, 1937, has gone on record for a united movement with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He asserted A. F. of L. officials would enter any peace conference with C. I. O. leaders "without any prior commitments, without any qualifications, in a sincere desire for genuine organic unity."

"But let me state without equivocation," he declared, "that by organic unity we of the American Federation of Labor mean just one thing—one solidified, united labor movement in America."

AXIS STILL HAS EDGE

U. S. Signal Chief Says *Foe Outweighs Allies.*

Philadelphia, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Dawson Olmstead, the army's chief signal officer, who recently returned from London, declared today that the scales of war still are "mighty heavy on the Axis side."

Speaking at a luncheon at which he received the Poor Richard Club's award of merit, Gen. Olmstead said that "few of us

fully realize how critical the situation in Britain was and still is."

"If we are ever tempted to be-

come complacent," he added, "all we need do is repeat a list like this: Poland, Dunkirk, Greece, Crete, Singapore, Philippines, Bataan, Corregidor, Java, Malaya, Burma, Sevastopol, Tobruk and Caucasus. We can try to balance that with such glorious victories as Coreal Sea, Midway and the bombing of Japan."

"Do not misunderstand me. The United Nations are going to win this war. But we will never succeed until we put blood and sweat into it."

Gen. Olmstead was given the Advertising Club's award in recognition of his accomplishments in the development of army communications.

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Aug. 18 — The newspaper *El Tiempo*, which is considered a mouthpiece of Uruguayan Government, declared today in commenting on the sinking of five Brazilian ships that "the whole of America is at war since yesterday."

The newspaper added: "Brazilian brothers, we are with you."

Jury Told It Has 'Duty' To Convict Cleric

Molzahn Is Sincere Nazi, Declares Government

AUG 19 1942

HARTFORD, Aug. 18 (AP)—A government attorney, in a two hour summation, today told a federal court jury of eight men and four women that it had a "duty" to bring in a verdict of guilty in the espionage conspiracy trial of the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Philadelphia Lutheran pastor.

After reviewing the evidence in the 16-day trial, Assistant Prosecutor Joseph P. Cooney loudly declared, "we have proved to you that this man conspired to enable Kunze (Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze,

former 'Fuehrer' of the German American bund) to depart from this country to carry military information which was in his possession beyond a doubt."

"This man (Molzahn) not only does not love and never loved the United States," asserted Cooney, "but he is a sincere Nazi today. We feel that you will feel that it is your duty to bring in a verdict of guilty."

Molzahn, 47-year-old ex-German cavalry officer and pastor of old Zion's Lutheran church, is accused of being a member of a conspiracy to deliver American military secrets to the Axis.

4 Have Pleaded Guilty

Kunze and three others, Dr. Wolfgang Ebel, El Paso, Tex., physician; Dr. Otto Willumeit, Chicago ex-bund leader, and Anat-

A. Vonsiatsky, Russian Fascist leader, have all pleaded guilty.

In his summation, Cooney, former Georgetown football star, was particularly bitter about Kunze, who was a defense witness recently. The assistant prosecutor described letters, which Kunze has admitted having written to Dr. Ebel and Vonsiatsky from Mexico on Dec. 8, the day after Pearl Harbor, as "the most disgraceful things that have ever appeared in a court of justice."

Cooney recalled to the jury that one of these letters written by Kunze stated "Rosenfeld (President Roosevelt) has his war at last. It will cost him his head."

Boomed Cooney: "He (Kunze) would have loved to handle the axe that would take it off. You can see in his face that he despises everything American."

The government lawyer scorned the testimony Kunze gave, when he was on the stand, to the effect that he was planning to sail to Europe in an 28-foot boat he had in his possession when arrested by Mexican police early last month.

Charging that Kunze intended, rather, to hold a rendezvous with submarines, Cooney proclaimed that had the Camden, N. J., born Kunze not been caught, "he would be landing saboteurs on our coast today, or loosing the torpedo that would sink the boat carrying his former classmates and schoolmates."

With the defense's argument, government's rebuttal and judge's charge yet to come, the case wasn't expected to go to the jury until Thursday.

Bahr Tells FBI Men Who Helped Him Were Shot By Nazi Gestapo

Government Traces Its Investigation Of Alleged Spy From Confidential Report Of An American State Department Official In Switzerland

AUG 19 1942

Newark, N. J., Aug. 18 (AP)—The government traced its investigation of Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr from the confidential report of an American State Department official in Switzerland as testimony in his espionage conspiracy trial started today.

The actual report of the State Department official was barred from evidence on the grounds that certain parts of it were prejudicial. Judge William F. Smith said, however, that the report listed "suspensions" of Bahr.

George P. Dillard, special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified that he questioned Bahr "upon information from the State Department that he had been apprehended by he Swiss police for illegal entry into that country and that at that time he had \$1,200 in his possession."

Asked by Dillard if he had been approached with a proposition to become a "courier or an espionage agent," Bahr said he had not, Dillard testified.

A story by Bahr of the execution of an associate in Germany and of his own escape into Switzerland while being shot at was related by H. M. Carlblom, another FBI agent.

The government has branded the escape story a fake to obtain for Bahr the status of a refugee and to facilitate his re-entry into the United States.

Bahr said he had worked for a German plant manufacturing bomb parts, for another plant producing aeroplane parts, and had collaborated on research "confidential from the point of view of Germany," Carlblom said. The FBI agent said Bahr also told him he had sold blueprints to two men, one identified as Mr. Damon, for \$7,000 in American money and that he had been told Damon later was executed and his wife banished.

Bahr declared the men who bought the blueprints were Jews, Carlblom testified.

The story of the discovery of a \$1,000 bill and a \$500 bill, both American currency, hidden in a cigar box, was outlined by wit-

nesses.

John R. Carey, customs inspector who uncovered the money, related how, when not satisfied by a preliminary interview, he cut away the label in the top of a cigar box in Bahr's suitcase and found the bills.

Carey said that a further search of Bahr's belongings, his state-room on the liner Drottningholm, and of Bahr himself failed to disclose anything else "of interest to the government."

Bahr declared \$264 and a sum of Portuguese money to the customs, Carey said.

The customs inspector testified that when he asked Bahr what he did with the \$7,000 obtained from the sale of blueprints, Bahr replied: "I had a good time in Portugal—women and gambling. The money just went."

Carey said Bahr told him some of the money was used to bribe Gestapo agents.

Ashley J. Nicholas, inspector of the Board of Review of Passports, said Bahr had told him he received \$1,500 for the sale in Switzerland of a secret design for a steam turbine.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Ruth Neeb Bahr, the defendant's wife, said she had been subpoenaed to appear as a defense witness and had been told she "must answer the subpoena."

She said she had not seen Bahr in four years.

Bahr is charged with conspiring with eight men in six countries—including Germany—to forward to Germany vital information on the war effort.

During today's testimony, Bahr was composed and he took an active interest in the conduct of the case. He leaned over frequently to confer with his attorneys, and he took notes as the case progressed.

VON CLEMM GUILTY IN GEM SALE PLOT

Former German Officer Convicted Of Violating Presidential Order

30.24-18247

[By the Associated Press]
New York, Aug. 18—Werner von Clemm, former German army officer, was convicted late today of violating a Presidential order freezing assets of Belgium and Holland through a conspiracy to import Nazi-seized diamonds from those two nations.

The Government charged that von Clemm had conspired with the German high command to split the profit of the sale of diamonds and that Nazi officials intended to use the American dollars in the furtherance of propaganda in the United States.

Convict Firm

The Federal court jury, which deliberated ninety minutes, also convicted the Pioneer Import Corporation, of which von Clemm is president.

Von Clemm, a Long Island resident and diamond broker, is a naturalized citizen. He is a cousin of the wife of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

Conviction carries a possible maximum sentence of two years in prison and a fine of \$10,000. The corporation faces a possible \$10,000 fine. Sentencing was set for Thursday.

Fugitives From Court

Indicted with von Clemm but fugitives from the court in Germany, were:

Carl von Clemm, the convicted man's twin brother.

Ernest Cremer, manager of the German Diamond Control Office.

Carlos Hoepfner, European vice-president of the company.

Named as coconspirators but not as defendants were "persons constituting the high command of the German army"; members of the International Mortgage Corporation, European purchasing agent for von Clemm, and "persons constituting the Diamond Control Office of the Germany army in Antwerp."

The Government charged that arrangements for the importation of the diamonds were made through the use of an elaborate code and that von Clemm made false statements to customs agents that the diamonds were of German origin and thus could be admitted to the country.

"100 P. C. American"

When the 44-year-old von Clemm was arrested, Treasury agents confiscated a total of \$400,000 worth of precious stones.

In his summation, United States Attorney Mathias Correa outlined the conspiracy and said: "I grant that is not espionage. This is a different kind of warfare—economic warfare. The proof here is that von Clemm acted with and for the German Government against our country."

Von Clemm's counsel, Harold H. Corbin, declared in summation that von Clemm was "an absolutely one hundred per cent American."

Pelley Faces New Charges

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—Deputy marshals will leave Washington late today for the Federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., to bring back William Dudley Pelley, who was sentenced last week to fifteen years in prison for sedition, to face charges here with twenty-seven other defendants of conspiring to undermine the morale of the armed forces. He is to be arraigned here Thursday.

GRAND JURY HEARS EDITOR ON WAR STORY

J. L. Maloney, Of Chicago
Tribune, And Stanley
Johnston Testify

AUG 19 1942
Investigation of Battle Of Midway
Nears End

[By the Associated Press]
Chicago, Aug. 18—A Federal grand jury investigating the publication of allegedly confidential naval information approached the end of its task today after it heard testimony from J. Loy Maloney, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, and Stanley Johnston, a war correspondent for the newspaper.

An official, who asked omission of his name, said the inquiry was drawing to a close: that Maloney

was the last witness, and that the case now was in the hands of the grand jury.

Requested Hearing

Maloney and Johnston had requested that they be heard by the jurors. Both went before the jury during the morning and Maloney also returned briefly during the afternoon.

The article under investigation was printed June 7 in the Tribune, the New York Daily News and the Washington Times Herald. Material for the account—an estimate of the size and strength of the Japanese fleet in the battle of Midway—was gathered by Johnston.

Explains Article

The Tribune has said that the article was based on knowledge Johnston gained in covering the Coral Sea battle, in studying Jane's Fighting Ships, naval annual, and in previous talks with naval officers and experts.

When Francis Biddle, Attorney General, announced the grand jury inquiry August 7, Robert W. Horton, head of the news bureau of the Office of War Information, said the article also stated the strength of the Japanese fleet near Midway was known in advance in American naval circles.

U. S. Seizes Property Of More Aliens

AUG 19 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 18—Additional seizures of the properties of foreign nationals were announced today by Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian. They included:

The stock holdings of two German nationals in Cork Foundation Company, Inc., and Korfund Company, Inc., both of Long Island City, N. Y. The companies are engaged in the manufacture of vibration-absorbing units, nearly all of the present production going into ships and airplanes.

Investment Stocks

All of the outstanding stock of Midland Investment Company, Chicago, a personal holding company with assets valued at \$102,000, owned by Mrs. L. Zuleikha von Vietinghoff, of Berlin.

Johann Maria Farina, Inc., of New York, a company that licenses manufacture of toiletries under its trade marks.

A trust created under the will of Henry Elias probated in 1888. The estate amounts to \$200,000 and all beneficiaries live in Germany. The present trustee, W. J. Elias, lives in New York.

Jap Nursery Taken

The holding of Leonardo Cerini, an Italian, in R. A. C. E., Inc., of Cleveland, a company engaged in the design and manufacture of chemical equipment.

The Kiyono Nurseries, Semmes, Ala., owned by Japanese nationals. The German holdings of stock of G. Bruning Tobacco Extract Company, Inc., Lynchburg, Va.

Seven Men Appointed To U. S. Steel Mission

Washington, Aug. 18 (AP).—A seven-man staff to accompany an American steel mission to Great Britain was announced today by the combined Production and Resources Board.

Members of the mission staff include Frank Raglan, of the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York; P. J. Sandmayer, War Pro-

duction Board steel branch; A. K. Edwards, American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio; P. C. Clark, Bethlehem Steel Company; Neale Stearns, Inland Steel Company; John C. Murray, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and Major Stanley Richardson, of the army.

The steel mission is headed by Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company. The mission will seek to put the steel production efforts of the two countries on a united basis.

DRAFT OF MARRIED IS DECLARED NEAR

Selective Service Official Says the Supply of Men in 1-A Is "Practically Exhausted"

WILL TRY TO KEEP HOMES

Washington Notes That Local Boards Continue to Decide on Basis of Reserves

BOSTON, Aug. 18 (AP).—A statement that a general draft of married men under 46 years of age with dependents would come "in the not far distant future" was made today by Ted Luther, public relations director for the Selective Service Board.

Addressing the annual reunion of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, he said that the reservoir of 1-A men "was practically exhausted," and that it now would be necessary to obtain soldiers from the 1-B and 3-A classes.

"The Selective Service Board is most anxious to avoid breaking up homes and families," he said, "but because of the few men in 1-B classification and the smaller number that can be obtained from among those reaching 20 years of age each month, it will be necessary to take those with dependents."

The number of dependents each man had "might influence" the order in which he would be called, Mr. Luther added.

Possible Steps Are Listed

He expressed the belief these steps would be taken:

1. Men in 1-B (fit for limited service) would be reclassified and called.
2. Married men without dependents would be called.
3. Married men with dependents would be called.

Every effort would be made to keep from taking men in industries in areas where they are more important than in the Army, Mr. Luther said. He added that this did not mean that any particular class of workers would necessarily be exempt.

Mr. Luther said he could not predict whether married men would participate in actual combat, since that was a War Department problem. They probably would be used "where they will do the most good," he said.

Allocation Plan Urged To Ease Meat Situation

Wickard Group Also Asks OPA to Draft Ration- ing Program.

By Ovid Martin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP).—The War Production Board received a recommendation from its Foods Requirements Committee today that the government allocate supplies of meats among butcher shops, stores and other retail outlets in a move to assure equitable distribution of limited supplies.

The recommendation grew out of a seasonal shortage of meats that has developed in several sections of the country, particularly in the East, as a result of an unprecedented war demand.

Such a plan, if put into effect by the WPB, would give each distributing agency a certain percentage of the meat it sold in a similar past period. It would follow the allocation plan used in distributing sugar before consumer rationing was put into effect.

Drafting of Rationing Plan Urged

The committee, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, directed, however, that the Office of Price Administration formulate a consumer rationing plan for use only in the event the allocations system and some readjustments in present price ceilings on meats failed to accomplish an equitable distribution.

The Agriculture Department continued to emphasize that there was no shortage of meat when judged by past consumption. It says that supplies available during the 12-month period ending next July 1 should equal the amount Americans consumed annually during the 1930-40 period, or about 135 pounds per person per year.

It says, however, that the demand for meat, reflecting return to work of thousands of unemployed and a record volume of buying power, is so great that consumption would average perhaps 170 pounds per person if enough supplies were available at current prices.

Allocation of supplies would be designed, the committee said, to give every area its fair share. At present, some sections, especially

those closest to the meat producing areas and those with highest price ceilings, were said to be getting a larger share.

Price Ceilings to Be Adjusted

The allocation system also would take into account heavy and light marketing and slaughter seasons and provide for spreading supplies over a full year. The months of July, August and September are normally light marketing months. Marketing supplies of hogs, cattle, lambs and sheep are expected to increase materially by October and reach a peak in December and January that, according to Secretary Wickard, may tax processing facilities.

The Food Committee recommended also that government purchases of meat—for the armed forces and for Lend-Lease shipment to other United Nations—be allocated "as equitably as possible" among federally-inspected packing establishments.

Meanwhile, the OPA will take steps, the committee said, to adjust its price ceilings so as to place all areas on the same general level.

NEWS BEHIND THE WAR NEWS

Written by The New York Journal
By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Foreign Correspondent and Editor

(This daily feature, conducted by Dewitt Mackenzie, Wide World war analyst, is written in his absence today by Glenn Babb.)

For Russia this is still a one-front war. She wants a second front, but she wants it in the right place. The Churchill-Stalin conference at Moscow, while reaffirming the alliance of three great powers whose lands girdle the globe and whose forces fight the enemy on all the seas and all but one of the continents, emphasized once more the Soviet Union's anxiety to confine her share in the war to one front until her allies can marshal the power and choose the time and place for the second.

Japan was not mentioned by name in the communique which announced the results of the Moscow conclave. But care was taken, obviously at the insistence of Joseph Stalin, to exclude Japan from the announced scope of the decisions showed clearly that the threat of Hirohito's arm in Manchuria was never far from the minds of the conferees even as they grappled with the deadly urgent problem of stopping Adolf Hitler.

For the second time in ten weeks

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the leaders of the United Nations have made this pointed exception. Yesterday's announcement declared again that the agreements concluded early in June were against "Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe."

The United States and Britain, much as they may hope to see Eastern Siberia ultimately available as a base of operations against Japan, are compelled to accept their ally's single-front stand with sympathy and understanding. One of the great dangers confronting the United Nations is that the much-debated second front will be opened by Japan before America and Britain are ready to strike, that it will come at the eastern extremity of the Great Eurasian land mass instead of the western.

NO TIME TO CHALLENGE JAPS

Certainly this is no time for Russia to challenge the Mikado's Kwantung arm, which reports from many quarters describe as growing steadily in numbers and striking power, ranged along the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, ready to thrust deep into Siberia in the fine Autumn weather that begins in a week or two in northeastern Asia.

Russian-Japanese relations are regulated, according to repeated official statements, by the neutrality treaty the two powers signed at Easter, 1941, in Moscow. Although Japan has been at war for nearly nine months against her two principal Allies, Russia insists on holding with rigid correctness to the letter of her engagement. Does the Kremlin really believe that Japan will honor her pledge a day longer than it fits her purposes? Or is Stalin trying merely to avoid giving the provocation that might be all that the eager Kwantung army would need to send it against Vladivostok?

What Russia hopes for or expects from Japan remains one of this war's great mysteries. Obviously, however, that is not the time from Russia's or her Allies' points of view to complete the global nature of the war by turning Siberia and Manchuria into a battleground.

That may come later, when the German phase of the war gives way to the Japanese. All signs now point to this conflict—assuming that we win it—being a two-chapter affair, with the decision in the Orient postponed until Hitler is disposed of. One of the most convincing such signs is that phrase in yesterday's communique—"Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe."

THIRD FRONT SEEN

Meanwhile it may be that a faraway third front is playing a telling part in the United Nations' urgent effort to ensure that they and not Japan shall open the second front. The battle of the Solomon Islands remains obscured in the murk of tropical rains and official secrecy, but indications grow that this may become a vortex which will draw an increasing share of Japan's naval and air strength into battle.

Since Japan's contest go by default. She confronts the danger that in the Solomons the American Navy and Marines may definitely reverse the tide which

Japan set in train with her Dec. assaults on the Philippines and Malaya and carried to the flood in New Guinea and at the gates of India.

She fears that the Solomons may be the first step in the long, bloody fight back northward through the islands of Indonesia, one which should gather momentum as it advances and the rising power of the United States makes itself decisive.

While an attack on Siberia would be primarily a land operation, one for which the stage already is set and the assault forces gathered, the Tokyo warlords must think twice about launching it at a time when their command of the sea and the islands is at stake on so distant battlefields as the Solomons and the Aleutians.

HIS CHALLENGE TO THE OPPOSITION TO TRY TO DEFEAT THE GOVERNMENT ON THE CENSORSHIP ISSUE.

"NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRALIA ARE AFRAID WHEN THE WAR IS OVER THE LABOR PARTY WILL STILL BE IN CONTROL AND THE CAPITALIST WOLF WILL BE UNABLE TO FEED ON THE LAMBS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS AS IN THE PAST 50 YEARS," CURTIN ASSERTED.

FD1155AEW

RIO DE JANEIRO-FIRST ADD SHIPS (ORIGINAL) XXX IN BRAZIL.

THE GAZETA DE NOTICIAS ASSERTED THAT "THE LATEST SINKINGS OF OUR VESSELS, BY THE WAY THEY HAPPENED AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION IN WHICH THEY OCCURRED, CLEARLY SHOW THE INTENTIONS OF THE TOTALITARIAN POWERS TOWARD US."

THE CORREIO DA MANHA SAID "THE AXIS AT LAST MAKES WAR AGAINST US," AND ADDED THAT THE ONLY REASON FOR SUCH AXIS SUCCESSES AGAINST BRAZILIAN SHIPS WAS THAT, SINCE BRAZIL WAS NOT PROPERLY ARMED, THE VESSELS WERE NOT CONVOYED OR PROPERLY ARMED.

THE DIARIO CARIOCA COMMENTED "BRAZIL, CALLED TO REALIZE GERMAN

SYDNEY-FIRST ADD CURTIN X X X UNDERTAKEN."

(CURTIN'S FURTHER REMARKS INDICATED THAT THE CENSORSHIP WAS AN INTERNAL POLITICAL ISSUE BETWEEN CURTIN'S LABOR PARTY AND THE OPPOSITION.

(ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE U.S. NAVY, IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT AUG. 10 ON THE SOLOMON ISLANDS LANDINGS SAID, "AN INITIAL SURPRISE WAS EFFECTED."

(A U.S. NAVY COMMUNIQUE OF YESTERDAY REITERATED: "THE ATTACKS WERE A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO THE ENEMY.")

AUSTRALIAN CIRCLES SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THAT CURTIN WAS CONSIDERING CALLING AN ELECTION IF PARLIAMENT SHOULD ADOPT WHAT HE DEEMED HARASSING TACTICS, AND THAT THIS WAS TO BE SEEN IN

AGGRESSION, UNDERSTANDS THE DUTIES AND COMPROMISES SHE IS TAKING UPON HERSELF."

FZ924AEW

NEW YORK - FIRST ADD MENTIONS JAPAN'S POWER SHORTAGE

X X X SPECIFIED.

JAPANESE INDUSTRY, WHICH DEPENDS LARGELY ON WATER POWER

TO RUN ITS PLANTS, PERIODICALLY IS FLAGGED WITH SUMMER POWER SHORTAGES

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WHEN THE RAINS ARE SUBNORMAL. SUCH A SHORTAGE OCCURRED IN

THE SUMMER OF 1940 AND, COUPLED WITH A COAL SHORTAGE DUE TO USE OF SHIPPING FOR THE CHINA WAR, CREATED PARTIAL INDUSTRIAL PARALYSIS THAT KEPT MORE THAN 1,000,000 WORKERS IDLE FOR A WEEK OR MORE IN THE OSAKA INDUSTRIAL AREA.

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MIDSUMMER DROUGHT, SUCH AS IS INDICATED BY THE BERLIN DISPATCH, MIGHT DEVELOP INTO A SERIOUS SETBACK FOR JAPAN'S WAR EFFORT, NOT MERELY CURTAILING SUPPLIES OF ELECTRICITY FOR THE MUNITIONS PLANTS BUT DAMAGING THE SECOND RICE CROP NORMALLY PRODUCED IN THE SOUTHERN PREFECTURES.

THE TOKYO RADIO HAS NOT MENTIONED JAPAN'S WEATHER TROUBLES IN ANY BROADCAST BEAMED TOWARD AMERICA. THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, APPARENTLY FEEL NO CONJUNCTIONS ABOUT BREAKING THROUGH THEIR ALLY'S BLACKOUT ON WEATHER NEWS.

LONDON — 1ST AID BLAKESLEE X X X FIGHTER SQUADRON.

BLAKESLEE WAS LEADING AN EAGLE SQUADRON IN A DAYLIGHT SWEEP OVER NAZI-OCCUPIED FRANCE WHEN HE BAGGED THE

GERMAN FIGHTER.

"WE SAW A FORMATION OF F-4'S 2,000 FEET BELOW US JUST AS WE WERE CROSSING THE FRENCH COAST," HE SAID.

"WE DIVED ON THEM AND I DON'T THINK THEY SPOTTED US UNTIL IT WAS TOO LATE, BECAUSE THEY ALL BEGAN TO PULL UP IN A SHARP CLIMB JUST AS WE CAME WITHIN FIRING DISTANCE.

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"THE PLANE I ATTACKED PULLED RIGHT INTO MY SIGHTS AND I LET HIM HAVE A SHORT BURST OF GUN AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE. HE SPUN AWAY QUICKLY AND LATER I SAW HIM CRASH INTO THE SEA."

BLAKESLEE SAID HE A MEMBER OF HIS FLIGHT SAW THE NAZI PILOT BAIL OUT BEFORE THE PLANE CRASHED.

FOR-SPIN

LONDON---ADD N.I. ALEXANDER X X X India.

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The fourth son of the Earl of Caledon of County Tyrone, Ulster, Alexander attended Harrow and Sandhurst. He served in the World War and went over the top 30 times before he was wounded.

At 25 he was a Major; at 26 a Lieutenant-Colonel. He won the French Legion of Honor in the Battle of the Marne, the British Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order, was wounded twice and mentioned in dispatches five times.

In 1919 he commanded the Landwehr of the Lettish Army during Baltic operations, and in 1934-36 served on the northwest frontier of India.

"Little Alex knows his business. He's fussy, but he takes care of us," say the men who know him.

He was knighted last January.

The new commander of the British Eighth Army, General Montgomery, is 54, vigorous and athletic like Alexander, and highly regarded by the men in the ranks.

He is a product of Sandhurst and was made a captain within a month of landing

in France in Aug. 1914. He served three years on the western front, was wounded twice and mentioned in dispatches six times.

General Lumaden, 45, successor to Gott, joined the territorials at 17 in the World War, served a year in the rank and was commissioned in 1916. He fought in Belgium and France, was wounded and won the Military Cross.

In this war he fought in France and won the D.S.O. After Dunkerque he went directly to the Middle East to command an armored division. He was slightly wounded in the recent fighting at El Alamein.

London, Aug. 18-(AP)-Seventeen survivors of a torpedoed Norwegian merchant vessel were landed at a British port today after spending 13 days in two lifeboats lashed together. They were picked up three miles off coast by a whaler.

The men said they had learned that 15 other survivors in a third lifeboat also had been picked up. The German submarine surfaced after torpedoing their ship, the men said, and the commander gave them directions as to the course to follow to the nearest land.

CAIRO, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO CAIRO LAST WEEK FOLLOWS:

PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN CHURCHILL, ACCOMPANIED BY CIGS BROOKE (CHIEF OF IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, GENERAL SIR ALAN FRANCIS BROOKE) ARRIVED AT CAIRO BY AIR RECENTLY FOR IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS WITH SERVICE CHIEFS AND OTHER BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

ON THE CONCLUSION OF HIS VISIT TO CAIRO THE PRIME MINISTER LEFT FOR MOSCOW.

DURING HIS STAY IN CAIRO THE PRIME MINISTER WENT TO THE WESTERN DESERT AND PASSED THE DAY WITH TROOPS ON THE EL ALAMEIN AND RUWEISAT FRONT.

AMONG THOSE WHO CAME TO CAIRO TO TAKE PART IN THESE DISCUSSIONS WERE FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS AND GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL.

THIS WAS THE FIRST MEETING SINCE THE WAR BEGAN BETWEEN CHURCHILL AND SMUTS. DURING HIS STAY IN CAIRO, CHURCHILL WAS RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY HIS MAJESTY KING FAROUK AND ALSO BY HIS EXCELLENCY NAHAS PASHA, PRIME MINISTER OF EGYPT.

IN CAIRO THE PRIME MINISTER VIEWED THE WHOLE SITUATION IN THE

MIDDLE EAST WITH MINISTER OF STATE, THE RT. HON. RICHARD CASEY, AND SIR MILES LAMPSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, AUG 18-(AP)-THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT RAF RAIDS ON WESTERN GERMANY HAD DRIVEN 20,000 GERMANS TO TAKE REFUGE IN POZNAN, LODZ AND OTHER CENTERS OF OCCUPIED POLAND. SEVERAL TRAINS ARRIVE DAILY WITH REFUGEES, AND 1,500 CHILDREN AND 700 MOTHERS RECENTLY REACHED POZNAN ALONE, IT SAID.

BZ1039AEU

SOLOMONS

MELBOURNE, AUG. 18-(AP)-BIG SEA BATTLES STILL BREWING IN BITTERLY CONTESTED WATERS OF THE SOLOMON ISLAND CHAIN MAY PROVE THE TURNING POINT IN THE FIGHT FOR THE BARRIER BASES NORTH OF AUSTRALIA, A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE MELBOURNE HERALD REPORTED TODAY FROM A SOUTH PACIFIC PORT.

HE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA WAS ISSUING NO STATEMENTS ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF THE SOLOMON OPERATIONS, IT WAS CLEAR THAT NAVAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ISLANDS ARE ATTRACTING THE GREATEST ATTENTION.

LATEST REPORTS OF FIGHTING THERE, HE CONTINUED, EMPHASIZE THE CARDINAL TRUTH UNDERLYING THE WHOLE FUTURE OPERATION: THAT SINCE THE AMERICANS NOW APPARENTLY HAVE ESTABLISHED SATISFACTORY FOOTHOLDS IN THE ISLANDS, VICTORY MUST GO EVENTUALLY TO THE SIDE CONTROLLING THE SEA LANES.

THE ALLIES, HE SAID, CANNOT WIN THE ISLANDS AS LONG AS JAPAN CAN FLING IN FRESH FORCES; NOR CAN THEY MAINTAIN THEIR HOLD THERE UNLESS THEY CAN KEEP THE MARINE SUPPLY LANES OPEN.

HIS CONCLUSION WAS THAT THE BATTLES WERE LIKELY TO DEVELOP RATHER THAN DIMINISH IN MAGNITUDE ONCE THE SOLOMONS WERE IN ALLIED HANDS AND THE OPERATION BECAME INCREASINGLY AN ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

JAPAN'S TENURE IN NEW BRITAIN AND PAPUAN PORTS WILL BECOME

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INCREASINGLY PRECARIOUS IN SUCH A CASE, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, AND HE PREDICTED THAT THE JAPANESE WOULD NOT YIELD THE SOLOMONS UNTIL DECISIVELY DEFEATED AT SEA IN THAT AREA.

HE SAID IF THE ENEMY DID NOT TRY TO OVERPOWER AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS THERE, HE MIGHT ATTEMPT A COUNTER-BLOW IN STRENGTH ELSEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC IN THE HOPE OF DRAWING OFF ALLIED SHIPS.

FD1107AEW

BERLIN, (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG 18-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT 12,800 RUSSIAN PRISONERS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED IN THE

NORTHEASTERN LOOP OF THE DON BEND WEST OF STALINGRAD, AND THAT NEAR RZHEV, NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW, 1,000 TANKS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED OR DESTROYED SINCE JULY 30.

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Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug. 18-(AP)-Reykjavik had a one-hour air raid alarm today as a German plane flew over the city at a high altitude. This was the longest alert here in several months.

The Germans apparently are showing more interest in Iceland as hostile planes have been reported in the vicinity of the island frequently in the past two weeks.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts)--Aug. 18-(AP)-A German diplomatic correspondent, commenting on the 25 toasts reported to have been drunk at the dinner Premier Stalin gave for Prime Minister Churchill in Moscow, observed sardonically today "we, too, had to go through 25 toasts."

"We know the whole spectacle of the Kremlin, their assurances of loyalty and their doubtful value," said the correspondent, referring to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's trip to Moscow in August 1939, when the German-Soviet non-aggression pact was signed.

"At the banquet we observed Stalin raising his forefinger which meant that one of his satellites had now to propose a toast, and we observed him dropping his forefinger when, in his opinion, the speaker had said enough."

Folo Rio ships

Buenos Aires, Aug. 18-(AP)-The newspaper Critica said today the "sinking of the five Brazilian ships in South American waters of the Atlantic is a Nazi replica of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor."

"In both cases," the paper said, "aggression was consummated in a cowardly manner without declaration of war."

New York, Aug. 18-(AP)-At least two of the more than 1,500 prominent Netherlanders held as hostages by German occupation authorities, G.A. Dunlop and

W.C. Korthals-Altes, have American wives, the Aneta News Agency said tonight.

Mrs. Dunlop is the former Josephine Viak of California, president of the now-dissolved American Womens Club of Amsterdam, and Mrs. Korthal-Altes is the former Catherine Kellogg Hull, of Pittsfield, Mass., who was librarian of the Amsterdam Womens Club, the Dutch news agency said.

A daughter of Mrs. Dunlop by a previous marriage, Mrs. W. Stork, lives in Larchmont, N.Y. Mrs. and Mrs. Korthal-Altes have two daughters, Helen Korthals-Altes and Mrs. Peter Dudley French of Schenectady, N.Y. Miss Korthal-Altes escaped to the U.S. after the Nazi invasion in May 1940.

Dunlop was head of the Nederlandsch-Indische Handelsbank, and Korthals-Altes of Mijnsen and Company of Amsterdam, which was the Netherlands representative of International General Electric Corporation.

HAVANA, AUG 18-(AP)-DR. JOSE MANUEL CORTINA, RETIRING SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT WAS STUDYING "A FIRM LINE OF CONDUCT CONCERNING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE OPENLY FRIENDLY TO THE AXIS POWERS," A STATEMENT THAT CAUSED SPECULATION ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A CUBAN BREAK WITH SPAIN AND VICHY FRANCE.

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CUBA RECENTLY ORDERED THE SPANISH EMBASSY HERE TO CEASE USING CODE IN ITS DIPLOMATIC MESSAGES, AND THE GOVERNMENT SENT GREETINGS TO THE FIGHTING FRENCH ON BASTILLE DAY WHILE IGNORING VICHY.

DR. CORTINA DELIVERED HIS MINISTRY TO HIS FRIEND, JOSE AUGUSTIN MARTINEZ 229 049.8'33 "EVER-INCREASING COLLABORATION WITH OUR ALLIES, AND ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES."

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE CONFERRED LATE TODAY WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN.

OTTAWA, AUG 18-(AP)-MORE FIGHTING IS IN PROSPECT IN EGYPT, SIR WALTER MONCKTON, FORMER ACTING MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT, SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY.

"IT WOULDN'T SUIT EITHER SIDE TO STAY WHERE THEY ARE INDEFINITELY," HE SAID. "THE LINE IS MUCH TOO CLOSE TO ALEXANDRIA TO SUIT US AND THE POSITION IS NOT COMFORTABLE FOR HIM (THE ENEMY). SO HE WILL WANT TO GET ON AND WE WILL WANT TO GET HIM OUT."

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SIR WALTER CAME TO NORTH AMERICA TO ADDRESS THE AMERICAN BAR

ASSOCIATION AT DETROIT LATE THIS WEEK AND LEAVES FOR TORONTO TONIGHT. HE WILL SPEAK TO THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AT LAKE COUCHICHING, ONT. TOMORROW AND THEN GO ON TO DETROIT.

HE SPENT SIX WEEKS IN ENGLAND ON HIS RETURN FROM EXTENSIVE TRAVELS IN RUSSIA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA. HE VISITED THE DESERT BATTLE AREA SHORTLY BEFORE THE RECENT FIGHTING BEGAN AND THE GERMANS DROVE THE BRITISH BACK.

SIR WALTER SAID HE SEES NO REASON WHY THE BRITISH COULD NOT CONTINUE TO GET SUPPLIES TO MALTA, WHERE HE VISITED IN APRIL.

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OTTAWA, AUG. 18-(AP)-NO MOVE WILL BE MADE TO CURTAIL "OR OTHERWISE CONTROL" ELECTRICAL POWER AVAILABLE TO CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRIES FOR AT LEAST A MONTH OR SIX WEEKS, IT WAS INDICATED IN INFORMED CIRCLES TONIGHT.

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THIS INFORMATION CAME 24 HOURS AFTER A DELEGATION REPRESENTING PULP AND PAPER INTERESTS IN THE HIGHLY-INDUSTRIALIZED NIAGARA

PENINSULA AREA RECEIVED ASSURANCES FROM ELLIOTT M. LITTLE, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE, THAT CLOSE ATTENTION WOULD BE GIVEN TO THE MANPOWER SITUATION BEFORE A DECISION IS REACHED ON POSSIBLE MEASURES TO DIVERT POWER FROM THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRIES.

THE DELEGATION PRESENTED BRIEFS PROTESTING ANY PROPOSED POLICY OF POWER DIVERSION WITHOUT FULL INVESTIGATION AND URGED THAT POWER TO "LUXURY INDUSTRIES" BE RESTRICTED FIRST. LITTLE TOLD THE DELEGATES AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAD BEEN FORMED TO STUDY DISLOCATIONS WHICH MIGHT RESULT IF THE PAPER MILLS WERE RESTRICTED, AND THIS FACT ALONE WAS TAKEN TO INDICATE THAT ANY RESTRICTIVE ACTION PROBABLY WILL BE A MATTER OF SOME WEEKS.

THE NAMES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS WILL BE MADE PUBLIC SHORTLY, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD.

OFFICIAL WARNINGS HAVE BEEN ISSUED REPEATEDLY IN RECENT WEEKS THAT THE POWER SHORTAGE IS CRITICAL AND THAT SOME METHODS MUST BE FOUND TO ENSURE AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY FOR WAR PLANTS, PARTICULARLY FOR METALLURGICAL FACTORIES WHICH CONSUME VAST QUANTITIES OF ELECTRIC POWER.

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IT IS UNDERSTOOD THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, WORKING IN CO-OPERATION WITH POWER CONTROLLER H.J. SYMINGTON, WILL DECIDE HOW SUCH ACTION CAN BE TAKEN.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, AUG 19-(AP)-SIX OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES TODAY WERE AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR BRAVERY IN RISKING THEIR LIVES TO SAVE THEIR COMPANIONS.

THEY WERE:

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FIRST LIEUT. EVERATT DAVIS, EASTLAND, TEX.; SECOND LIEUT. JAMES A. HILTON, OHIDA, S.D.; SECOND LIEUT. NORMAN B. WILLEY, MULBERRY, IND.; TECH. SGT. ROBERT M. AARDENA, NEW ERA, MICH.; PVT. FRANK TINO, JR., AMBLER, PA.; AND PVT. MICHAEL V. REPKO, PORTAGE, PA.

DAVIS AND HILTON WERE GIVEN THEIR AWARDS FOR PULLING HELPLESS MEMBERS OF A BOMBER CREW OUT OF A BLAZING PLANE CONTAINING INCENDIARY BOMBS AFTER THE PLANE HAD CRASH-LANDED IN AUSTRALIA IN JUNE. BOTH WERE MEMBERS OF THE CREW, DAVIS AS BOMBARDIER AND HILTON AS CO-PILOT.

WILLEY, AARDENA, TINO AND REPKO IN ANOTHER JUNE INCIDENT "WITHOUT HESITATION DASHED INTO FLAMES IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE PILOT" AFTER A NAVAL PLANE CRASHED AND BEGAN BURNING. AFTER BRAVING THE

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RISK OF EXPLODING AMMUNITION, THEY FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN RECOVERING THE
BODY OF THE PILOT.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AUG OF TUESDAY, AUG. 18)

**HERRIE ENGLAND
SWARMS WITH
BICYCLES**

AND BIKE THEFTS BECOME
A BIG WARTIME PROBLEM (730)

BY ALFRED WALL

(ADVANCE)--LONDON, AUG. 17--(WIDE WORLD)--IT WAS ALL VERY WELL
FOR GEORGE BERNARD SHAW TO WRITE, ONCE UPON A TIME, THAT A MAN ON A
BICYCLE WAS "THE MOST RIDICULOUS SIGHT IN THE WORLD," BUT IN THESE
WAR TIMES THE BIKE IS NO JOKE IN HERRIE ENGLAND.

THE COUNTRY SWARMS WITH THEM. BEST ESTIMATE IS THAT THERE ARE
12,000,000 BICYCLES BEING PEDALED IN BRITAIN TODAY. THAT IS BETTER
THAN ONE TO EVERY FOUR PERSONS.

AND NOW, AS IF WITH THE WAR, THE GASOLINE AND RUBBER SHORTAGE
AND WHAT NOT, THE POPULACE HASN'T ENOUGH WORRIES, FORSOOTH A WAVE
OF BICYCLE STEALING IS SWEEPING THE COUNTRY.

MOST OF THE BIKES STOLEN ARE MERELY "BORROWED." THE MISCREANTS
ABANDON THEM WHEN THEY GET TO WHERE THEY WANT TO GO.

IT GOT SO BAD THAT MANY A WRATHFUL BRITON HAS WRITTEN VENERMENTLY

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TO THE TIMES ABOUT IT AND SIR WILLIAM DAVIDSON, CONSERVATIVE MEMBER
OF PARLIAMENT FOR EXCLUSIVE KENSINGTON, HAS ASKED HOME SECRETARY
HERBERT MORRISON WHY THE DICKENS THE GOVERNMENT DOESN'T DO SOMETHING
ABOUT LICENSING AND REGISTERING BICYCLES, TO AID THE POLICE IN TRACKING
THEM DOWN.

THAT QUESTION IS LIKELY TO CAUSE NO LITTLE CONTROVERSY.

FOR YEARS AND YET MORE YEARS THE INDIVIDUALISTIC POPULACE OF
BRITAIN HAS INSISTED THAT AMONG OTHER INALIENABLE RIGHTS IS THAT
OF A MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD TO OWN AND OPERATE A BICYCLE IN COMPLETE
FREEDOM FROM TAXATION AND REGISTRATION.

GOVERNMENT AFTER GOVERNMENT HAS REFUSED TO TAX THE BIKES.

H.N. ENGLAND, EDITOR OF THE INFLUENTIAL CYCLISTS WEEKLY MAGA-
ZINE "CYCLING," GOT VERY UROTH ABOUT IT.

B74 (NYC IN) (AGCTS OUT)

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"WE OF THE CYCLING WORLD ARE ABSOLUTELY OPPOSED TO ANY FORM OF
REGISTRATION OR LICENSING OF BICYCLES WHATSOEVER," HE STORMED.

"REGISTRATION WOULDN'T STOP BICYCLE THEFTS. IT WOULD JUST BE ANOTHER
FORM OF TAXATION."

THE STORM OF RAGE AGAINST BICYCLE STEALING BROUGHT A LETTER TO
THE TIMES TELLING HOW ONE YOUTHFUL CULPRIT MADE AN EXTENSIVE TOUR OF
THE WHOLE BRITISH ISLES, STEALING BIKES AS HE WENT, OCCASIONALLY
SELLING ONE FOR \$6 OR \$12 OR \$20, IT WASN'T UNTIL HE HAD STOLEN MORE
THAN 100 THAT "AN OBSERVANT DETECTIVE OFFICER AT NORTHAMPTON ARRESTED
HIM ON SUSPICION AND BROUGHT HIS NEFARIOUS CAREER TO AN END."

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT OBSERVED BIKES WOULD BE "MORE PRECIOUS THAN
MOTOR CARS" FOR THE REST OF THE WAR AND WHY DIDN'T SOMEBODY DO

SOMETHING ABOUT THE STEALING?

FINALLY THE TIMES THUNDERED A SCATHING EDITORIAL AGREEMENT THAT BICYCLE STEALING WAS "THE MEANEST AND MOST CONTEMPTIBLE OF THEFTS" BECAUSE "LACK OF TRANSPORT AND RATIONING OF PETROL HAVE TODAY MADE THE BICYCLE THE MOST PRECIOUS POSSESSION OF MANY WORKING MEN AND WOMEN--ONE WITHOUT WHICH THEY OFTEN WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT, SOMETIMES EVEN IMPOSSIBLE, TO CARRY ON."

ANYWAY, PEOPLE DO CARRY ON. AND ON BIKES. AND NOW!

EARLY IN THE MORNING THERE ARE THE WORKMEN AND WORKWOMEN, MANY OF THEM ELDERLY, PEDALING LIKE MAD ALONG LONDON'S STREETS AND THROUGH LANES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. LATER ON, IT IS FLOCKS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THEIR TEACHERS. STILL LATER EVEN THE BUSINESSMEN PEDAL TO BUSINESS.

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ON WEEKENDS THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS LITERALLY BUZZ WITH CYCLING CLUBS OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN SHORTS, HEALTHY AND WINDBLOWN, THEIR KNEES PUMPING RHYTHMICALLY MILE AFTER MILE, OVER HILL AND DOWN DALE.

MANY A TANDEN DO YOU SEE, WITH MOM AND POP, BOTH IN SHORTS, TEARING OFF ON OUTINGS. OFTEN THERE'S A LITTLE WICKER SEAT FOR JUNIOR ON THE HANDLEBARS.

ALL DAY LONG IN LONDON'S BUSY STREETS PUFFING URCHINS STRUGGLE ALONG, PEDALING BIG TRICYCLE DELIVERY BIKES TOTING TRADESMEN'S GOODS TO HOUSEWIVES.

A TINY SIDECAR ON A TANDEN, A GUGLING BABY INSIDE, IS A SIGHT TO BEHOLD.

BUT GEORGE ANGUS, VETERAN COCKNEY TELEGRAPHER WHO HAS WORKED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON FOR 27 YEARS, WASN'T IMPRESSED BY THE

SIDECAR.

"COO," SAID HE, "I HAD ONE OF THEM THINGS FOR MY DAUGHTER 15 YEARS AGO. MADE IT OUT OF A PRAM (BABY BUGGY TO YOU) AND SOME GAS PIPE."

BUT THE PAYOFF CAME WHEN A BUNCH OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS PILED OUT OF A PRESS CONFERENCE AND STARTED YELLING FOR TAXIS.

"NOT ME," SAID ONE. "I GOT TIRED OF YELLING. I GOT ME A BIKE." IMAGINE CYCLING UP TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE FOR AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE WITH ANTHONY EDEN. IT'S BEING DONE.

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WHAT BICYCLING MEANS IN BRITAIN IS VIVIDLY REFLECTED BY "CYCLING," THE MAGAZINE, THOUGH SEVERELY CURTAILED BY WARTIME PAPER SHORTAGE, RUNS AROUND 32 PAGES WEEKLY, HAS 100,000 CIRCULATION, BUT FIGURES IT SERVES 250,000 READERS. IT HAS BEEN GOING STRONG SINCE 1891, LAST JANUARY PUT OUT A BIG, PROFUSELY COLORED AND ILLUSTRATED GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY EDITION.

EDITOR ENGLAND, MEMBER OF THE PICKWICK CYCLING CLUB, OLDEST OF THE 2,000 CLUBS IN BRITAIN, AND HONORARY MEMBER OF THE BOSTON, MASS., BICYCLING CLUB, MOURNS THAT "WE WOULD REALLY HAVE PUT OUT A BUMPER NUMBER HAD WE CELEBRATED OUR FIFTY YEARS WITHOUT THERE BEING THIS DAMNED WAR."

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(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, AUG. 18 SENT AUG. 15.)

31.24.18255

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A SAGA OF BRAVE BOATS

"THE LITTLE BIG 3"

HAS A SINGLE

SURVIVOR

THE MIDGET "APHIS"

STILL FIGHTS

AXIS FOES (600)

BY LARRY ALLEN

AUG 19 1942

(ADVANCE)...ABOARD GUNBOAT APHIS WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, (CORRESPONDENCE OF WIDE WORLD)--THIS FLATBOTTOM 625-TON GUNBOAT WHICH WADDLES LIKE A DUCK THROUGH THE COASTAL WATERS OFF LIBYA AND EGYPT IS ADDING NEW CHAPTERS TO THE GLORIOUS SAGA OF "THE LITTLE BIG 3" WHICH MADE LIFE MISERABLE FOR AXIS FORCES.

THE APHIS, LIKE HER FORMER COMPANIONS--THE 8,000-TON MONITOR "TERROR" AND THE FAMED GUNBOAT "LADY BIRD"--HAS PUMPED SO MANY SHELLS INTO NAZI AND FASCIST POSITIONS FROM TOBRUK EASTWARD TO SIDI BARRANI THAT SHE HAS WORN OUT TWO SETS OF SIX-INCH GUNS.

AFTER 27 YEARS SERVICE, FIRST ALONG THE DANUBE IN THE LAST WAR AND ANOTHER KITCH LATER OF 12 YEARS IN THE YANGTZE RIVER IN CHINA, THE LITTLE APHIS IS STILL IN TOPFIGHTING TRIM. IT IS BRISTLING WITH SIX-INCH AND THREE-INCH GUNS AND WITH BATTERIES OF MACHINE GUNS.

THE APHIS IS ALWAYS READY FOR ANYTHING. IT CAN EVEN DO MINESWEEPING

AND CARRIES DEPTH CHARGES TO COPE WITH SUBMARINES.

RIDING ABOARD THE APHIS MAKES YOU FEEL LIKE HAVING YOUR FEET BARELY OUT OF WATER. SHE SITS FLAT AS A PANCAKE ON THE SEA, TAKES ONLY A 5-FOOT DRAUGHT AND CAN PUSH HER SPEED UP TO 14 KNOTS. SHE IS ONE OF THE MOST WEIRDLY CAMOUFLAGED SHIPS IN THE BRITISH FLEET--SHE IS FUNNY TO LOOK AT, BUT TERRIBLE TO MEET IN ACTION.

ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM, UNTIL RECENTLY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, ONCE TOLD ME THAT WHEN A BOOK IS WRITTEN ABOUT THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR IT SHOULD BE CENTERED ABOUT THE APHIS AND LADY-BIRD. HE THINKS THAT WHAT THEY HAVE DONE IN THIS WAR SURPASSES THE IMAGINATION OF A JOSEPH CONRAD.

THIS IS A SAMPLE OF WHAT THIS SHIP, WHICH LOOKS LIKE A MISSISSIPPI MUD SCOW, HAS DONE:

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DURING ONE BOMBARDMENT OF BARDIA LAST YEAR THE APHIS, IGNORING POWERFUL ENEMY COASTAL BATTERIES PERCHED ATOP CLIFFS, GLIDED CLOSE INSHORE TAKING SHOTS AT EVERY ENEMY SHIP THAT COULD BE SEEN. THE ENEMY COULDN'T DEPRESS THEIR GUNS LOW ENOUGH FROM THE CLIFF TOPS TO HIT HER. THE APHIS WAS CLOSE ENOUGH INSHORE THAT THE ONLY WEAPONS THE ENEMY COULD USE ON HER WERE MACHINE GUNS.

AND, SHE SANK FIVE ENEMY SHIPS BEFORE TURNING TAIL OUT OF THE HARBOR HER SKIPPER WAS DECORATED WITH A DSO FOR THAT FEAT. IN ANOTHER VENTURE SHE WAS CAUGHT AMID A HEAVY STORM AND CARRIED FAR OFF HER COURSE. BUT SHE CAME THROUGH AND MADE PORT SAID, ALTHOUGH HEAVILY BATTERED AND HALF FILLED WITH WATER. THIS YEAR HER PRINCIPAL JOB HAS BEEN TO BOMBARD TOBRUK UNDER THE COMMAND OF BEARDED AND JOVIAL

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER FRANK BETHELL, OF ALDERSHOT.

THE APHIS HAS FIRED THOUSANDS OF ROUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS IN BOMBARDMENTS. SHE HAS STAGED IN COMPANY WITH THE TERROR AND LADYBIRD, BOTH OF THE LATTER HAVING BEEN SUNK IN THE SUMMER OF 1941.

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THE LADYBIRD WAS ATTACKED BY 47 FLYING STUKAS IN TOBRUK HARBOR ON MAY 12, 1941. STRUCK BY TWO HEAVY BOMBS AND BURNING FEARFULLY SHE SLIPPED SLOWLY UNDER WATER, BUT FIRING EVERY GUN AS LONG AS THEIR MUZZLES REMAINED ABOVE THE SURFACE.

THE TERROR WON A REPUTATION AS THE FLEET'S "LITTLE WARSPITE" FOR SHE CARRIED FIFTEEN INCH GUNS IN ADDITION TO HER OTHER ARMAMENT. WHEN THE TERROR WENT TO WORK THE AXIS FORCES ASHORE THOUGHT THAT BATTLESHIPS WERE IN ACTION.

I MADE SEVERAL TRIPS ABOARD THE TERROR BEFORE STUKAS FINISHED HER CAREER. AND NEVER SHALL I FORGET THAT THE CONCUSSION FROM HER 15 INCH GUNS WAS SO TERRIFIC MY BODY SEEMED AS IF IT WERE BEING FOLDED UP LIKE AN ACCORDION.

THE BLASTS FROM A HAIL OF BOMBS CRUMPLED THE TERROR AMIDSHIPS OFF LIBYA. SHE TOOK THE DEATH PLUNGE IN JUNE, 1941. THE SHELLS POURED INTO AXIS BASES IN LIBYA BY THE TERROR, LADYBIRD AND APHIS WAS APPROXIMATELY 5,000 TONS LAST YEAR ALONE.

SINCE ALL THESE SHIPS WERE ORIGINALLY BUILT FOR RIVER WORK ONLY, THEY HAD QUITE A PROBLEM TO FACE WHEN ORDERED FROM CHINA TO PROCEED FULL SPEED THROUGH THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS TO JOIN THE FIGHT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THEY MADE THEMSELVES SEAWORTHY FOR SUCH A STRENUOUS VOYAGE IN THE FOLLOWING FASHION: COMPARTMENTS FORWARD AND AFT WERE SHORED UP AND TEMPORARY MESSES WERE RIGGED UP AROUND THE BATTERY DECK. AN EXTRA WATER TANK AND TWO SAMPANS WERE PLACED AFT ON THE UPPERDECK. ALL THE SIX INCH GUNS WERE LASHED AND A FIVE INCH BREAKWATER WAS ERECTED BEFORE THE FOREMAST GUN TO BLOCK THE BIG WAVES COMING OVER. THE THREE SHIPS REACHED MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA IN SIX MONTHS.

WITH THAT KIND OF RESOURCEFULNESS THE LITTLE APHIS PROBABLY WILL PRODUCE MANY MORE STIRRING ADVENTURES IN MONTHS TO COME.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, AUGUST 17)

- - -

WAR HANDICAPS

MARRIED LIFE

IN ALASKA

- - -

MANY WIVES SENT BACK TO STATES (760)

- - -

BY WILLIAM L. WORDEN

(ADVANCE) ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, AUG. 16-(WIDE WORLD)-PITY MARY JONES! YOU CAN PITY HER HONESTLY, BECAUSE MARY'S LOVE LIFE IS ONE OF THE MINOR CASUALTIES OF WAR IN ALASKA.

BACK IN MINNESOTA, MARY HEARD THAT ALASKA WAS A ROMANTIC PLACE. (MARY'S NAME, FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS STORY, IS WHOLLY FICTIONAL) SHE ALSO HEARD A WHISPER THAT THERE WERE TEN OR 20 MEN FOR EVERY GIRL. SO SHE CAME NORTH ON A SHIP THAT ARRIVED IN DECEMBER. ALASKA WAS BITTERLY COLD, AND THE CITY TO WHICH MARY

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CAME WAS COMPOSED LARGELY OF SHEET IRON ROOFS, CLAPBOARDS AND LOG HOUSES.

BUT MARY LOVED IT ALL. ESPECIALLY THE FACT THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HER LIFE, SHE NEVER LACKED A DATE. IF SHE LIKED, SHE COULD LUNCH WITH A LIEUTENANT, DINE WITH A MAJOR AND DANCE WITH A PRIVATE WHO WAS HANDIER WITH HIS FEET THAN EITHER OF HIS SUPERIORS.

AND ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, ON DECEMBER 23RD, TO BE EXACT, MARY GOT A GOOD JOB IN A BANK.

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TWO WEEKS LATER, SHE FELL IN LOVE WITH A CAPTAIN.

MARY WAS A CAUTIOUS GIRL. SHE THOUGHT A LONG TIME BEFORE SHE DECIDED TO MARRY THE CAPTAIN AND SHE LOOKED UP THE REGULATIONS. SURE ENOUGH, THE REGULATIONS SAID THAT AN ARMY MAN'S WIFE WHO HAD A JOB BEFORE DEC.24, 1941, WAS A BONA FIDE RESIDENT OF ALASKA AND NOT SUBJECT TO THE EVACUATION WHICH HAD SEPARATED MOST ARMY WIVES FROM THEIR HUSBANDS. MARY WAS SO EXCITED THAT SHE FORGOT TO READ THE REST OF THE REGULATIONS. SHE WAS MARRIED INSTEAD.

TOO LATE, THE CAPTAIN AND HIS BRIDE READ THE REST OF THE LONG LIST OF RULES. AND NOW MARY IS BACK IN MINNESOTA. THE REST OF THE REGULATIONS SAID THAT EXEMPTION FROM EVACUATION BECAUSE THE WIFE WAS EMPLOYED PRIOR TO DEC.24, 1941, APPLIED ONLY IF THE WIFE WAS ON THE PAYROLL OF THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY, THE ARMY ENGINEERS OR SIMILAR DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS. THE BANK WAS A NICE BANK, BUT IT DID NOT FIT THE DEFINITION.

THE TROUBLES OF MARY JONES ILLUSTRATE ONE OF THE STRANGEST DEVELOPMENTS OF WAR IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. AN ARMY RULE SAYS THAT THE WIVES OF ARMY PERSONNEL MAY NOT REMAIN IN THE

TERRITORIES OF ALASKA OR HAWAII DURING WAR TIME. THE PURPOSE IS OBVIOUS--TO PREVENT DISTRACTION OF HUSBANDS FROM THEIR WAR DUTIES. BUT A FEW OF THE RESULTS ARE PECULIAR.

FOR EXAMPLE:

A GIRL WHO HAS LIVED ALL HER LIFE IN FAIRBANKS UNTIL SHE MARRIED A LIEUTENANT IN ANCHORAGE NOW MUST RETURN TO FAIRBANKS, ALTHOUGH SHE NEED NOT LEAVE THE TERRITORY.

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A COUPLE FROM OREGON, SO LONG AS HE IS WORKING FOR A CIVILIAN DEFENSE AGENCY, MAY LIVE HAPPILY TOGETHER IN ANCHORAGE--OR ANY OTHER ALASKAN CITY. BUT, THE MOMENT HE IS DRAFTED, SHE MUST NOT ONLY PREPARE TO LIVE ON THE WIFE'S PORTION OF AN ENLISTED MAN'S PAY, BUT MUST ALSO PACK HER THINGS TO GO BACK TO OREGON.

A GIRL MAY MONOPOLIZE ALL AN ARMY MAN'S FREE TIME. BUT THE MOMENT THEY MARRY, SHE IS SUBJECT TO QUICK TRAVEL AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

THE EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL RULE ARE FEW--BONA FIDE RESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORY, WOMEN EMPLOYED BEFORE DEC.24 ON CERTAIN DEFENSE JOBS, A FEW WHO CAN PROVE SPECIAL REASONS WHY THEY SHOULD REMAIN HERE. THE LAST NAMED ARE SO FEW, AS A MATTER OF FACT, AS TO BE PRACTICALLY NON EXISTENT.

SOME FEW CASES REQUIRE NICE JUDICIAL DECISIONS. A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN IN THE TERRITORY FOR FIVE YEARS--MARRYING THE SOLDIER AFTER SHE ARRIVED--HAS A RATHER GOOD PRIMA FACIE CASE TO PROVE SHE IS A BONA FIDE RESIDENT. WITH LESS THAN FIVE YEARS RESIDENCE, THE ARMY IS QUITE LIKELY TO DEMAND THAT SHE PROVE HER INTENT IN COMING HERE. WAS IT JUST FOR ADVENTURE, AS WITH MARY JONES? DID SHE INTEND TO MAKE HER PERMANENT HOME HERE? DID SHE EVER PLAN TO GO BACK TO LIVE

IN DEAR OLD MINNESOTA?

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QUESTIONS OF WHETHER A WIFE WOULD BE ABLE TO SUPPORT HERSELF OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY ALSO HAVE SOME BEARING, BUT IT IS DIFFICULT TO PROVE THAT SHE COULD NOT. AFTER ALL, LIVING COSTS IN ALASKA ON AN AVERAGE ARE NEARLY TWICE THOSE IN MOST STATES, AND JOBS ARE REPORTED PLENTIFUL.

OF COURSE, TRUE LOVE BEING WHAT IT IS IN LIFE AS WELL AS IN FICTION, THERE HAVE BEEN EVASION ATTEMPTS. SOME COUPLES MARRIED VERY SECRETLY--BUT THE ARMY LOOKED OVER MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED ANYWHERE IN THE TERRITORY. SOME EVACUATED WIVES EVEN RESUMED MAIDEN NAMES AND RETURNED TO THE TERRITORY. BUT THE ARMY CAUGHT UP WITH A FEW OF THEM. THE REST EITHER DID A FAST RETREAT OR WERE POINTED OUT BY OUTRAGED FRIENDS BEING EVACUATED THEMSELVES.

THERE HAVE BEEN ALL SORTS OF OUTCRIES--"JOHN NEVER COOKED A MEAL IN HIS LIFE."--"WHO WILL SEW THE BUTTONS ON HIS SHIRTS?" "I NEVER COULD ALONG WITH MY MOTHER-IN-LAW IN ILLINOIS." THE ARMY HAS HEARD ALL OF THEM. BUT NO ONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO CRY DISCRIMINATION. THE GOUTIEST COLONEL HAS NO MORE CHANCE OF KEEPING HIS AGING MATE HERE THAN A BUCK PRIVATE HAS TO KEEP HIS EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD BRIDE.

ONLY THE HOME TOWN GIRLS GET A BREAK. AND AS A RESULT, IF LIEUTENANT BROWN ASKS A GIRL FIRST WHETHER SHE WAS BORN HERE, SECOND WHETHER SHE HAS THE RIGHT KIND OF A JOB AND LAST OF ALL WHETHER SHE CAN COOK, IT IS NO MORE THAN NATURAL.

C'EST LA GUERRE.

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(WIDE WORLD FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19)

LABOR AND POLITICS

LAVAL'S PROBLEMS
IN FIFTH MONTH
OF COLLABORATION

PROGRESS MADE
IN AXIS EYES (500)

BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 18--(WIDE WORLD)--PIERRE LAVAL STARTS HIS FIFTH MONTH AS PILOT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT VICHY TOMORROW WITH HIS ENERGIES DEVOTED TO POURING MORE FRENCH LABOR INTO GERMANY, AND TO CONSOLIDATING HIS OWN POLITICAL POWER AT HOME.

DIFFICULTIES BESET HIM IN BOTH HIS MAJOR TASKS.

ON THE ONE HAND, HE HAS NOT PRODUCED NEARLY AS MANY WORKERS AS THE GERMANS DESIRE.

ON THE OTHER, TWO MEN WITH WHOM HE ONCE COLLABORATED CLOSELY, MARCEL DEAT AND JACQUES DORIOT, ARE CONFERRING ON THE FORMATION OF A "POPULAR" PARTY. DORIOT HOPES TO ASSUME LEADERSHIP OF THE NEW GROUP AND HAS OFTEN EXPRESSED HIS WILLINGNESS TO BECOME PREMIER. HE PROPOSES A DEGREE OF COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY WHICH HE IMPLIES WILL SURPASS THAT OF LAVAL.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF COMBATTING SABOTAGE AND SUBVERSIVE RESISTANCE,

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ESPECIALLY IN THE OCCUPIED AREA OF FRANCE, AND PROBLEMS OF PROVIDING SUFFICIENT FOOD FOR THE COUNTRY ARE OTHER POLITICAL FACTORS CONFRONTING LAVAL.

NEVERTHELESS LAVAL--DURING THESE HOT DAYS IN VICHY APPEARING ALWAYS IN WHITE, HIS WHITE TIE CONTRASTING SHARPLY WITH HIS TANNED FACE--HAS MADE PROGRESS IN THE EYES OF THE AXIS.

HE HAS STARTED WORKERS ON THE WAY TO GERMANY, AND HAS PROMISED MORE. HE HAS CLEARED AWAY ANY DOUBT WHICH MAY HAVE EXISTED WHEN HE TOOK OFFICE WITH THE FLAT DECLARATION, "I SALUTE THE GERMAN VICTORY," AND HE HAS MAINTAINED THIS ATTITUDE THUS FAR WITHOUT BRINGING ABOUT A BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

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THE DEGREE BY WHICH LAVAL HAS ADVANCED IN GERMAN OPINION MAY BE JUDGED FROM A DISPATCH WRITTEN BY THE VICHY CORRESPONDENT OF THE NAZI-CONTROLLED NEUE TAG OF PRAGUE.

THE WRITER, AFTER INTERVIEWING LAVAL, OBSERVED THAT OFTEN HE HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF BEING LUKEWARM IN HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY. BUT, HE ASSURED READERS, LAVAL IS "GUIDING FUNCTIONARIES ON THE ROAD TO COLLABORATION, WHICH HE INSISTS BE FOLLOWED WITHOUT DEVIATION." HE TOLD HOW LAVAL CONSTANTLY INTERVIEWS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO ASCERTAIN THEIR ATTITUDES AND TO DROP ANY "NOT USEFUL FOR THE FUTURE."

"YOU SEE I LIQUIDATE WHEN NECESSARY," LAVAL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF LAVAL IS SUGGESTED BY THE CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER COURRIER DE GENEVE, WHICH OBSERVED THAT FOR TWO YEARS "FRANCE HAS FOLLOWED MARSHAL PETAIN AS A FLAG. LAVAL HAS AFFIRMED AND THE MARSHAL CONFIRMED THAT PERFECT SOLIDARITY EXISTS BETWEEN THE CHIEF OF STATE

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AND THE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT." THIS EXPLAINS THE ALMOST TOTALITARIAN AUTHORITY WITH WHICH LAVAL OPERATES.

BERLIN SUGGESTED, WHEN LAVAL FIRST TOOK OFFICE, THAT HIS FIRST TASK SHOULD BE IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD, PARTICULARLY THE STIMULATION OF FACTORY PRODUCTION. THIS LAVAL HAS UNDERTAKEN.

HE HAS BEEN ENERGETIC IN RECRUITING WORKERS FOR GERMANY, STIMULATING PUBLIC INTEREST IN EXCHANGING LABORERS FOR WAR PRISONERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A PLAN OFFERED BY THE GERMANS. LAVAL HAS GONE BEYOND RECRUITING OF PURELY TECHNICAL WORKERS FOR THE GERMAN ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES TO INCLUDE, AS PRESS CHIEF JEAN LUCHAIRE ANNOUNCED, "ALL SUPERFLUOUS" EMPLOYEES OF NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHING PLANTS TO ASSURE RELEASE OF WAR PRISONERS WHO ARE NEEDED URGENTLY IN FRANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK.

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IN THE POLITICAL FIELD AT HOME, LAVAL HAS RUN UP AGAINST DORIOT.

"RUMORS HAVE BEEN SPREAD CONTINUOUSLY ENDEAVORING TO PREPARE DORIOT FOR NEW RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE NEAR FUTURE," THE VICHY CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEUE ZURICHER ZEITUNG WROTE RECENTLY. LE FRANCISTE, NEWSPAPER IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE, INTIMATED THAT DORIOT HOPED TO ASSUME CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT ABOUT OCT. 15 "WITH OR WITHOUT THE MARSHAL'S CONSENT."

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ADDRESSING DORIOT EDITORIALY, LE FRANCISTE SAID THIS "CAN NEVER BE," BUT DORIOT NEVERTHELESS REMAINS A FACTOR IN FRENCH POLITICS.

ONE BIG "IF" PERSISTS FOR LAVAL. THE REACTION OF THE FRENCH POPULATION IN THE EVENT OF BRITISH MILITARY ACTION ON THE CONTINENT.

BUT LAVAL IS AWARE OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THE GERMANS IN

THIS RESPECT. THROUGH SUBORDINATES HE HAS WARNED THAT "THE WHOLE COUNTRY WOULD BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR IMPRUDENT ACTIONS OF INDIVIDUALS." HE IS TAKING STEPS TO SEE THAT HIS PROGRAM OF COLLABORATION ISN'T SPOILED BY FRENCH SUPPORT OF A SECOND FRONT.

(END WIDE WORLD FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19)

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U. S.-ALLIED TROOPS, TANKS RAID DIEPPE 9 HOURS; MORE THAN 1,000 PLANES AID IN LAND ACTION; 182 NAZI CRAFT, 95 BRITISH HIT; KRASNODAR LOST

U. S., Allied Troops 9 Hours in France

**Fight With Tanks at Dieppe Under Umbrella
Of 1,000 Planes—London Says Both Sides
Lost Heavily—Nazi Battery, Radio
Station Destroyed—Germans
Claim 1,500 Prisoners.**

By Wes Gallagher

AUG 20 1942

LONDON, Aug. 19—(AP)—Commando forces and tanks of the western Allies: Americans, Canadians, British and Fighting French, invaded and lambasted Germany's ironclad zone of coastal forts at Dieppe today and withdrew as planned after achieving an all-day assault on the enemy shore of the English Channel, something Hitler never dared to try.

Nine hours after the first forces landed the re-embarkation was completed, just six minutes behind schedule.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides

A communique tonight said losses on both sides were heavy. But it was understood that every one of the principal Allied objectives was achieved.

The size of the force still was an official secret hours after the mission was completed but some of the returning troops told how a mile-long string of invasion barges set out for the raid at twilight Tuesday. The barges, escorted by destroyers and corvettes, moved under their own power.

Canadians in Majority

The main part of the force was made up of crack Canadian Commandos, aided by picked units of British, American and Fighting French. The American troops, chosen from specially trained battalions called "Rangers," were said to have been attached individually to Canadian and British units instead of operating as separate units. There was no indication how many U. S. troops participated in the attack.

Preliminary results ashore reported up to early tonight were these:

Destruction of a 6-gun shore artillery battery, an ammunition dump, an anti-aircraft battery and a radio location station.

Dieppe Left in Flames

The city of Dieppe itself was left "in flames," the Daily Express said.

Allied fighter planes, making up what perhaps was the greatest canopy yet sent aloft, shot down at least 82 enemy aircraft and probably destroyed or damaged more than 100

others, in addition to a number smashed by naval vessels. Some 95 Allied planes—out of a total force of approximately 1,000—were lost.

In some quarters it was believed that the German plane losses represented close to one-third of the Luftwaffe's fighter strength in the western occupied zone of Europe and it was considered likely that the Germans would have to move fighters west from other areas, possibly even the Russian front.

Flying Fortresses Raid Airfield

Important in the Allied air action was the work of 24 American Flying Fortresses, which, at the start of the Dieppe

action, raided the German fighter drome at Abbeville before many planes could leave the ground.

All these Fortresses returned home, after all but one had dropped their bombs on or near the target. Three were damaged by anti-aircraft fire, and the radio operator of one was the only casualty. He had an injured kneecap.

Runways, Fuel Dumps Hit

Runways, fuel dumps and plane dispersal areas were hit.

Abbeville is 36 miles from Dieppe and Rouen, which the fortresses raided Monday, is about the same distance from today's scene of operations.

Tonight the first of the Allied wounded were being landed in Britain. There was no immediate disclosure as to their number.

Some Allied Tanks Lost

Some of the Allied tanks were lost in the fighting on shore, others were re-embarked.

For the first time these machines were landed from new secret British tank-landing vessels.

The landings were made at dawn and throughout the fine, hot day the fighting was of the fiercest—nothing unexpected in this defense zone, where the fortifications are so strong and where the lay-out of harbors, basins, locks and channels as complicated as anywhere on the northern French coast.

Second Front Rehearsal

Tonight's communique laid stress on the "vital experience gained in employment of substantial numbers of troops in an assault, and in the transportation and use of heavy equipment during combined

operations."

That meant plainly that this was a full-scale rehearsal for the second front.

Some sources called it "invasion in miniature."

German Claims

The Allied side did not divulge the size of the force involved but the Germans estimated, by radio, tonight that about one division was involved, or perhaps 15,000 men.

They claimed 1,500 Allied prisoners.

The Germans also said 300 to 400 landing barges, 32 transports and three freighters were employed,

and that they were protected by 13 to 15 cruisers and destroyers. They claimed to have destroyed three cruisers, three "torpedo boats" and four transports.

None of this, obviously, was confirmed here.

From beginning to end of the attack the British, through the medium of the radio, told the French that this operation was not the second front, that the day of liberation was not yet at hand.

Tonight's British communique, therefore, jeered at the Germans for pretending they had foiled a real attempt at sustained invasion.

By mid-afternoon, the first exultant invaders to be re-embarked

after hours of battle reached England.

In the center the main force, having landed its tanks, fought throughout the day, apparently engaged with making the deepest and most destructive penetration possible.

On the Allied left one Canadian landing party, instantly repulsed in their first attempt to get ashore, reformed and then carried the pebbly beach by assault.

Vast Umbrella of Planes

The blue sky above the beaches and the cliffs of Dieppe was filled with a vast umbrella of more than 1,000 fighters from British, U. S. and Canadian commands, probably the greatest aerial protective force in history.

Berlin, broadcasting reports of the fighting throughout the day, claimed shortly before 7:30 p. m. (1:30 p. m., E.W.T.) that all of the invaders had been dealt with, although a broadcast one hour earlier had said that British bases and ships still were being bombarded.

But at no time was the scope of the operation minimized by the enemy. The Berlin broadcasts said the landing was on a broad front, that German naval units had been summoned to engage the British warships off shore, and that a general counter-attack was mounted on land.

Canadian troops, fresh from extensive attack maneuvers, made up the bulk of the force which the royal navy escorted across the channel in the hours before dawn.

U. S. 'Rangers' in Action

With them, however, were American troops from a crack detachment of "Rangers", British Commandos, (also called "special service troops") and a force of Fighting French—fighting on their native soil for the first time since the great defeat of 1940.

No parachutists were used. The American Rangers, selected from a flood of volunteers, take their name from Robert Rogers' Rangers, intrepid band of men famed for their courage and endurance in upper New York state, Montreal and the Detroit area during the Seven Years' war.

Today's Rangers were toughened for weeks in the United Kingdom under the tutelage of British Commando officers—toughened by such processes as half-day speed marches of 36 miles and ascents of wooded, 4,000-foot mountains.

They are the first U. S. Army ground forces to go into action in Europe since the first great war.

Crowds Line British Cliffs

All day long hundreds of watchers lined the British cliffs along the channel in the vicinity of Newhaven and other ports as endless relays of fighters shuttled across the

waters in the bright sunlight.

Gunfire and explosions could be heard plainly on the English side. Newhaven is only 64 miles from Dieppe, a trip of four to five hours for the popular Channel steamers which carried holiday throngs to the French shore resort before the war.

Some fighter squadrons made half a dozen sweeps today, pausing only long enough to refuel and rearm. The scenes at air-dromes recalled the 1940 Battle of Britain, when ground crews worked so fast it was only a few minutes before the planes were back in action again.

Several squadrons of fighters escorted the Flying Fortresses to Abbeville and brought them back without loss of one of the air giants. On Monday the Fortresses bombed Rouen's railway yards and the reason was plain today—Rouen is barely 40 miles from Dieppe.

The use of tanks to destroy long-range shore batteries, ammunition dumps and fuel out the German army defenses of which Nazi propagandists have made so many boasts indicated the Allies were holding a full-scale dress rehearsal of the tactics which eventually will be used on the real second front.

While losses in this type of operation are expected to be heavy the information and experience gained are counted upon to outweigh the casualties.

Major Step in Allied Offensive

By virtue of its scope the attack marked an important forward step in the United Nations' offensive policy in western Europe, and Britons rejoiced that this raid had at length progressed beyond "operations in the dark."

Radio, both British and German, played a big part in the day's hostilities.

Fearful lest the French expose themselves to mass reprisals as they did by aiding the British Commandos who raided St. Nazaire on March 27, the British Broadcasting Company told the French this was "not invasion" and warned them to stay clear of the fighting.

Every two hours the BBC announced that the French would be notified formally when the second front actually was opened. Repeatedly it mentioned the presence of the Fighting French Commandos in the attacking force.

Berlin's big Deutschlandsender station meanwhile was broadcasting code signals, presumably for the use of the defending forces.

All Planned Landings Launched

All the landings planned by a combined staff of British and United States military advisers were accomplished in the early morning.

German broadcasts implied that the town of Dieppe itself was penetrated, at least for a time.

etrated, at least for a time.

Dieppe, normally about 25,000 population, stands at the mouth of the River Arques in a valley bordered by high white cliffs.

It has one of the deepest and safest harbors on the Channel, normally handling heavy freighter traffic.

The main town is on the west, the fishing suburb of Le Pollet lying east of river and harbor.

Dieppe dates back at least to the 12th century. It has a bloody history of bombardment, storm and occupation. The Germans occupied it for some months in 1871.

Since the German Army overran it during the battle of France in the Spring of 1940, the Dieppe area has been studded with long-range channel guns and smaller artillery, and is reported to have defenses in depth which include mine-fields and hidden forts.

These may extend for 25 miles inland.

For the Canadians who bore the brunt of today's assault, it was, at long last, the first real action against the German enemy.

They were under the command of Maj.-Gen. J. H. Roberts, one of Canada's divisional commanders overseas.

American officers who served as planners and advisers for the well-prepared operation were drawn from Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force commands, and were headed by Brig. Gen. L. K. Truscott, Jr., U. S. A.

Commandos Go Back Grinning and Singing

A SOUTHERN BRITISH PORT, Aug. 19 (AP)—Grinning, singing Allied Commandos were landed at this port early tonight from power-driven sea-going barges, grimy but happy after the 9-hour Battle of Dieppe.

Truck-drivers cheered them as they were loaded into lorries for transportation to headquarters.

The wounded, also, were arriving and taken to hospital trains. A former dance hall was converted into a casualty clearing station and cots which covered the floor soon were filled with wounded, the majority only slightly hurt. There was a constant stream of ambulances from the hall to hospitals near Army bases.

Black, green and yellow paint splotted the faces of the Commandos, their uniforms were torn and one walked barefoot across the street, carrying his boots in his hands.

"Good show, boys!" the waiting transport drivers shouted.

Given Tea, Cigarettes

Cottagers, during a brief delay while one group of commandos waited for places in trucks, rushed indoors and came out with cups of tea and cigarettes for the soldiers.

One truck drove off so quickly that a Commando had no time to return his cup. The woman who had given it to him looked glum for a second, then said: "Well, he's worth it."

More Arrive at Dark

Just after dusk more barges arrived and another large contingent of Commandos, carrying rifles and wearing deflated life preservers, marched to the trucks and were driven away with motorcycle escort.

One of them, a young French-Canadian, showed a field-grey tunic.

"What happened to the owner?" called a soldier from the curb.

"I finish him," the Commando replied.

A second Commando who had been on three previous raids said grimly:

"This was the hottest I've been in."

Three Flying Fortresses Are Slightly Damaged

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Twenty-four U. S. Flying Fortress bombers scored direct hits on the targets at the Nazi-held Abbeville, France, airdrome in a raid which supported the Commando operations against Dieppe, an American communique said tonight.

Although all the bombers returned safely, three of them sustained slight damage from German anti-aircraft shell splinters, the communique said.

A radio operator aboard one of them suffered an injured knee cap. He was the single personnel casualty.

Twenty-three bombers dropped their explosives on or near the German fighter airdrome and its surrounding buildings, but the bomb-release mechanism on the 24th ship failed to work over Abbeville and that cargo later was jettisoned into the English Channel, the communique said.

Nazi Battery and Ammunition Dump Destroyed; London Denies Second-Front Aim

BULLETIN.

LONDON (AP)—First units of the Allied Commandos who smashed at the French coast returned to a British base in gay spirits this afternoon.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—United States troops landed in France early today with tanks and heavy weapons, and more than nine hours later they and their Canadian, British and Fighting French Allies still were waging ferocious battle with the Germans around Dieppe in the greatest Commando assault of the war.

Overhead the United States Army Air Forces, the RAF and the Royal Canadian Air Force maintained a constant thick umbrella of bombing and fighting planes against bitter German aerial opposition. Indications were that more than 1,000 Allied planes were participating.

From dawn on through late afternoon the constant shuddering roar of heavy explosions denoting the battle's continuance shook buildings on the English side of the Channel.

Hour after hour the battle progressed, with the rumble of heavy gunfire and the constant roar of planes as audible testimony to the scope of the conflict on which Allied headquarters issued terse periodic communiques.

Canadians made up the majority of the strong forces that drove across the Channel to Dieppe, 50-odd miles from Beachy Head, the nearest point in England, and 100 miles from Paris.

Americans Specially Chosen From Volunteers.

Announcements from the United States Army and Allied combined operations headquarters disclosed that the Americans, British special service troops and the Fighting French all were in action.

The Americans, specially chosen from a host of volunteers as the first American fighting men to set foot on the continent of an embattled Europe since 1917, proudly wore the title "Rangers"—after the famous Rogers' Rangers whose bold exploits made history in the French and Indian War of American Colonial days 180 years ago.

First-announced fruits of the raid were destruction of a six-gun German battery and an ammunition dump by troops who landed on the right flank, accomplished their mission and were re-embarked by the British Navy, which ferried all the forces across to France.

On the left flank the Canadians first were repulsed by strong German opposition, but bounded back to carry the beach by assault while their comrades were pushing tanks ashore in the center for the main thrust, which a noon announcement said still

was continuing.

The landings were accomplished at every point selected in advance in a carefully-planned, closely secret operation that American officers of all services helped to arrange.

Second Front Arduous Cools.

Eagerness to call this a second front, a real invasion, was cooled by repeated BBC broadcasts stressing the "limited and temporary" character of the action and declaring "it had nothing to do with military decisions which have been taken in Moscow recently."

The Germans, however, made no attempt to belittle the scope of the assault, and claimed they had thrown even their naval forces into the bitter conflict.

For the Canadians, thirsting for a fight for months or years, it was the first real action against the enemy.

For the Fighting French, whose Commando organization was disclosed only on Bastille Day last July 14, it was the first time they have set foot on the soil of their native land since the German conquest of 1940.

Observers on the British shore

said there were more aircraft than ever before seen and heard over the Channel, as bombers and fighters shuttled across to assault or reload. Indicating the size of the present operation, it was recalled on at least one previous occasion 1,000 fighters participated in a sweep across the Channel.

Will Be Withdrawn.

The raid, first announced at 6:45 a.m. (1:45 a.m., Eastern War time), was still continuing at noon when issued.

After that, as the mists burned away and a fine, fair day developed, persons on the British shore still could hear the heartening sounds of offensive battle.

Informed quarters captioned, however, that for all the broad participation of troops, tanks, naval guns and planes, the raiding forces would be withdrawn when they had achieved their objectives. This was not a second front.

Their objectives obviously were extensive, since it was the first time landing parties have used tanks.

The objectives appeared to be these: To test the enemy's defense organization and to test the Allied plans for landing and the RAF ability to cover a big landing force.

Additionally, it was bound to disclose disposition of German troops and equipment in the cross-channel area that once was a vacation resort but now is a nest of Nazi fortifications.

The British radio urgently warned the French public that the raid—strongest of the numerous Commando smashes up and down the coasts of Nazi-ruled Europe since March, 1941—was not an invasion.

The French were cautioned not to rise in support of the Allies until they should be given the word, lest there be a repetition of the tragic

St. Nazaire battle, in which French patriots battled the Nazis for days after British Commandos had withdrawn and drew stern reprisals from the Germans.

Reuters reported that the Paris radio had been off the air since 8:12 a.m., which it said was extremely unusual.

United States officers, it was announced, are "serving as planners and advisers alongside officers of the British Navy, Army and Royal Air Force" on the staff of Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme chief of the Commandos.

These American officers include: Brig. Gen. L. K. Truscott, Jr., Army, of Charlottesville, Va.; Comdr. E. B. Strauss, Navy, of Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. H. D. Campbell, marines, of Vermont; Lt. Col. Loren B. Hillsinger, Army Air Forces, of Washington, D. C.; Maj. T. J. Conway, Army, of San

Francisco: Maj. P. M. Hamilton, Army Air Forces, of New York; Maj. J. D. Lawrence, Army, of Los Angeles; Capt. G. W. Embury, Army, of Milwaukee, and Lt. Douglas Fairbanks, Navy, of Los Angeles.

Within Fighter Range.

Dieppe is regarded by British observers as one of the points along the 700 miles of German-occupied coastline from Holland to Brest where a landing might be attempted in the opening of a second front.

It is within easy range of fighter aircraft based in Great Britain, but its small harbor has unloading facilities only for small ships and these facilities are not considered adequate for a swift landing of vast quantities of weapons and supplies such as would be required for a big base for a land offensive.

Dieppe was busy with Channel passenger and freight traffic in peacetime, cross-Channel boats running to Newhaven, England, 80 miles away.

The Germans have set up long-range coastal batteries there to harass Channel shipping. The city is only 33 miles from Rouen, where United States Flying Fortresses attacked the railway yards Monday.

Gives Nazis Jittery Morning.

Following closely on the visit of Prime Minister Churchill to Moscow, the raid undoubtedly gave the German forces in occupied territory a jittery morning of invasion fears.

The BBC warning to the French could not be accepted at face value by the Germans and, whatever the raid's outcome, observers here felt the Nazis might consider it at least a prelude to the opening of a second front.

Today's raid was the first announced by the British since the landing in the Boulogne-Le Touquet area June 4 to test the German defenses there. The Commandos completed their work in an hour on that occasion.

Bombing Called Perfect

The new Flying Fortress foray was the second daylight operation of the four-motored American bombers over France, and, as in the first raid two days ago on Rouen, all the bombers returned safely.

Wing Commander Kingcombe, leader of one of the escorting RAF fighter formations, added this comment to the official communiqué:

"The American bomber boys were marvelous. They did not waste a single bomb on the middle of the airdrome, but the buildings around the edge went up in clouds of smoke and debris. Wherever buildings were, bombs landed on or around them."

The Canadians, after participating in great attack maneuvers, left for the Dieppe raid on Monday, taking their tanks with them. Land-

ings were made at several selected points in the early darkness of this morning.

Reuters reported that the Paris

was disclosed only on Bastille Day last July 14, it was the first time they have set foot on the soil of their native land since the German conquest of 1940.

Observers on the British shore said there were more

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 19—United States troops, with Canadian, British and Fighting French Commandos, stormed the French coast on the broad beaches around Dieppe at dawn today and, with tanks and the greatest aerial umbrella ever spread aloft, fought on throughout the day against the German defenders.

Despite the unprecedented scope of the attack, the British repeatedly announced that the action was not an invasion intended to create a front in western Europe, but was only a raid.

This was supported by the return to Britain during the afternoon of some of the Commandos who had accomplished their mission speedily. The main battle roared on,

however, and the possibilities inherent in the situation increased as night approached.

The constant procession of more than 1,000 United States Army, RAF and Royal Canadian Air Force fighters and bombers from British front-line airdromes to the battle zone in France suggested that, at the least, the great assault might be a test to determine whether such an aerial "big-top" could positively protect a true invasion force all day long.

New Raid By Flying Fortresses

The planes shuttled to the attack and back for reloading and refueling so quickly that the scene at the British airdromes recalled the Battle of Britain in the fall of 1940.

Startling dawn, there never was a break in the procession.

Despite the great concentration of planes, it was reported reliably that no parachutists were used.

The Americans, carefully chosen volunteers called the Rangers, were the first American fighting men to set foot on German-controlled soil in this war, and the first to go into action in Europe since 1918.

Escorted by British and Canadian fighters, two squadrons of the United States Army air force's big Flying Fortresses smashed at one base of Nazi aerial resistance in a high-level bombing of a German fighter station at Abbeville, thirty-eight miles northeast of Dieppe, setting buildings afire and smashing runways.

From dawn on through late afternoon, the constant shuddering roar of heavy explosions denoting the battle's continuance shook buildings on the English side of the Channel.

Canadians made up the majority of the strong forces that drove across the Channel to Dieppe, fifty-odd miles from Beachy Head, the nearest point in England, and one hundred miles from Paris.

Return Of Native Frenchmen

For the Canadians, thirsting for a fight for months or years, it was the first real action against the enemy.

For the Fighting French, whose commando organization

ing achieved their objective, which included complete destruction of a six-gun battery and ammunition dump, now have been re-embarked.

In the center tanks were landed and heavy fighting is proceeding.

The military force consists mainly of Canadian troops.

Also taking part are British special service troops, a detachment from a United States ranger battalion and a small contingent of Fighting French.

This force was carried and escorted by units of the Royal Navy.

Air support and protection on a large scale are being provided by

aircraft than ever before seen and heard over the Channel, as bombers and fighters shuttled across to assault or reload. Indicating the size of the present operation, it was recalled that on at least one previous occasion 1,000 fighters participated in a sweep across the Channel.

French Warned Not To Rise

The British radio urgently warned the French public that the raid—strongest of the numerous Commando smashes up and down the coasts of Nazi-ruled Europe since March, 1941—was not an invasion. The French were cautioned not to rise in support of the Allies until given the word, lest there be a repetition of the tragic St. Nazaire battle, in which French patriots battled the Nazis for days after British Commandos had withdrawn and drew stern reprisals from the Germans.

The nature of the coast around Dieppe, at the western approaches to the Strait of Dover and less than one hundred miles from Paris, is indicative of the difficult and daring nature of the Allied raid there today. There are long stretches of open beach and ground before anyone coming from the sea can reach cover.

Continental sources—some neutral, some Axis—have reported for some time past that the Dieppe area was heavily fortified, with many airdromes behind long-range coastal guns and much smaller artillery. These sources have reported extensive German land mine fields and hidden forts in a strip twenty-five miles or more in width.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A communiqué from headquarters of the United States Army in the European theatre of operations:

Troops taking part in the raid on the Dieppe area have landed at all points selected.

Heavy opposition was encountered in some places, and on the left flank one landing party was instantly repulsed but re-formed and later carried the beach by assault.

Troops on the right flank have

bomber and fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force in the face of considerable enemy resistance.

A further communiqué will be issued later.

Another United States Army headquarters communiqué:

While today's combined operations (against Dieppe) were in progress, two squadrons of flying fortress bombers, B-17's, of the United States Army Air Force, escorted by fighters of the R. A. F. and R. C. A. F., made a high-level attack on an army fighter base at Abbeville.

Visibility was good. Many bursts

were seen on buildings, runways and dispersal areas, and fires were started.

All of the bombers returned safely.

British

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's combined operations headquarters first communiqué:

A raid was launched in the early hours of today on the Dieppe area of enemy-occupied France.

The operation is still in progress and a further communiqué will be issued when fuller reports are available.

Meanwhile the French people are being advised by wireless that this raid is not an invasion.

A combined operations headquarters communiqué:

In a combined operations raid on the Dieppe area today a detachment from the United States Ranger Battalion is taking part with Canadian forces, British special service troops and a small detachment of Fighting French.

Another combined operations headquarters communiqué:

Despite the clear statement in our first communiqué at 6 o'clock this morning and broadcast to the French at 6:15 about the raid on Dieppe, German propaganda, unable to make other capital out of the turn the operation has taken, is claiming the raid was an invasion attempt which they have frustrated.

In point of fact, re-embarkation of the main forces engaged was begun six minutes after the time scheduled and has been completed nine hours after the initial landing, as planned.

Some tanks have been lost during action ashore, and reports show that fighting has been very fierce and casualties are likely to have been heavy on both sides.

A full report will not be available until our forces are back in England.

In addition to destruction of a six-gun battery and ammunition dump reported in our earlier communiqué, a radio location station and a flak (anti-aircraft) battery were destroyed.

Apart from losses inflicted on the enemy, vital experience has been gained in the employment of substantial numbers of troops in an assault and in transportation and use of heavy equipment during combined operations.

Our new tank-landing craft were in action today for the first time.

There was intense activity by aircraft of all operational commands of the R. A. F. in support of the landing of our troops

against heavy enemy defenses, and air fighting on a most intense scale also developed.

From reports so far received eighty-two enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed in addition to a number shot down by naval vessels. More than 100 aircraft also were probably destroyed or damaged.

Ninety-five of our aircraft of all commands are missing, but twenty-one fighter pilots are known to be safe, and it is hoped that others will prove to have been rescued.

Invaders 'Destroyed,' Says Nazis' Command

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 19 (AP)—The German High Command said in a special bulletin tonight that the Allied forces which attacked the French coast near Dieppe today were "destroyed without the calling up of reinforcements of important strength."

The Allies suffered "very high casualties in killed and wounded," and German defense forces captured 1,500 prisoners, including 60 Canadian officers, the communiqué said.

The Allies also lost three destroyers, two torpedo boats, four transports, one speedboat and 83 planes in this "invasion catastrophe," the Germans said.

From 300 to 400 landing boats participated in the first wave of the attack, the communiqué said, protected by 13 to 15 cruisers and destroyers. A reserve of 32 transports also were concentrated in the Channel, but "probably the great mass of landing forces were not sent into action," the Germans said.

Berlin Statement

The German radio announced in giving these details of the Dieppe fight said:

"The Churchill landing attempt near Dieppe was made under Stalin's pressure despite all objections by Churchill's military experts and advisers, states official German comment on the invasion catastrophe of the Allied expedition corps on the European continent."

The first wave of British, American, Canadian and De Gaulle troops was transferred at sea from transport ships to 300 or 400 landing barges, DNB said. (This number appeared to be excessive since some of the newer type Allied barges carry 100 soldiers each, and London dispatches have not indicated that such a strong Allied force was employed.)

Guns, Planes Quickly in Action
German coastal artillery and air-planes went into action "according

to plan" when the Allies first attacked, the agency said. Numerous British landing boats were reported sunk in these first broadsides and several transports were said to have turned back to sea without landing their troops.

Artillery barrages also were laid down on the beaches where the Allied troops and tanks landed, the agency said, then a Nazi counter-attack accomplished "the final mopping up" operations.

The Germans said Allied casualties were "very high," but made no estimate of the number and gave few details of the fighting.

The Berlin radio broadcast a Paris dispatch tonight that after the "complete liquidation of the British landing attempt" Dieppe's life returned to normal, with all shops reopening by 6 p. m. "and the inhabitants going shopping as if nothing had happened."

"The attitude of the French population," the announcer said, "showed the fullest confidence in German defenses and considered the British action as a mere nuisance."

Hundreds Are Killed In Commando Raid, Germans Claim

Several Transports Sunk Or Fired in Channel, Berlin Declares

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 19.—British Commando forces launched an attack on a broad front with tanks and heavy air support in the region of Dieppe on the French Channel early today and hundreds of the attacking Commandos already have been killed, DNB said.

The attack was "on a larger scale than previous landings and exceeds the usual proportions of so-called British Commando operations," the Germans said.

DNB reported that several transport ships were sunk or set afire before they reached the coast.

A Nazi counterattack for "the final mopping up of the landing force is in progress," DNB said.

The British attack was aimed at the town and harbor of Dieppe and developed on both sides of the town, it reported.

The broadcast several hours after

the start of the raid said "whether there are still British troops in the town or harbor of Dieppe or whether they now are only on both sides of the town along the coast could not be ascertained here at this moment."

It added that "in previous cases German reports never mentioned that British armored fighting vehicles had been landed."

German artillery destroyed several of the British tanks, the German news agency said.

Nazi counter-measures were "being applied according to plan," it added.

Berlin's Version: Allies Repulsed In 'Debate' AUG 20 1942

New York, Aug. 19.—The German DNB agency, in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, reported tonight that a large-scale Allied attempt to land on the French coast near Dieppe had ended in debacle, and that, since this afternoon, "there was not a single armed Briton, American or Canadian left on the European continent."

More than 1,600 prisoners were taken by German troops, the agency said, and the Allied losses in men and materials are "very high and cannot be surveyed."

Hundreds Claimed Dead
Enemy casualties also include several hundred "dead," DNB reported.

It added: "A British statement that part of the landed British troops had been reembarked after having 'accomplished their task' is interpreted in Berlin as an admission of the fact that the British troops have been beaten and thrown into the sea. . . ."

(The British previously repeatedly had announced that the raid on Dieppe was strictly a commando attack, not an invasion, and that all forces would be withdrawn as soon as their objectives had been attained. Thus far there has been no British word of the withdrawal, except for the return to Britain during the afternoon of some of the commandos who already had accomplished their mission.)

Landing Boats Sunk
DNB said that German coastal artillery participated in the Dieppe

fighting and sank numerous British landing boats, and that several transports turned back to sea without having accomplished their tasks.

The attack was "on a larger scale than previous landing, and exceeds the usual proportions of so-called British Commando operations," the Germans said.

German

more than 1,500 prisoners are in German hands, including sixty Canadian officers. The bloody losses of the enemy are very great. Three destroyers, two torpedo boats and two transport ships were sunk by artillery fire. The air force shot down eighty-three enemy planes, sank two special troop transport ships and one speedboat and damaged five cruisers or big destroyers, as well as two transport ships, by heavy direct hits.

The enemy suffered a destructive defeat in this landing attempt, which solely served political purposes and was contrary to every military reason. The German watch in the west has given the proper answer to this amateurish enterprise. Moreover, it looks forward to all further

enterprises of the enemy with the calm and strength of a force whose flag has been victorious in hundreds of battles.

Code on Nazi Radio All Day

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—Deutschlandsender, the German long-wave station which normally closes down for a period each morning, continued on the air today, constantly sending code signals in five-figure groups.

Warplanes Roar Toward Dieppe On Big Scale

Good Weather Helps Large Formations of British Fighters

By the Associated Press.

FOLKESTONE, Aug. 19.—Air activity on a major scale swirled over the English Channel this afternoon as British Commandos slashed at German ground defenses in the Dieppe region across the Channel. Large formations of planes swept across the Channel in the direction of Dieppe as the distant roll of gunfire continued.

Dozens of fighters, flying just above the sea, thundered toward Northern France shortly after 11 a.m. and about an hour later another formation of fighters roared over the waves. They were lost to view in mid-channel, still heading for Dieppe.

Visibility improved after noon as a freshening wind blew away the mist. The weather was fine.

Dieppe Coast 100 Miles From Paris

London, Aug. 19 — (AP) — The nature of the coast around Dieppe, at the western approaches to the Strait of Dover and about 100 miles from Paris, is indicative of the difficult and daring nature of the Allied raid there today.

There are long stretches of open beach and ground before anyone coming from the sea can reach cover.

Continental sources — some neutral, some Axis — have reported for some time past that the Dieppe area was heavily fortified, with many airdromes behind long-range coastal guns and much smaller artillery.

There, as elsewhere along the French coasts, these sources have reported extensive German land mine fields and hidden forts in a strip 25 miles or more in width.

Tough U.S. Rangers Get First Workout AUG 20 1942

Rough-and-tumble Fighters Trained in Mayhem Clash With Nazis at Dieppe—Named After Famed Rogers' Rangers.

By Rice Yahner

UNITED STATES RANGER HEADQUARTERS, Somewhere in Britain, Aug. 19 (AP)—Uncle Sam's Rangers who have been taking lessons in rough and tumble slaughter from their British counterparts, the Commandos, went along to Dieppe today on a field trip to practice what they had learned on live Germans.

All Volunteers

With a name and tradition for toughness taken from one of the most adventurous eras of American history, the Rangers went through the most harrowing battle school in the United Kingdom for weeks in preparation for the first land attack of United States troops against the ramparts of German-subjugated Europe.

They took their name from Rogers' Rangers, crafty Indian fighters whose raid against the St. Francis Indians during the French and Indian Wars was immortalized by Kenneth Roberts in "Northwest Passage."

Working with hard-muscled British veterans of Commando blows at the Vaagso and Lofoten Islands, St. Nazaire and Bruneval, the United States Rangers—volunteers all—have built iron endurance in grim practice: Beach landings under actual fire, silent slaughter in hand-to-hand and bare knife fighting.

Trained in Secrecy

That training has been secret. I was the first American newspaperman to visit them in camp as they put on the finishing touches to their training for such ventures as the Dieppe raid.

I rowed with them in a practice landing on a beach where tracer bullets from a British Bren gun splattered almost within hand-reach of the gunwales. Land mines and grenades sprayed us with mud. Rifle bullets whistled by so close that one punctured a mess kit slung from a Ranger's belt and another nicked the guard off a bayonet atop one soldier's pack.

That was the school they learned in, these Rangers who numbered in their ranks American Golden Gloves champions, an ex-lion tamer, a crack machine gunner from Cuba, a Dakota Indian, and hardened athletes from American sport fields.

Uncle Sam's new brand of fighting men who joined Canadian, British and Fighting French Commandos today in the first AEF attack on Hitler's Europe, had been training secretly for weeks under the tutelage of their seasoned British partners.

Their mentors are men who toss hand grenades across the dinner table and casually jump 20-foot cliffs and their American pupils have been taught to kill with the cunning of the Indian and the ruthlessness of a gangster.

I was the first American newspaperman to visit one of their camps when they were putting the finishing touches on training for such ventures as today's raid on Dieppe.

They have climbed 4,000-foot mountains through forests never before penetrated by man.

36 Miles in Half a Day.
They have been on steep marches of 36 miles in half a day time and again.

They have practiced beach landings while rifle and machine-gun

fire bored holes through the paddles of the men manning the boats.

They have taken both their tactics and their name from Rogers' Rangers, one of America's most romantic fighting outfits who, under Robert Rogers, stalked Northern America in the French and Indian War.

Like them, the new American Rangers have been taught to kill expertly and silently with their knives and bare hands as well as with guns and grenades.

They are as much at home on sea as on land.

Killed Deer With Knife.

Just to show them what a trained Ranger is expected to do, their British instructors stalked a deer in the forrest and when the stag was surrounded a big Scot leaped on him and killed him with a knife.

A sentry's throat can be slit in the same, silent way.

On my visit I rowed with them in a collapsible canvas boat to a landing on a beach where tracer bullets from a British gun were spewing so close to the gunwales

Rangers Hard-Hitting Fighters With Ruthlessness of Gangster

Men Named for Romantic Outfit Are Taught To Kill Enemy Expertly and Silently

By RICE YAHNER,

Associated Press War Correspondent.

AT THE UNITED STATES RANGERS BATTALION HEADQUARTERS, SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, Aug. 19.—The United States Rangers,

you almost were able to reach out your hand to them.

Land mines and grenades splattered us with mud and water. Rifle tracer bullets singed by so close that

one punctured a mess kit slung from a Ranger's belt. Another nicked the guard off a bayonet atop one soldier's pack.

Earlier in their training, a hand grenade had landed, fuse smoking, in one Ranger boat. Pvt. Clayton Schooley, 22 of Munsing, Mich., picked up the sizzling bomb and with a shout of "overboard!" Flung it into the water.

He didn't know its explosive charge had been extracted.

Must Be in Condition.

Wrestling (dark alley style) and ju jitsu were after-dinner pastimes at the camp I visited. A man out of condition was a candidate for the hospital if he joined the fun.

Often the boys ignored the stairway in the castle where they had their headquarters. They'd just grab a rope on the third floor and "absail down."

"Absailing" is the simple device of looping a rope around your leg and letting yourself drop as fast as your leg can withstand it.

One of the instructors was a blond, 29-year-old English lieutenant with a fine voice.

This one-time singer in the Drury Lane made a sport of potting rabbits with a .45 automatic from a jeep going 50 or 60 miles an hour.

And some niceties of mayhem he knew would have made Jack-the-Ripper turn pale.

Then there was Alex, a 26-year-old Scot, who looked as tough as 'Singing Sam' looked gentle.

He, too, had a game. He invited any untrained man to poke a loaded revolver in his stomach and guaranteed to break his opponent's neck before he could pull the trigger.

Every One a Volunteer.

But before the first phase of training was over, Maj. William O. Darby, 33, commander of one Ranger unit, and Capt. Stephen J. Meade of Fort Thomas, Ky., or any of their subordinate commanders were a match for Sam or Alex.

Every Ranger was a volunteer from the United States forces in Britain eager for action—which they got before the enemy first felt their steel.

Most of the original rangers were Westerners but they also included Pvt. Chico Fernandez of Havana, an expert machine gunner; Pvt. Sampson One Skunk, a Sioux Indian from Cherry Creek, S. Dak., and even lion-tamer Corpl. James Haines, 29, of Lexington, Ky., who worked with Frank Buck and thinks that working with the Rangers "ain't no different."

They drilled at double time until their feet blistered and their lungs were bursting.

When their legs were ready to fold they started again. Then they got scanty rations and a cot under a tent on damp ground.

More Tough Workouts.

Then they got climbing and diving and crawling over obstacles and crossing over a bridge made of the 7-foot ropes which each man carries—then a death slide—down a rope from a treetop and across a stream while bullets whizzed by—then a 36-mile hike over bleak, trackless mountains with only half rations and what the men could forage from the countryside.

Two brothers who tote mortars are Private Othel Greene, 20 years old, of Des Moines, Iowa, a Golden Gloves boxer, and Sergt. Dick Greene, 19, a Golden Gloves State champion. Othel said he never knew before what endurance meant.

The Americans took it. Less than 10 per cent dropped out during training. A group of specially selected officers came from the United States to learn the training routine and take it back home.

Vichy Calls It Setback.

Vichy, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Quarters in close touch with the Vichy Government opinion urged to night that the French remain vigilant and cool-headed in their attitude toward the British and American landing in the Dieppe region.

The Commando raid was described as a setback for the British and Americans.

"The British undertaking—obviously improvised in haste—has been translated into severe losses and has resulted in a setback," an informant said. "The landing is an indication that the position of the Soviets is desperate, and that Stalin had demanded immediate action."

British Press Terms Raid 'Complete Success'

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20 (AP).—The British press today hailed the Allied attack on Dieppe as a "complete success" and all agreed it was a prelude to the establishment of a second front.

The News Chronicle said "The raid, though obviously planned independently of Moscow decisions, was thus psychologically most opportune. We look on it as an earnest of still bigger things to come."

The Glasgow Herald asserted that the "relatively prolonged nature of the daylight attack and the very extensive provision of air cover" in addition to the use of tanks pointed to a test of "preparations made for an invasion of the continent on an immensely larger scale."

The Daily Express commented: "We attacked one of the best defended points on the occupied coast in order to find out some more about German strength with-

out revealing too much about our own."

The Manchester Guardian suggested that the "hysterical tone" of the 'Nazi announcements and the "wildness of their claims" provided 'the best assurances we could have that they fear our pressure and the losses, especially air losses, implied for their thinly strung out forces."

A British Port, Aug. 19- (AP)—The Union Jack, planted on the Dieppe cliffs by two of the first British soldiers to land, fluttered there until the conclusion of the commando attack on that French port area, it was learned here tonight.

FIGHTER PLANES EXCEL

American Mustangs Bring Down at Least One Focke-Wulf-190

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—One highly gratifying phase of the Allied landing at Dieppe was the performance of American-built Mustang fighter planes, British commentaries said tonight.

These planes, produced by the North American Aircraft Company and known in the United States as P-51's, are single-engine fighters, reputedly the fastest in the world. They got their first thorough test today in combat against the famed German Focke-Wulf-190's. Flown by the R. A. F., under the Army Cooperation Command, the Mustangs made sweeping attacks on enemy ground defenses at "zero" altitude and were reported to have given an "extremely good account" of themselves.

It was not disclosed how many German planes they destroyed but one American pilot flying with the R. A. F. brought down one Focke-Wulf-190. He was Pilot Officer H. H. Hill of California.

Californian Downs New German Fighter Plane

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—A Californian flying a Mustang fighter (North American P-51) shot down a German Focke-Wulf 190 fighter

during a sweep over Deppe, the British ministry of information said tonight.

The pilot was Flying Officer H. H. Hill, an RAF pilot flying in the army cooperation command in connection with the landing at Dieppe. This was understood to be the first F-W-190 destroyed by a Mustang

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. In Attack on Dieppe

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 19 (AP).—It's a long way from the luxury of Hollywood to bomb blasted beaches of France, but the movie town was pardonably proud today to learn that a pair of its favorite sons had made the jump.

Navy Lt. Doug Fairbanks, Jr., apparently was doing in the flesh the sort of things his famous father did in films—for Commandos are noted for athletic feats extraordinary. That he had volunteered for Commando training was news to most of Hollywood, although a few friends heard recently that he was in London.

Before that, he was on North Atlantic convoy duty. A bout with seasickness, described in a letter home, gave intimates much entertainment.

Major J. B. Lawrence of the Army is better known here as Jock Lawrence, former publicity director for the Samuel Goldwyn studio and the ays office, or, more formally, the Motion Picture Producers' Association.

Lawrence left five months ago to join Army intelligence, was assigned to Washington, and went to London July 1, aide to Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the Commandos.

"I've heard from Jock several times," said his pretty wife, Mary, "but nothing about his work. I'm so proud of him."

IOWA BROTHERS ARE IN RANGERS

Des Moines Boys Boxers—Sioux Brave a Member.

Des Moines, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Two Des Moines brothers, disclosed today as United States Rangers, are as tough as they come. Private Othel Greene, 21 years old, and Sergt. Dick Greene, 19, started fighting as boys, winning numerous Golden Gloves

battles, and it was no surprise to their friends that they turn up in the American ranks of the Commandos.

The oldest children of a Des Moines woodworker and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Othel Greene Sr., who also have another son and five daughters, the brothers entered the army by way of the National Guard. Othel was married while on furlough last November.

"He wrote and asked me if I minded whether he went into this new work," said the young Mrs. Greene, who is a long distance telephone operator and lives with her parents, pending Othel's return. "I didn't say no, but I told him I'd rather he didn't, then I found out he'd joined up before he got my answer."

She added that she tried not to worry about him, but was anxious for him to come home. Their marriage culminated a romance which lasted through high school.

Golden Gloves Title Holder.

Othel, who rigged up a punching bag in his basement, started formal boxing in 1938, winning the lightweight title in a Y. M. C. A., boxing tournament. He won Golden Gloves titles in 1939 and 1940 and fought in the Chicago tournament of champions both years. He also won the Iowa A. A. U., title in 1939.

He continued his fighting at camp in this country and in Ireland. He wrote friends that he had won six fights abroad and was scheduled to fight the champion of Ireland when his new duties intervened.

Dick got old enough for real fighting in 1940, entering the Golden Gloves tournament here. Though he failed to win, sports writers said that he showed even greater possibilities than his brother. He joined the National Guard just before it was mobilized.

Sioux Warrior Is Ranger.

Pierre, S. D., Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Sampson One Skunk, 27, Sioux warrior is training as a member of the American Rangers, was known in South Dakota as a money broncho-buster and rodeo rider. He was graduated from the grade school at the Cheyenne Agency School in 1934 and subsequently spent several years as a rider and horse wrangler on the Cheyenne reservation north of here.

In 1940 he rode in a rodeo at Fort Pierre, then left to enlist in

the army. He was a member of the first contingent of American troops to arrive in the British Isles and since then has been a favorite subject for interviews by magazine and news writers and illustrators.

ROUEN BOMBERS REVEALED BY ARMY

Names of Flying Fortress Personnel in Monday's Raid Are Announced.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP). The United States fliers who participated in the Flying Fortress attack on Rouen Monday—from which all planes returned safely—were announced today to include:

Commanding general of the bomber command, Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker; commanding officer, Col. Frank A. Armstrong of Nashville, N. C.; co-pilot, Major Paul W. Tibbets of Miami, Fla.; and Lieutenant Glen V. Lealand, Jr., St. Petersburg, Fla.; Sergeant Frank Rebbillo of Providence, R. I.; Lieutenants Alexander Blair, Jr., of Henderson, Ky.; Robert C. Shurig, and William C. Lewis, Birmingham, Ala.; Sergeant William T. Highsmith of Jesup, Ga.; Lieutenants George D. Burgess of Charleston, S. C.; William K. Roberts of Fitchburg, Mass.; Sergeants Miles W. Gendel of Scottdale, N. C.; and William N. Ewing of Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo. App. Aug. 19, 1942

Capt. William B. Musselwhite, Newnan, Ga.; Sergeant Clarence E. Bauer of Adrian, Miss.; Lieutenants James M. Sammonds of Webb, W. Va.; and William Tingle of Boston, Mass.; Sergeants Grover C. Williams of Gadsden, Ala.; and Eugene H. Evans of Opelousas, La.; Lieutenant Harry J. Booth of Charlotte, N. C.; Sergeants Rederick R. Laite of Somerville, Mass.; Stanley Finch of New Bedford, Mass.; and Richard Starks of Midway, Ky.

In announcing the names, U. S. army headquarters described the raid as "unusually successful" and said photographs showed a majority of the bombs fell within a radius of 300 yards of the freight yards.

Flensburg Chief Target Of Night Raiders

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—Flensburg, the Nazi submarine and shipbuilding center almost at the Danish border, was the chief target of RAF bombers last night, their second night in a row over Northern Germany, the Air Ministry announced today.

A communique said four raiders were missing.

The weight of the attack was not disclosed immediately.

A few German bombers were over

England during the night. The Ministry of Home Security said dropped in East Anglia caused damage and slight casualties.

Attacks on Germany. Berlin broadcasts said G also was attacked from the where Russian planes were have bombed parts of East Prussia. AUG 20 1942

They named Norwich as a set of German raiders over England during the night.

The British said one enemy raider was downed off the English east coast this morning.

British Torpedo Boats Battle Nazis in Channel

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 19.—An English Channel battle fought last night at 150 yards range between British torpedo boats and patrol boats escorting a German convoy was reported today by the high command.

It said two of the British craft were sunk and two others damaged heavily.

"The convoy reached its destination undamaged," the war bulletin reported.

AIR RAID ON ICELAND

Nazi Planes Bomb Trawler and Shoot at Lighthouses.

Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—German planes bombed and machine-gunned a British trawler off Iceland's coast and also machine-gunned two Icelandic lighthouses yesterday, United States Army Headquarters announced here today. The communique said, however, that there were no casualties and only superficial damage.

30.24 - 18265

30.24 - 18265

Convoy To Malta Cost Britain 4 Warships 1942

[By the Associated Press]
London, Aug. 19.—Malta has received vital supplies, brought by a convoy which made a hectic voyage under heavy attack to the Mediterranean stronghold at a cost of four British warships, the Admiralty announced today.

The anti-aircraft cruiser Cairo and the destroyer Foresight were sunk, in addition to the aircraft carrier Eagle and the cruiser Manchester, loss of which had been announced previously.

Swarms of Axis aircraft and many submarines attacked the convoy in a battle which started east of Gibraltar on August 11 and continued through August 13.

66 Axis Planes Destroyed

While British losses were considerable, the punishment inflicted on the enemy was severe, the Admiralty said. It was announced that 66 enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed and that it is extremely probable many others were lost.

There also were some losses of merchantmen in the convoy, but on this point the Admiralty said a large proportion of the convoy reached Malta.

The communique said the Admiralty would not divulge the number of ships in the convoy or the number of ships which arrived at Malta because "the extent of reinforcement which has been received by the fortress of Malta is obviously information of considerable importance to the enemy."

The Cairo Built In 1919

The Cairo, completed in 1919, was an old 4,200-ton cruiser which had been rearmored in 1939 for anti-aircraft duty. She carried a normal crew of 400 men.

The Foresight, completed in 1935, was a 1,350-ton destroyer capable of better than 36 knots.

The Admiralty said it was natural that in such a hazardous operation "some losses were suffered in the

convoy."

The fact that the loss of life and damage was not greater was due to the gallantry of the RAF crews and the seamanship of the sailors, the communique added.

The British lost eight aircraft, but four of the pilots were saved.

10,000 Taken, British Report

[By the Associated Press]
Cairo, Aug. 19.—A farewell message to the British Eighth Army from Gen. Sir Auchinleck disclosed today that in the last two months in Egypt Marshal Erwin Rommel had lost 10,000 of his Axis troops in prisoner's hands.

"In the last two weeks the retiring Middle East commander told his forces, 'you have stopped the enemy and forced him on the defensive.'"

Battlefront Quiet

The Egyptian battlefront remained quiet today as Gen. Sir Harold Alexander took up his new job as Britain's Middle East commander and as newly arrived United States troops bolstered the Allied reserves for the next phase of the fight.

The first British communique since the announcement that Alexander had succeeded Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck reported only "little air activity" yesterday and minor patrol actions Monday night.

(Reuters reported in a Cairo dispatch that the new American force was the "biggest contingent so far.")

Shift in British Chiefs Puts New Emphasis On Near East Area

**Developments Weighed
With Some Optimism
And Some Anxiety**

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Aug. 19.—The infusion of new brains and new blood on Britain's precarious Near Eastern front, coupled with the close attention Prime Minister Churchill gave it on his way to Moscow, stamped that battle theater in many British minds today as a zone of impending major action.

North Africa has immense strategic potentialities. It might become the United Nations' second front. With only 80 miles separating his armies from Alexandria, on the other hand, Hitler scarcely could neglect that arm of his vast Near Eastern pincer if his goal is to master the trans-Caucasus by winter.

Britons, therefore, weighed these sudden developments with some optimism and some anxiety:

1. Mr. Churchill's stopover in Egypt en route to his talks with Joseph Stalin, during which he inspected the front at such close hand he came within earshot of the enemy and met virtually the whole "Who's Who" of the United Nations leadership in North Africa.
2. The announcement, swiftly following his visit, that Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander had been called to command in the Near East in place of Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck.
3. The arrival in Egypt of new United States contingents, including ground staffs for the American Army Air Forces, whose medium and heavy bombers already are in action and whose fighter planes have completed their last desert training.

Auchinleck's Future Uncertain.

Although in Gen. Alexander the British have picked an advocate of attack and surprise to match wits with the Axis' wily Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, some of the misgivings arose over the fact that Britain once again had switched Near East commanders.

"The process of selection by trial and error already has proved far too costly," commented the Daily Mail.

One unanswered question was whether Gen. Auchinleck had resigned or was being given another post. No new assignment was announced for him and the War Office offered no comment. Some unofficial British sources, however, said it was unlikely that a soldier of Gen. Auchinleck's standing and experience would be sent into retirement.

(Silence concerning the replaced Middle East commander might mean that the British were keeping the enemy guessing. Gen. Auchinleck com-

manded the forces which took Narvik from the Germans in 1940, but when the Nazis invaded France soon after his arrival in Norway, he was ordered back to defend Britain. He later succeeded Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell in North Africa and the latest Nazi drive, stalled now at El Alamein, was stopped after he had taken personal direction of the 8th Army in the field.)

Important Discussions.

Among the leaders Mr. Churchill and Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff, met in "important discussions," an official announcement from Cairo disclosed last night, were:

Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa; Maj. Gen. Russell Maxwell, United States commander in the Near East; Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Georges Catroux of the Fighting French, and King Farouk and Prime Minister Nahas Pasha of Egypt.

Among Britain's own top generals and diplomatic officials who sat in with Mr. Churchill were Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent secretary of state for foreign affairs, who accompanied him to Moscow; Gen. Wavell, now commander in chief in India; Lt. Gen. Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, chief of the imperial staff of the South African forces; Sir Henry Wilson, commander in chief of the 9th Army, and Gen. Bernard Freyberg, commander of New Zealand troops in the Near East.

Churchill Within Earshot of Foe During Inspection in Near East

By EDWARD KENNEDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH BRITISH FORCES ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT, Aug. 19.—A resolute civilian figure in sun helmet, gray suit and black bow tie trudged westward one day recently along the desert coast road to El Alamein, within hearing distance of heavy cannonading.

He held a walking stick and gloves in one hand, a fly whisk in the other.

British army trucks passed and then stopped short.

"Blimey," exclaimed an amazed driver, "it's Winston."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, on an inspection trip breaking a flight to Moscow, turned, waved and gave the "V" salute.

Soon he was surprising soldiers all over that section of the desert.

Two shirtless Australians digging a slit trench dropped their picks to

look at him.

"You've got a good suntan," the empire's leader remarked.

Mr. Churchill spent most of the day among South African and Australian detachments which make up part of the forces aligned against the German and Italian divisions of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

He also encountered British, New Zealand and other Allied soldiers on

special details and inspected RAF airfields.

The Prime Minister ate breakfast and luncheon at officers' messes, shooting flies away with the whisk.

With Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, then still commander of British forces in the Near East, he looked over anti-tank guns and watched tanks rumbling over the terrain.

Mr. Churchill had arrived in Egypt by plane at a desert air field at dawn one day, awaited by a small party to whom his plans were officially made known.

He stepped from the plane in the uniform of an air commodore.

As he saluted Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Will Tedder, commander in chief of the RAF in the Near East, he smiled.

"How are you, young fellow?" Mr. Churchill asked.

Mr. Churchill's arrival as an air commodore eliminated the formalities which would have been entailed if he had come as Prime Minister. In theory, Mr. Churchill entered Egypt simply as a member of his Britannic majesty's forces, who have the right to enter the country freely under the British-Egyptian

treaty.

Later he drove to the Suez Canal area to inspect fresh troops and equipment which had arrived recently from Britain.

Hat Collection Grows.

Cairo, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill added yet another piece of headgear, a sun helmet, to his famous hat collection during his recent visit to Egypt. He also bought the inevitable fly swatter—a fine horse-hair model dyed bright red.

Britain's leader wore four different types of headgear in Egypt—a sombrero bought in the United States some years ago, a plain felt hat, the new sun helmet and an air commodore's cap. He wore his siren suit (coveralls) once.

Egypt's climate proved scarcely suitable for that garment and

once was enough. At other times he appeared variously in his air commodore's uniform or in a plain gray suit.

NAMED ALEXANDER'S AIDE

LONDON, Aug. 19.—(AP) The appointment of Major General R. L. McCreery, 44-year-old expert in armored warfare, as chief of staff to General Sir Harold Alexander, new commander of Britain's Middle East forces, was announced tonight by the war office. He succeeded Lieut. General T. W. Corbett.

Earl Haig Believed a Captive

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP).—Earl Haig, twenty-four years old, son of the British World War commander, is missing and believed to be a war prisoner in the Middle East, his sisters have been informed. He became a second lieutenant in the Scots Greys in August, 1939.

Reds Quit Krasnodar; Stalingrad Lines Hold

**Loss of Western Caucasus Town Admitted
—Russian Bombers Attack Baltic Cities of
Danzig, Koenigsberg and Tilsitt.**

AUG 20 1942
MOSCOW, Thursday, Aug. 20.—(P)—Russian troops have abandoned Krasnodar in the western Caucasus in an apparent retreat toward the Black Sea base of Novorossisk, but the Soviet communique early today said there was no material change in the Don River bend lines west of Stalingrad.

Nazis Claimed Fall Aug. 9

Forty-four German tanks were reported destroyed and more than 1,150 Germans killed in fighting extending from the Caucasian foothills in the south to Leningrad on the Baltic.

"After stubborn battles during which heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in men and equipment our troops evacuated the town of Krasnodar," the communique said.

The Kuban River stronghold of Krasnodar which the Germans claimed Aug. 9 is about 60 air miles from Novorossisk, Soviet Black Sea naval base, and Russian troops also were fighting south of Krasnodar in an apparent westerly withdrawal from the abandoned Maikop oil fields.

Western Don Bank Menaced

Danzig, Koenigsberg and Tilsitt on the Nazi-held Baltic coast, setting a large number of fires in all three cities without the loss of a single raider.

(British sources yesterday said in London that stiffening Red Army resistance finally was slowing the German drive into the Caucasus, but that the Germans had reached the west bank of the Don at its bend, 50 miles from Stalingrad.)

The communique located the Stalingrad battle scene as still "southeast of Kletskaia" in the Don River bend, and "northeast of Kotelnikovskii." Kletskaia is 75

miles northwest of the Volga industrial city, but unofficial reports have said the Nazis were threatening the western bank of the Don which is only about 50 miles from Stalingrad.

Kotelnikovskii is 95 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

The fighting on both approaches to Stalingrad continued through the night.

In the Caucasian foothills Russian troops still were battling grimly to check the German sweep through Pyatigorsk toward the Grozny oil fields beyond. Today's communique indicated the Russian lines for the moment were holding in this sector.

Local fighting was reported on the Leningrad-Volkhov front near the Baltic. A German attempt to cross a river in the area was declared to have been repulsed by Soviet artillery.

The Russians still had time to

NAZI RESERVES POUR INTO DON BEND BATTLE

Bolstered Onslaught Presages Full-scale Drive on Stalingrad.

GERMANS' CASUALTIES HEAVY

Moscow Reports 1,250,000 Enemy Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured Since May 15.

Moscow, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Germans poured strong reserves today into the Don Bend and Caucasus battles from south of Voronezh to the high plains of Pyatigorsk, and the bolstered onslaught presaged a full-scale drive against Stalingrad and along the Baku rail line to the shores of the Caspian Sea. The Russians were fighting back fiercely.

A communique declared that the Nazis' gains since May 15 had cost 1,250,000 casualties—twice those of Russia—and that Adolf Hitler was draining western Europe for the new fighting men required on the eastern front. The Russians fell back in the Don Bend, where their counter-offensive appeared to be spent, and gave ground in the region of Pyatigorsk, 170 miles southeast of the destroyed and abandoned Maikop oil fields.

[In London a British spokesman not identified by name said that the Germans had made some progress toward Stalingrad, reaching, but not crossing, the Don River at the bend. He declared, however, that Russian resistance had stiffened in the Caucasus, slowing German progress considerably.]

The Nazi drive down the Rostov-Baku rail line across the Caucasus had as its next apparent objective beyond Pyatigorsk and Mineralnye Vody the rail junction

town of Georgievsk, only a few miles beyond the Nazi spearheads. Grozny, heart of an oil field, lies 130 miles southeast, along the railway, and the Caspian is 100 miles beyond Grozny.

Nazis Repulsed in Caucasus.
In the northwestern Caucasus, the Russians reported repulsing German attacks in the Krasnodar area, sixty miles east of the port of Novorossisk.

While the Germans "succeeded in somewhat pressing back our troops" in the Pyatigorsk sector, Cossacks cut down 300 of them with sabers in a surprise raid, the Soviet Information Bureau announced today at mid-day. Defenders of the Krasnodar region of the western Caucasus, counter-attacking at intervals, routed a German infantry regiment and destroyed many trucks and seven German tanks, the bureau added.

Reds Behind Nazi Lines.
While the Germans gained in a Don bend sector, three vain attacks were cited in which they lost four tanks and more than 300 men. More than 100 German automatic riflemen were reported slain on the approaches to a village.

Southwest of Stalingrad, Red Army patrols were active overnight and one was credited with the destruction of seven Nazi supply trucks, a searchlight installation and two anti-aircraft guns behind the German lines. Fighting flamed again on the Bryansk front, southwest of Moscow.

Cossacks Pace Defenders.
Already wedged into Russian positions in one sector of the Don bend front, the Germans massed large formations to strike elsewhere southeast of Kletska and forced a Russian unit to retreat, the Information Bureau announced.

Coupled with the announcement of these developments, less than eighty miles northwest of Stalingrad, was a statement that German and Rumanian forces reported yesterday to have been driven back several miles in an action above Kotelnikovsk, itself ninety-five miles southwest of Stalingrad—again "went over to the offensive."

The bodies of 1,500 Germans who crossed the Kuban River in the Krasnodar region were reported to have littered a cornfield after a one-hour battle with the Cossack-paced defenders of the western Caucasus. Counter attacks routed a Nazi battalion in another action, the Russians

said.
A stiffening of the defenses before the Grozny oil fields was indicated. Pravda said today that the Russian Black Sea fleet, forced to use bases on the Caucasian coast because of the Nazi occupation of the Crimea, was operating and attaining its objectives despite raids by German air squadrons.

[Novorossisk and Batum probably are used by Soviet warcraft for servicing and refueling.]

The Soviet Government declared that the Russians had killed 480,000 Germans and wounded or captured 770,000 others in the three months from May 15 to August 15, while their own dead, wounded and missing in the same period totaled 606,000. Nazi material losses in the period were said to include 3,390 tanks, 4,000 guns of various caliber and not less than 4,000 planes, against Soviet losses of 2,240 tanks, 3,152 guns and 2,198 planes.

try and tank divisions, in co-operation with the Luftwaffe.

A communique said that the Red Air Force also made nuisance raids which caused a number of alarms in East and West Prussia last night. "There were slight casualties among the civilian population," the war bulletin said, "and some damage was done to buildings. The enemy lost two planes."

The High Command said that the Red Army continued its local attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen and on the Volkhov front, but reported a slackening of activity in the Voronezh area, where Russian attacks had been reported earlier.

SOVIET BOMBERS IN RAID ON DANZIG AUG 20 1942 Koenigsberg Pounded Too —Fires Are Set.

Moscow, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Soviet bombers raided Danzig, Koenigsberg and Tilsitt on the German-held Baltic coast, last night, setting a large number of fires, including seven huge ones in Danzig, it was reported tonight.

Strong Attacks Renewed By Reds, Germans Report

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Despite heavy losses, Russian troops have renewed strong attack on the Rzhev and Vyazma fronts, northwest and southwest of Moscow, the high command said today.

It declared the Russians were lashing out in "serried masses," but reported the onslaught "broken by the tireless attacks of German infantry and tank divisions in co-operation with the Luftwaffe."

A communique said the Red air force also made "nuisance raids" which caused a number of alarms in east and West Prussia last night. "There were slight casualties among the civilian population," the war bulletin said, "and some damage was done to buildings. The enemy lost two planes."

The high command said the Red Army continued its local attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen and on the Volkhov front, but reported a slackening of activity in the Voronezh area, where Russian attacks had been reported earlier.

"In the Voronezh area," the war bulletin said, "there was only slight local activity. During heavy, successful defensive fighting between August 11 and 17 the enemy lost 2,651 prisoners, 501 tanks, 31 guns and 250 machine guns and trench mortars."

"In the great Don bend, an enemy group was wiped out during a clearing of the terrain," the war bulletin reported. It said that in the Caucasus, German troops were thrusting steadily deeper despite numerous Russian minefields and the difficulties of mountainous terrain.

Finns Claim 16 Red Planes
Helsinki, Finland, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Finnish command reported today that sixteen Finnish fighters shot down thirteen Russian I-15 fighters, one Hurricane and two dive bombers out of a Soviet formation of sixty planes over Kronstadt yesterday. One Finnish plane was lost in the hour's combat, it was asserted.

REDS HEAR U. S. MAY SEND TROOPS

Moscow, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—A broadcast statement attributed to W. Averell Harriman that Americans would be fighting on a front with the Red Army was discussed widely today by the Russians. Mr. Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal representative, spoke briefly into a microphone for

recording and later broadcast when he and Prime Minister Churchill arrived at Moscow on August 12.

Moscow, Aug. 19—(A. P.)—Maj. Gen. **Follett Bradley** of the U. S. Army Air Force, who arrived early this month to facilitate the flow of supplies to Russia, began studying Russian today, indicating he was planning a considerable stay in Russia.

LONG JOB FACES HITLER OVER OIL

Caucasus Wells Will Take Six Months to Repair.

By **ROBERT U. MILES**,
Wide World Science Editor.

Six months or more—that's how long Adolf Hitler will have to wait before he begins to get much oil out of the Russian Caucasus if he conquers those precious fields. He may have to wait considerably longer before he can get the fields back into anything like full production.

Under peacetime schedule, Americans would need a minimum of one year to restore the Caucasus fields after the Russians had devastated them. Hitler may be able to cut the American record. He has had apparently a full year to get ready. Nevertheless his difficulties are amazingly complicated.

These difficulties are outlined by Dr. **Gustav Egloff**, director of research, Universal Oil Products Company. His estimate for full restoration of the Caucasus fields is one year at American rates.

"The Caucasus," he says, "is estimated to be producing something like 560,000 barrels of oil a day, 85 per cent of the Russian production."

"There are 1,300 miles of pipeline in the Caucasus. The wells range roughly between 2,500 and 10,000 feet in depth. There is relatively little shallow oil production."

"Germany has an enormous problem in rehabilitating the Caucasus oil industry, if and

when it falls into German hands.

"One problem is in design plants. Two, fabricating materials. Three, shipping the materials to the Caucasus. Four, erecting and operating the plants."

Maikop Least Difficult.
"The difficulty of drilling in Russia is far greater than the Japs have had to contend with in the East Indies or the Germans in Rumania, Poland or Germany itself."

Russia refines its petroleum from the Caucasus right in that area. Germany can try the same or transport the oil back to safer refineries already built. But that is neither quick nor easy. Tankers, tank cars and pipe lines would be required. Completely unknown is Germany's present set-up for furnishing them. The refineries to which the Caucasus oil might go are in Russia (at already captured Odessa, Kherson and Berdiansk), in Rumania, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

The captured Russian refineries will turn out about 14,000 barrels a day. There is no word as to how badly they were damaged by the Russians. The 14,000 barrels is just a trickle.

Hitler is better off in oil he can ship back to Rumania. The refineries there are ready to handle about 110,000 barrels a day, even without enlargement. The Rumanian production, going down steadily through the years, has dropped far below the refining capacity.

At Maikop, Hitler already has taken an area that produces about 50,000 barrels of oil a day. Dr. Egloff estimates that this much can be restored to production for the Germans in probably six months.

The remaining 500,000 barrel production of the Caucasus is a more difficult undertaking.

Plan To Deport Poles

London, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The Polish Government-in-exile said today that the Germans planned to deport half a million Poles from Polish Pomerania to make way for Nazi colonists.

The plan to make that region a "rampart of Germanism," it said, was outlined in the Berliner Boersen Zeitung Monday.

"The time limit for this forced transfer has not been published yet," the Polish announcement added, "but the German paper foresees that it will begin in the autumn simultaneously with an order forbidding the use of the Polish language in the Danzig-West Prussian Gau (district) in accordance with the statement by Gauleiter (Albert Forster) in June." There was no indication where the Poles would be sent.

The Berlin newspaper was quoted as conceding that Germans represented only forty-three per cent. of the province's 2,300,000 population.

The Poles said those to be deported include 200,000 Pomeranians, described by the newspaper as "incapable of Germanization," and 300,000 Poles who moved to Pomerania since 1919.

30.24-18267

30.24-18267

Bern, Aug. 19-(AP)—A large number of French and Belgian refugees have been trying to enter Switzerland since Sunday and have led to a tightening of border control.

"Hundreds and hundreds of poor devils who believed they would find a greeting from us are returned to misery," the newspaper La Sentinelle said, "because their papers are not in order. The refugees left their countries after certain clean sweeps there," the newspaper added.

Cruiser Lost In Solomons By Australia

Allied Bombers Attack Jap Warships North Of Tulagi.

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 20-(AP)—Allied planes attacked Japanese warships in the northern Solomons yesterday in continuing support of the U. S. invasion forces in the southeast, and the loss of the 10,000-ton Australian cruiser Canberra was disclosed officially today.

The Canberra apparently was sunk in the first stages of the Allied naval-air-land invasion of the southern Solomons. She carried a full complement of 816 but most of the crew was saved. Seventy-four men were missing and believed killed, another 10 died of wounds, and 109 were wounded, the communique said.

Among those fatally wounded was the Canberra's captain, Frank Edmund Getting of Sydney.

Ensign J. W. Vance of the United States Navy also was included among the killed in the Canberra

casualty list. It was believed that at least one other American was aboard. One report said he was a seaman and had been wounded.

Jap Warships Attacked The methodical fight for the Solomons was continuing with General MacArthur's flying fortress crews combing the Solomons for any signs of Japanese reinforcements.

The latest attack was on Japanese warships encountered on the little island of Faisi near Bougainville, 400 miles north of the

Tulagi area where U. S. Marines were exploiting footholds obtained early in the invasion.

The communique said the results of the attack were not determined. The Allied planes weathered a heavy curtain of Japanese anti-aircraft fire and regained their bases.

Australian-manned American-made Hudson bombers also attacked a Japanese-occupied town in Dutch Timor far to the northwest of Australia. The results of this attack also were not observed, the communique said.

The Canberra was serving under U. S. Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley when she went down off the Solomons, and Gen. MacArthur's communique in announcing the loss said "the traditions of Australia know no greater glory than this dead ship."

The U. S. already had announced the sinking of one cruiser, the damaging of two others, and the damaging of two destroyers and one transport in the Solomon action.

The Canberra, completed in 1928, mounted eight-inch guns, and was one of Australia's largest cruisers.

The Allies, with their initial advantages in the Solomons, now must stop any concerted Japanese counterattack by sea. Presumably land fighting in the Florida, Tulagi, and Guadalcanal Island zone was still going on.

Land, sea and air forces were slugging energetically, but details were undisclosed by military headquarters here, or by Washington.

The absence of official reports, and of anything approaching a blow-by-blow account, did not suggest to observers, however, that the battle was over. On the contrary, an impression grew that dislodging the enemy from positions fortified for weeks may be a long and tedious task.

One of the liveliest subjects of speculation concerned the Japanese fleet, and what it has been up to since it retreated after a clash with American war vessels the night of Aug. 8-9. Naval authorities were silent, and communiqués have mentioned no enemy convoys or war vessels moving in or approaching the battle area.

AUSTRALIAN CRUISER LOST OFF SOLOMONS

MELBOURNE, Australia, Thursday, Aug. 20-(AP) Prime Minister John Curtin today announced the loss of the Australian cruiser Canberra in the Solomon Island battle. It was one of the two largest Australian cruisers.

Curtin said there were few casualties aboard the cruiser, which usually carried about 700 men.

The Canberra, the third cruiser lost by Australia in the war, was cooperating with units of the Australian and U. S. navies in the Solomons where U. S. Marines now are firmly entrenched.

More Gains In Solomons

(By the Associated Press) General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 19 (AP)—The final expulsion of Japan from the Solomon Islands apparently rested today on the completion of two tedious, difficult jobs—the mop-up ashore where the United States

Marines have landed and the consolidation of naval mastery in that South Pacific zone.

This still was a triple-header operation of major magnitude, involving land, sea and air forces, but every indication in the absence of official fact and figure pointed to accumulating successes.

Japanese Warned For one thing, the Japanese radio has begun changing its story on the battle and the only reference to it in the latest Tokyo broadcasts was a commentator's warning that the United States onslaught might lead to further attacks on Japanese-held territory "or even on Japan herself."

A report to Auckland from a New Zealand correspondent somewhere in the South Pacific said the United States had won "sufficient successes" at sea to reinforce and supply the assault troops for what may be weeks or months of "extremely bitter" fighting in the islands.

"Japanese units which were in the Solomons at the opening of operations either have been sunk or have fled to the Caroline Islands," said this dispatch to the New Zealand Press Association.

Still, however, the fleet of United States Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley and the land-based air forces of General MacArthur scoured thousands of miles of the Pacific on the watch for enemy ships.

Naval Forces Deployed American naval forces were reported deployed in anticipation of a show-down battle with the Japanese for the seaways vital to holding, or broadening, the wedge already dug into the enemy's network of advance island bases.

Air patrols ranging far north among the islands above Australia, including one on which an air-drome at Kavieng, New Ireland, was bombed, were reported in the MacArthur headquarters communique today.

U. S. Navy Runs Show

But, in a continuing operation on such a broad scope as this first Allied offensive in the Pacific, officials are keeping a strict cover of secrecy on blow-by-blow developments and Australian authorities are abiding steadfastly by a policy of non-interference with the United States Navy's running of its own show.

Brisbane Has Alarm

BRISBANE, Australia, Thursday, Aug. 20 (AP)—Brisbane, capital city of Queensland and the largest city on the northeastern coast of Australia, underwent an air raid alarm today. The streets were filled with shoppers who at first thought the alarm was only in practice, but they soon learned it was in earnest.

Air raid wardens donned their tin hats and directed the people to shelters and cautioned them against standing in the streets or at doorways.

Jap Warship Sunk by Sub Off Aleutians

Either Cruiser or Destroyer Victim of American Torpedoes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19-(AP)—The Navy announced today that an American submarine had sunk a Japanese cruiser or destroyer in the Western Aleutian area.

Prevalent weather conditions, which long have prevented accurate observation of the effect of bombings and surface raids, made it impossible to determine exactly which type of enemy warship had been sent to the bottom.

Since the Japanese landed at Attu and Kiska, they have been almost constantly harassed by American sea and air forces. On Saturday it was announced that a surface raiding force struck on Aug. 8 and 9, and with assistance from the air damaged a destroyer and two cargo vessels and sank a third cargo ship.

The submarine attack reported today brought the total of Japanese ships damaged or destroyed in the Aleutian area to 23.

Army Discloses Mammoth 'Duck Hunt' With Fighter Planes for Hunters, Bombers For Bird Dogs

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Aug. 19-(AP)—The story of a mammoth duck hunt by three United States Army pilots who substituted Japanese patrol planes for ducks—was related today by officers of the air force defending Alaska.

Hunt in Cloudbanks

The hunt took place in the cloudbanks over the Aleutian Islands several days ago, with two victorious Army interceptor fighters as the hunters and an Army bomber as the bird dog.

The bag was at least one four-motored Japanese seaplane, and perhaps three.

The hunters took off early one morning, and moved to a previously-agreed-upon rendezvous over a rocky island between twice-bombed Dutch Harbor and Japanese-occupied Kiska.

The bomber was piloted by Lieutenant Major H. MacWilliams and he went ahead in true bird dog fashion, roaring over a thick cloudbank at medium altitude. Behind came the two hunters—Lieut. Kenneth Ambrose, 23, of Berkeley, Calif., and Lieut. Stanley A. Long, 22, Forest Lake, Mich.

Suddenly Lieut. MacWilliams sighted 2 Japanese bombers, placidly moving east fully loaded with bombs intended for United States surface craft, and apparently happy in the belief there were no United States fighters within hundreds of miles.

Like, if you please, a good span-

1 to 3 Enemy Planes Downed in Aleutians

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iel barking, MacWilliams wireless-ed his discovery to the fighters. They climbed to 20,000 feet to be on even terms with the Jap bombers.

However, they almost immediately sighted two bombers 20 miles east of MacWilliams, and flying at 7,000 feet.

Long and Ambrose dived immediately, roaring down behind the bombers which were flying so close together that Long's first burst of fire struck the right hand Jap plane in the windshield and cockpit and the plane on the left in the belly.

His attack so surprised the Japanese that Long roared on past without drawing any return fire.

Ambrose attacked the left hand plane almost simultaneously, concentrating his fire on the port engines. His first burst missed, due to distance, but his second ripped the wing between the motors and started a fire.

The shock of shells from the bomber's tail cannon shook Ambrose as he roared on, but missed his plane.

Both Japs immediately attempted to escape into a fogbank below, but the Americans had time for a second, and frontal, attack.

This time, Ambrose saw an explosion tear along the entire underside of his Jap's wing, while Long put more slugs through the cockpit of his quarry.

Jap Plane in Flames
As the Japs reached the fog, the plane on the left was enveloped in flames, and the right-hand bomber was diving drunkenly. Both scuttled their bomb loads.

Meanwhile, faithful bird dog MacWilliams was rushing back to get in on the fight. He was too late for the shooting, but he did plunge

into the fogbank like a retriever into a thicket, chasing the Japs while fighters remained in the clear weather above and moved on eastward.

Twenty-five minutes later, MacWilliams flushed another quarry. Straight toward the two Army interceptors came a westward-flying four-motored Japanese bomber. They concentrated their fire on its belly, and the Jap ship immediately dived for the fog.

But as it disappeared, it was rolling wildly, mostly on its back, and appeared about to crash from 2,000 feet.

Because there was no turret available, or because it was disabled, one Japanese gunner thrust his weapon through a window of the doomed bomber, and his gun still was spitting futilely at the hunters as the Japanese flying boat disappeared.

Then the duck hunters went home.

WENCHOW RETAKEN

Chinese Take Back Port From Jap Force.

Chungking, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Chinese forces have recaptured Wenchow, important port on the southern Chekiang province coast which the Japanese seized a month ago, the Chinese High Command announced tonight. Its communique, however, reported that Chinese defenders were compelled by heavy Japanese pressure to abandon Suichang, in southwestern Chekiang. The victory and defeat occurred on the same day, last Saturday, the communique said.

Gandhi's Son Jailed Under Defense of India Regulations

Bangalore Police Fire Into Crowd, Killing One, Wounding 38

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 19.—Devadas Gandhi, son of the Hindu leader and managing editor of the Hindustan Times, was arrested today under the defense of India rules.

His father, Mohandas K. Gandhi, was taken into custody by the British on August 9, just after the All-India Congress party had made him generalissimo of a civil disobedience drive for immediate India independence.

EIGHT ARMY FLIERS WIN SILVER STARS

Signal Awards Made for Exceptional Gallantry in Battle Over Burma.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—(AP) Nine army fliers who would not quit fighting until their huge bomber was a crippled, flaming wreck headed for a crash have been decorated for exceptional gallantry in a spectacular bombing raid and running air battle over

Burma two months ago.

The War department reported today that Brig. Gen. Earl D. Naiden, commanding American air forces in India, had awarded the silver star to the pilot, Major Frank D. Sharp, of Salem, Ore., and the eight members of his crew.

One of the awards was posthumous—to Private First Class Francis J. Teehan, of Footville, Wis., who died beside his gun in the side turret.

Second Lieut. Herbert E. Wunderlich, of Williston, N. Y., the copilot, stayed with Sharp to help him in the crash landing, and both, although wounded, made their way back to their command.

The six others of the crew had bailed out on Sharp's orders, and presumably are prisoners of the Japanese. Despite the decorations awarded them, the Japanese would not make public their names on the chance that they may have eluded the Japanese, and the disclosure of their identity would spur a hunt for them by the enemy.

7 OFFICER HEROES GET NAVY CROSS

New Yorker Among Group Honored by Knox.

Washington, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Secretary Knox has awarded the Navy Cross to seven officers for heroism in action against the enemy.

The navy also announced today that the Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded one officer and fifteen others were commended for meritorious action. All but two of the awards were made for action in the Pacific.

Among those awarded the Navy Cross were:

Lieut. (J. G.) Edward G. Denning, 27 years old, of 545 West 235th street, New York city, for his participation in the first night attack on enemy craft in the Pacific area.

Ensign George E. Cox, 27, 404 Sherman street, Watertown, N. Y., for his action in diverting the fire of an enemy ship so that another American vessel could attack more freely. Cox was in command of a motor torpedo boat.

Commendations were given these men:

Lieut. (J. G.) Robert Wrynd, 27, of 246 East Main street, Westfield, N. Y., for courage, endurance and determination.

The navy said that "after being driven away three times by flames from a plane which had crashed, Wrynd made a fourth attempt to rescue the pilot of the fallen craft. He tore a hole in the cockpit with his bare hands and rescued the unconscious pilot."

French in Indo-China Fighting Underground War Against Japs

People Stay Because They Can't Get Away; Country Is Slowly Bleeding to Death

(Reiman Morin, the author of the following article, was an Associated Press and Wide World correspondent in Japan, the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, Singapore, Malaya, Burma and Siam before being interned by the Japanese in French Indo-China. He is now returning to this country.)

By REIMAN MORIN, Wide World.

ABOARD THE S. S. GRIPS-HOLM, Aug. 19.—French Indo-China is Exhibit A in the Far Eastern showcase of tragedies.

It is occupied by the Japanese Army. It has the melancholy distinction of having been the first white colony to fall in the Orient, taken not by force of arms, but through a combination of bluff and Axis pressure on Vichy. Before the Pacific war, it was Japan's entering wedge for the drive to the south. Afterward, it became Japan's most important land base.

And now it is slowly bleeding to death.

The French stay there because they can't get away. Indo-China is surrounded now by conquered territories. The French piastre is lashed to the Japanese yen—and is therefore worthless outside the Orient. French shipping has been commandeered entirely by the Japanese. So there is no place of escape, and no means of escaping.

Are Merely Existing.

They are merely existing. They go through the motions of living. They work, but in the bitter knowledge that their rubber, rice and sugar are helping to bolster the Japanese conqueror. They cling to the few pitiful rags of national pride and dignity left to them by

the Japanese and Germans. Each day is a ghastly travesty of days that are gone.

The country has been roped, thrown and hog-tied.

And yet, wherever and however they can, the French are still fighting. That is, the people, the individuals, 90 per cent of the mass. You can draw a sharp line between them and the government and its hordes of petty "fonctionnaires."

In the first three months of the war two Japanese ammunition

dumps went skyward from bullets fired in the night; the Hanoi-Saigon Railway has been wrecked three times, each time when it was loaded with war material; colonial troops desert, trying to slip over the border into China, where they join the first Allied army they can find; of the three Saigon newspapers only one took violent editorial note when the British occupied Madagascar.

Closeup of Attitude.

Interned in Saigon, we had many a closeup of the true French attitude. Uniformed officers surreptitiously slipped us the "V" sign as they passed in front of our house. Passersby often looked in through the locked gates and called "Vive l'Amerique" or "God save the King." When the news of the American Volunteer Group air raids on Hainan came to Saigon, we heard cheers outside—even though Frenchmen were killed in the raids.

Several thousand Australian prisoners of war are concentrated along the docks of Saigon. The Japanese have forbidden all communication with them. Yet the French are literally keeping them alive, smuggling food, medical supplies, tobacco through the fences at night. They risk prison, or worse, but they do it. That's the French mass today.

This being so, what happened in Indo-China? How was it taken so easily?

French Indo-China was France, in miniature. Despite the enormous wealth of the colony, it was, for all practical purposes, totally undefended. Therefore, when Japan applied the pressure, it fell like a ripe peach.

This is what happened:

Framed Defense Pact.

In the summer of 1940, after the fall of France, the Japanese demanded the right to station "mili-

tary inspectors" in Indo-China to prevent war material from passing through into China. The French felt that they had to accede, and did. A year later, working through Vichy—and undoubtedly with Great German assistance—the Japanese framed a "defense agreement," which brought 40,000 Japanese troops to Indo-China to "protect" her. In November, just before the Pacific war, Japan upped the ante to 90,000 troops.

During that year, the Japanese simply muscled into all the administrative functions of Indo-China. They took airfields, strategic military locations, supplies, commodities, all, of course, in order to "defend" Indo-China against somebody or other.

By the time the war came, the Japanese were masters of the country.

The government-general still exists, with all its subordinate bureaus. Nominally, the French are in con-

trol, and the Japanese pay vehement lip service to the farce of "French sovereignty." In fact, the French today are merely general managers, taking orders from little men in Japanese army uniforms. But there is no love lost between them.

Catroux Waited Too Long.

Two years ago, the mass of Frenchmen in Indo-China would have fought, and willingly, if the then governor-general, Catroux, had so much as lifted his finger. He seems to have waited too long, parleying with London and Washington for military assistance. Before anything was settled on that point, Vichy caught wind of it and Catroux fled to join Gen. Charles

de Gaulle. Leaderless, the French masses could only submit when Vichy submitted.

Even today, the French would fight at the drop of the hat if they had the least chance of success. There are fewer than 20,000 troops in the country, no airplanes, no heavy guns, no tanks, a handful of armored cars. Alone, the French are powerless. Given a fighting chance, they would fight.

Indo-China waters have been a happy-hunting-ground for Allied submarines in the last six months. No fewer than 17 Japanese ships went to the bottom at one point alone, the mouth of the Saigon River. Ships coming down the river have frequently had to anchor, while the sea was cleared of corpses. Japanese suspect co-operation between Frenchmen on shore and the submarine commander, but so far they have not been able to prove it.

Natives Avoid Japs.

As for the INDO-CHINA natives, Tonkinese, Annamites, Gambodians, Laotians and Chams, they are not even fraternizing with the Japanese, except under pressure. As

much as possible, they avoid them. Japanese army commanders had to threaten reprisals on native families in order to assemble the skimpiest labor battalions. The country is knee-deep in "Asia for the Asiatics" propaganda, but it only amuses the native populations.

Having no access to newspapers, during the first week of the war, I asked an Annamite hotel boy for news of the fighting. He glanced at my Japanese guards, guessed that they know no French, and replied in the crudest street slang, "those blankety-blanks are still making too blanking much progress." Then he bowed to the guards and went out.

His attitude was typical. "Asia for the Asiatics" is working to just about that extent.

Submarine Is Sunk By Brazilian Planes

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Two submarines were declared sunk off the Brazilian coast, one other was attacked and two more were sighted in the waters of the western South Atlantic in recent operations, totaled up late today as Brazil cleared the sea lanes of all her merchant shipping.

The most recently attacked submarine was sunk early today near Bahai where it was sighted by planes of Brazil's coastal patrol. The sinking occurred shortly after announcement of the destruction of a U-boat by a United States medium bomber, piloted by Capt. Jack Lacey, U.S.A., off the coast of Ser-gipe.

Lacey's victim, which he machine-gunned, bobbed back to the surface as it tried to submerge and then finished off with direct hits, was believed to be one of those responsible for the sinking of five Brazilian ships within three days.

The submarine sunk this morning was one of two reported sighted in the western South Atlantic earlier, and the other was described as of "enormous size"—so big that a fishing boat crew believed it was a merchantman until it dived.

Radio reports reaching here, sup-

posedly from British Guiana, told of one submarine attacked and another sighted by Royal Air Force planes yesterday in the West Indies.

Brazil Calls in Ships

In the face of the renewed and

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concentrated attacks, Brazil called all ships into the nearest ports.

The government recalled all furloughed soldiers and prepared naval forces for counter-blows on the submarines, but there was no indication of an immediate declaration of war.

Authorities had not gone beyond a war ministry spokesman's statement that Brazil stood at the gates of war, or President Getulio Vargas' promise that unrestricted U-boat warfare would not go unanswered.

Observers concluded in the light of Vargas' remarks that Brazil's immediate reaction, while fighting defensively, would be to seize Axis property and shipping to replace losses, and bear down on spies and fifth columnists.

The afternoon newspaper O Globo announced the sinking of the submarine this morning but did not identify the attack planes. It said the first submarine was sunk by a B-18 American bomber after being sighted 50 miles off Aracaju, capital of the state of Sergipe.

O Globo said the submarine went down when struck squarely by bombs from the diving plane despite stout defense put up by the U-boat's deck machine-guns.

More Survivors Landed

Meanwhile naval units continued the search for survivors of the five torpedoed Brazilian ships. The continued arrival of survivors on isolated beaches and the washing ashore of shark-mutilated bodies at widely separated points indicated many days may pass before accurate information on losses are available.

Rio De Janeiro was the scene of day-long anti-Axis demonstrations which reached a high point at noon when several German-owned shops in the center of the city were smashed and sacked. Further demonstrations by the National Student Union were on tonight.

The city was still under the police curfew order which was republished today in all papers, specifying that bars and shops close at 8 p. m. and all amusements at 10 p. m.

U-BOAT IS SUNK BY U.S. PLANE JUST OFF BRAZIL

Rio Calls All Soldiers on Leave to Active Duty— Navy Also Ready.

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OFFICIAL WARNS WAR IS NEAR

Vargas and Aranha Denounce Axis Submarines as Pirates as Crowds Cheer.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 19 (A. P.).

—All Brazilian soldiers on leave were recalled urgently to duty today and the navy forbade furloughs for regular reserves as this nation, on the brink of war, hastened to meet the threat of Axis submarines which recently sank five Brazilian coastal ships. One submarine lurking off these coasts was destroyed by a United States plane, a Brazilian official announced.

The newspaper O Globo reported today that planes had sunk a second Axis submarine off Bahia.

It was learned authoritatively that two submarines had been spotted at widely separated positions in the Western Atlantic and that one was of enormous size. Meanwhile, a merchant marine spokesman said that all Brazilian coastal waters were clear of shipping and that thirteen ships which were in the submarine zone had reached ports safely.

The first official word of the sinking came from Commander

Ernani A. R. Amaral Peixoto, Federal liaison officer in the State of Rio de Janeiro, who told a crowd gathered before the presidential palace that one undersea raider had been destroyed.

U-boat Forced to Surface.

Governmental press department and other accounts in Brazilian newspapers gave this version of the attack: The submarine was sighted fifty miles off Brazil's coast by a United States plane piloted by Capt. Jack Lacey.

The plane dived, machine-gunning the submarine and forcing it to the surface with bombs when it attempted to submerge. The Diario Carioca, quoting authorized sources, said that the submarine apparently was damaged in this first attack. The United States plane dived again, this time finishing off the submarine with direct bomb hits.

At the same time, radio reports purportedly from British Guiana were heard here saying that Royal Air Force planes, based on that British South American territory, attacked a second submarine off the northeastern coast of South America yesterday and sighted a third.

Axis Piracy Denounced.

Official announcements showed only 185 persons known to be saved of the 836 listed as being aboard the five vessels which were sunk. There was a report, however, that several lifeboats with survivors had landed on an isolated beach.

Leaders Denounce "Piracy."

Both President Getulio Vargas and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha violently denounced Axis "piracy" and gave hints that strong measures would be adopted.

"I can assure Brazilians that, forced by the brutality of aggression, we will offer a reaction which will serve as an example to peoples who seek to destroy contemporary civilization," Aranha said.

Newspapers unanimously echoed the popular cry for revenge. Radio stations scrapped light programs for martial music and almost continuous news announcements. Rio de Janeiro's three gay casinos closed last night in memory of the dead.

Army men, angered by the loss of a number of the 153 soldiers on one of the ships, participated in many of the demonstrations. In the city of Juiz de Fora, about 100 alleged Axis sympathizers were arrested.

The German and Italian Ambassadors and some other Axis diplomats still were in the city, two days after their exchange ship had been scheduled to sail. The sailing was canceled, apparently because of the U-boat attacks.

The new Chilean Ambassador to Brazil told a crowd that "Chile stands in solidarity with Brazil and condemns the barbarous aggression Brazil has suffered." Chile and Argentina are the only two American countries still maintaining relations with the Axis.

Surface Raider Sighted

Meanwhile, a naval spokesman said that an Axis surface raider prowling the South Atlantic had been sighted near the Brazilian island of Trindade, 1,000 miles off the coast several days ago.

Lieut. Col. Joao Pinto Pacca, speaking for War Minister Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, told one crowd here that the country was at the "gates of war" and the army was "ready to obey the order of the chiefs who direct this nation."

Argentine Paper Angry.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The influential Argentine news-

paper La Nacion said today that the submarine sinkings of five Brazilian ships concerned Argentina almost as vitally as Brazil.

"None of the sinkings of neutral or American ships up to now has had the same gravity for the nations in this part of the continent as those just suffered by Brazil," La Nacion said. "With these, the war has drawn closer to our coasts, in a form which obliges us to consider all the possibilities which pertain to the position taken by the Americas in the world struggle."

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Survivor Tells

Bahia, Brazil, Aug. 19 (A. P.).

—An Axis submarine which torpedoed one Brazilian passenger ship within sight of the coast waited an hour, then destroyed a second vessel, picking up survivors of the first ship, it was reported here today. The story was told by Dr. Helio Veloso, first survivor of the steamship Itagiba to arrive here.

The Itagiba was one of five torpedoed Brazilian ships. Dr. Veloso, rescued twice within an hour, was brought ashore at Valenca by a small sailing vessel.

"We were traveling calmly, within sight of Sao Paulo Hill, when the Itagiba was struck by a torpedo," Dr. Veloso said. "The explosion caused extensive damage and there was panic among the passengers, but the crew managed to get us into lifeboats and off the sinking vessel."

"Soon the steamer Arara appeared and most of the passengers and the crew of the Itagiba were transferred to it. The sub-

marine waited, hidden until the transfer was completed, then it torpedoed the Arara, and we were forced to take to lifeboats again.

"The Arara sank rapidly. Within a short time the sailing boat Aragipe appeared on the scene, rescuing as many as possible."

Dr. Veloso said that at least thirty members of the crew of the Itagiba and twenty-three passengers and crew members of the Arara were missing.

Chile Protests Sinking Of Brazilian Vessels

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 19 (AP).—The Chilean government, the only American government except Argentina which still maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis, sent an "energetic protest" to Germany tonight against the sinking of five Brazilian ships.

In a statement, sent to the Chilean ambassador in Berlin for delivery to the German government, Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa said:

"I am sure this cruel attack will seriously hurt the moral patrimony of all nations . . . the Chilean government feels deeply affected by such an attitude toward an American country and in view of it the government must formulate the most energetic protest."

Barros said the government had "learned with a painful surprise which it could not conceal" that the German submarine sank the ships, and added:

"The manner, contrary to the laws and practices of warfare, in which these ships were sunk prevents consideration of the possibility that it is a matter of maintaining a blockade zone or of preventing contraband or hostile aid, and leaves the act stripped of all justification in international law."

Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 19 (AP).—The Secretary of Ecuador's Foreign Minister today called on the Amb-

assador of Brazil to convey this government's sympathy over the sinking of five Brazilian ships by Axis submarines.

TORPEDOES BURST ON CURACAO BEACH

U-Boats Sought Off Dutch West Indies Coast.

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Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Allied naval and military forces started a search for enemy submarines off the southern coast of Curacao today after two torpedoes exploded on the beach. An official announcement said:

"Late yesterday afternoon explosions were felt throughout the city of Willemstad and persons on the south shore of Curacao saw water geysers thrown into the air at spots where two enemy torpedoes struck the beach. Appropriate action was taken immediately by naval and military authorities and within a few minutes depth charges had been dropped in the suspected areas."

Curacao an oil-refining center, is garrisoned by United States forces in co-operation with the Dutch. The firing of the torpedoes marked the third attack in this area by enemy submarines. On February 16 a submarine shelled oil installations on the island of Aruba and on April 19 another shelled similar installations at Bullen Bay.

Cuba in Mourning for 8.

Havana, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The bodies of eight Cubans killed in the torpedoing of two Cuban freighters were brought into this port today. Flags in the harbor area were lowered to half staff. The bodies will lie in state in the National Capitol. The freighters were sunk in the Caribbean last week.

British Vessel Sunk; 3 Die

[By the Associated Press]
A Gulf Coast Port, Aug. 19—A small British merchantman was torpedoed and sunk July 9 about 130 miles southwest of a Caribbean island by a submarine which surviving crew members identified as Italian.

Two men of the forty-four aboard were lost when the ship was attacked, and a third died in a hospital after the survivors reached shore.

The navy said two of the dead were seamen and the third a member of the ship's navy gun crew. Their names were not available.

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Heavily Armed Nazi Ship Raiding South Atlantic

(By the Associated Press)

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 19—A heavily armed German surface raider is active in the South Atlantic, the navy revealed today with the announcement of the safe arrival of ten survivors of an American merchant vessel sunk by torpedoes and shellfire from the Nazi ship.

The second officer of the lost craft, a naturalized American citizen who said he had relatives in Germany, reported that at least fifteen of his crewmates were killed by shells or machine-gun fire which came from three points simultaneously and that he believed that about twenty others were taken prisoner by the raider.

Raider Seen In Darkness

The officer said that he saw the raider, but in the darkness he couldn't see much more about her except that she appeared to be a

five-hatch cargo ship. She probably was steam-powered, he said, and her twin screw propelled her away from the scene of the attack at about twenty knots.

The captain of the sunken ship, also a native of Germany but now a naturalized American, said that he believed the raider had at least six guns and that some of her armament was of eight-inch caliber.

Torpedo Boats Launched

Of the circling attack, he said he had a theory that the surface raider, a ship of perhaps 8,000 to 9,000 tons, had launched motor torpedo boats equipped with machine guns.

The survivors were unable to estimate the damage done by machine guns.

"We couldn't tell how many, if any, they killed," the second mate said; "those big shells were landing, you know."

Surface Raider Sinks Ship in South Atlantic

U. S. Vessel Victim of Heavily-armed Nazi Craft—Planes Sink at Least Two Subs Off Brazil.

By The Associated Press

A big, heavily-armed German surface raider, signaling a new type of Axis sea offensive in the South Atlantic, blasted an American merchantman to the bottom off Africa's west coast, the Navy disclosed yesterday, while Brazilian reports said planes sank at least two enemy submarines lurking off the coast of Brazil where five ships recently were torpedoed.

Ship Losses Reach 436

Destruction of the British merchantmen boosted to 436 the Associated Press count of announced sinkings in the western Atlantic since America's entry into the war.

The Nazi surface raider, active in the south Atlantic since mid-July, sank the American cargo ship with torpedoes and shells, 10 survivors of the encounter said. At least 15 crewmen were killed by the shelling or machine-gun fire which came simultaneously from three points, survivors reported, while nearly 20 others were taken prisoner aboard the attacker.

Had at Least 6 Guns

The captain of the sunken vessel said he believed the raider had at least six guns, that some of her armament was of eight-inch caliber and that she totaled around 8,000 to 9,000 tons. He added that six-shot salvos crashed out about 10 times—"and they didn't miss any."

Forty-one survivors of the torpedoed British merchantman, sunk July 9 in the Caribbean area, reached a small island three days after the sinking and later were picked up by a United States patrol boat and taken to a larger port. Rescued seamen said two men were lost when the ship was torpedoed and that a third died after the group reached shore.

Nine additional crewmen of a torpedoed Norwegian merchant ship, whose sinking was announced by the Navy July 16, told of drifting 48 days on open lifeboats before being rescued by a passing ship. Fourteen others were killed in the attack and six still are missing. The nine, who survived on turtles and raw fish hooked with safety pins, had lost more than 40 pounds each during their hazardous journey.

Axis and sea raiders off the

regardless of the shortage which already has slowed work on some shipways—will be on hand to send perhaps 80 or 90 more cargo vessels into the water than were previously scheduled.

Month's Extra Production

This is about the equivalent of a month's extra production crowded into the last five months of the year. The best shipbuilding record so far achieved was July's world record output of 71 ships weighing 790,000 deadweight tons.

To accomplish the original "Blueprint for Victory" goal of 8,000,000 tons would have meant about 930,000 tons average monthly deliveries from August to December inclusive. This monthly average will have to hit more than 1,000,000 tons to accomplish the new schedule.

The July output was the third successive record-shattering month, and for the first time since early Spring found east coast yards bettering the output of the Pacific coast's big new shipbuilding plants.

Henry J. Kaiser, pace-setter for the West Coast and father of the plan to build huge 70-ton cargo airplanes in shipyards, got new recognition from the Maritime Commission today for outstanding ship production.

Kaiser's Portland, Ore., plant, the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, received its third merit award. The yard received the first

Shipbuilding Expected To Surpass '42 Goal

WPB Boosts 1942 Schedule Closer to 9,000,000 Tons Than 8,000,000 Expected—July Output Shatters Record.

By Sterling F. Green

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—(P)—The War Production Board expects to see President Roosevelt's shipbuilding goal for this year—8,000,000 deadweight tons—not only achieved but surpassed by about 10 per cent.

80-90 Additional Ships Seen

On the basis of a record-breaking performance by the nation's shipbuilders and the increased need for cargo space, WPB has boosted its schedule closer to 9,000,000 tons for the year than to 8,000,000, it was disclosed by an official who asked that his name be withheld.

WPB approval of the increase scheduled by the Maritime Commission means that the board feels itself ready to give assurance that sufficient steel plates and shapes

of the commission's "M" pennants in April, got a second gold star for the pennant in July, and the new star for continued speed in production.

Bomber Crash Kills 12 in Canal Zone

COCO SOLO NAVAL BASE, Panama Canal Zone, Aug. 19—(P)—Naval authorities announced to-

night eight members of the ten-man crew were killed this morning when their PBY patrol bomber crashed into the Panama Canal tug boat Alajuela.

Four members of the tug's crew also were reported killed. Authorities said the accident occurred at dawn, apparently when the plane was making a take-off run near Coco Solo mole. They said the body of the plane crushed the tug's wheelhouse, killing the skipper, William Nebill, formerly of Spring Lake, N. J., and Pilot William Fredrick, formerly of Haddonfield, N. J.

The steel-hulled tug burst into flames and it was some time before the fire was controlled sufficiently for the vessel to be towed to a nearby pier. Two other crew members were dead when they were taken off the boat and several more were taken to a hospital for treatment of severe burns.

Six Are Killed in Canada In Training Plane Crash

By the Associated Press.

DUNNVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 19.—Six airmen were killed last night when a Royal Canadian Air Force training plane from No. 1 Bombing and Gunnery School at Jarvis crashed into Lake Erie.

The crash occurred off nearby Evans Point. Names of the victims have been withheld until next of kin have been notified.

classification meaningless for all practical purposes of the selective service system, and its members will either be placed in 4-F, if totally unfit for service, or shifted to 1-A.

Effective Today

The order is effective tomorrow, said an announcement by selective service headquarters, but the reclassifying of men in this group will begin September 1, to be completed by New Year's Day. Not more than one-fourth of the 1-B registrants in any local board area are to be shifted to class 1-A in any single month.

When members of this group are reclassified, they will be sent to induction centers as local boards fill their quotas, and the Army will decide after their induction whether to assign them to full or limited duties.

In the reclassification process, the men will be reexamined by the local draft board physicians to determine whether there are any physical deficiencies which would prevent them from performing any military service. If such defects are discovered, the registrants will be placed in Class 4-F.

While physical deficiencies were the only basis for assigning men to Class 1-B in the original classification, the local boards were warned that their status may have changed since that time, and possible deferment for dependency, family relationship or occupation should be considered in each case. The change also will have a limited effect on some conscientious objectors.

1-B Draft Registrants To Be Classified as 1-A

Selective Service System Orders All But Totally Unfit Reclassified as Available For Military Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—(P)—The Selective Service system today abolished its "limited service" class 1-B, the group with minor physical defects, and ordered all but the totally unfit reclassified as available for military service.

1-A Pool Nearly Exhausted

Nearing exhaustion of the pool of 1-A registrants, those free of any known physical handicaps and not deferred from active duty for any other reason, the Army recently called for induction of men from the 1-B class.

This decision, resulting in filling local draft quotas with 1-A and 1-B registrants, has made the latter

ous objectors. Those previously classified 1-B-O, fit for limited service in non-combatant units, or 4-E-L-S, fit for limited service in civilian work camps, now will be classified 1-A-O if fit for non-combatant service, or 4-E if fit for induction into work camps. If physically disqualified for either type of service they will be classified 4-F.

Nelson Fighting Mad, Is Ready For Showdown

WPB Chief to Get 'Tough' In Licking Materials Shortages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (P)—War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, obviously fighting mad and ready for a showdown on his administration of the war program, asserted today that "from now on anyone who crosses my path is going to have his head taken off."

Asked if he planned to "get tough" in licking materials shortages and in refuting charges of some critics that WPB had mismanaged the war program, Nelson told the Associated Press:

"I'm going to get tough enough to get this job done, and the job will be done, you can be sure of that. There'll be no more alibis. I'm sick of them."

Nelson, ordinarily calm and even-tempered, smashed a fist into his hand to make the point.

Ousts WPB Employee

Swiftly attacking one internal problem—the "leak" of confidential WPB reports—Nelson gave immediate effect to his warning that heads would fall by dismissing a \$5,600 WPB employee.

Stephen E. Fitzgerald, head of WPB's information division, identified the dismissed man as Frederick I. Libbey, an engineer consultant. Libbey, the spokesman said, discussed contents of a confidential report with a newspaper reporter.

The report, which Libbey was drafting, covered operations of the WPB iron and steel branch and the newspaper story said it accused the branch of operational waste and inefficiency.

Nelson was newly returned to his desk after a week-long rest and physical check-up in the Adirondacks—a week which was marked in Washington by steadily-mounting criticism of his regime as production czar, forecasts of widespread plant shutdowns and hints that the armed services were ready to act as receivers to a bankrupted civilian management of the war.

Too Much Loose Talk

"There has been too much loose talk about this program," Nelson asserted. "They say that one thousand

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and plants may be shut down for lack of materials. That is wrong. "In every program, there must be adjustments, and we are making those adjustments now. I can see the way ahead and we're going to come out on top."

The production chief added that the "adjustments" probably would be made public shortly. He did not disclose their nature.

Capital observers found great significance in Nelson's new belligerency. Among other things, it was known that Nelson and Price Administrator Leon Henderson, famous here for his frankness and pugnacity, held a "war talk" in Burlington, Vermont, last week while Nelson was on vacation.

ARMY TAKES OVER MACHINE PLANT ON ROOSEVELT ORDER

War Secretary Declares Company Action Threatened War Production.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—(AP) Acting on presidential orders, the Army tonight took possession of the S. A. Woods Machine company plant whose failure to obey a War Labor Board directive had created, acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said, "serious threat to production of vital war materials it manufactured."

Under the command of Major Ralph F. Gow of the Boston Ordnance district, a detail of military police, estimated at 150 men, moved in about 8 p. m. taking over the 92-year-old concern.

Army occupation, ordered earlier in the day by President Roosevelt in a statement to Patterson, marked the seventh time the chief executive exercised his emergency powers in ordering government control of a private industry.

Balked at WLB Order

The order resulted from a company refusal to comply with a War Labor order requiring the inclusion of maintenance of union membership and arbitration clauses in a contract with the CIO's United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers union.

Major Gow led his caravan of seven army truck through the main entrance of the plant and presented

the man in charge of the company's private guards with the occupation order he had acquired in a flying visit to Washington.

As soldiers were stationed at strategic spots in and around the plant, night shift workers continued their manufacture of Army Ordnance uninterrupted. High company officials had left the plant before the arrival of the soldiers.

The plant management had asked the board to hold up its order pending a test in the courts, but at the same time gave assurances that it would cooperate with the government if the plant were taken over.

The C. I. O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers suggested that a joint committee of the union and the War department manage the Woods plant. Neil Brant, union representative, submitted the proposal to John Ohly, of the War department's labor division.

C. I. O. Aluminum Workers discussed in Pittsburgh a report of their president, Nick A. Zonarich, that union members favor a general strike in the industry unless the WLB reconsiders a denial of wage increases.

The board denied a \$1 daily raise on the ground the workers had received more than a 15 per cent increase since Jan. 1, 1941. Zonarich said the increase has been eight cents an hour, while the Aluminum Company of America said the raise was 23 per cent.

Four Plants Shut Down

In Louisville, Ky., C. I. O. officials said members of the Aluminum Workers union would remain away from 11 plants of the Reynolds Metals company until they were granted an election. Joseph D. Cannin, C. I. O. regional director, said four of the plants which make aluminum parts for planes had been shut down.

In the capital, officials of the Hathaway Mills of New Bedford, Mass., working on Army contracts, and A. F. L. officials, conferred with Federal conciliators in a move to settle a week-old strike. Two hundred spinners asked a re-adjustment of the work load and a proportionate wage adjustment. Their strike threw 600 carders out of work and 1,200 other employees threatened to walk out unless union demands are met.

A truce for 90 days was agreed upon and work is expected to be resumed today.

Defy C. I. O. Leaders

In Akron, O., 100 strikers at the Army truck tire department of the General Tire and Rubber company defied their C. I. O. leaders, expressing dissatisfaction with undie-

closed piece-work rates. Production slowed.

The War Production Board invited officials of 18 A. F. L. and C. I. O. metal fabricating unions to a conference in the capital Monday to discuss raw material shortages.

Wendell Lund, director of the board's labor production division, said the conference would examine problems "faced by the unions and the nation as a result of materials shortages and to canvass the means by which such shortages can be reduced and their impact eased."

Man-Day Losses Drop

The War Labor Board said man days lost by strikes in war production dropped in July to eight one hundredths of one per cent of total man-days, worked, from nine one hundredths of one per cent in June.

The number of man-days lost dropped from 254,653 in June to 233,614 in July, a decrease of approximately 8 per cent. In the same period, the number of man-days worked rose from approximately 275,000,000 in June to 308,000,000 in July.

The strike figures were gathered by an inter-departmental committee consisting of representatives of six departments and agencies.

BOMBS DEVELOPED WITH GERMAN IDEAS

Standard Oil Head Defends Patent Agreements with Foreign Trust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — (AP) Officials of the Standard Oil Company (N. Jersey) defended pre-war patent arrangements with Germany's great I. G. Farbenindustrie chemical trust before a Senate committee today as having made German processes for war products available to the United States.

"Half of the bombs we are dropping on Japs and Nazis are made possible by the research based on that contract with I. G." W. S. Farish, president of the Standard Oil company, told the patents committee. He explained that cooperative research gave this country the first processes for producing 100-octane aviation gasoline, synthetic toluol for explosives and synthetic rubber.

Chairman Bone (D-Wash.) asked R. T. Hashlam, a vice-president of the company and a former profes-

sor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whether the United States "had to depend on Germany" for technical advancement and if so "what sort of an educational system have we developed here?"

No Monopoly on Brains

"No country has a monopoly on brains," Haslam replied. "It so happens Germany for 50 years had been ahead of other countries in research and it is only since the last war, since 1917, that America began catching up."

Haslam estimated that the United States had saved years of research in its own laboratories by Standard's arrangement to obtain the German inventions and processes.

Farish and another Standard official, Frank Howard, insisted under questioning that relations between Standard and I. G. were broken off in September, 1939, after Germany went to war. Howard said the contacts made afterward were for the purpose of obtaining title for Standard in more than 200 patents which the New Jersey company had acquired from I. G. under their agreements, but which were still registered in the United States as I. G. patents.

Cites Research Work Done On Bombs

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 19—W. S. Farish, president of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), declared today that "half of the bombs we are dropping on Japs and Nazis" were made possible by the research growing out of his company's pre-war patent relations with I. G. Farbenindustrie, German chemical trust.

"All of you know now the enormous advantages to the public of our contracts with I. G. Farbenindustrie, of Germany," he told the Senate Patents Committee.

"The United States got far more from Germany than Germany ever received from us."

Farish read a thirty-six-page statement before the committee, reply-

ing to Justice Department criticism of his firm's patent-pooling arrangements with the German trust.

He contended that statements made before the committee by representatives of the Justice Department were based on misinterpretation of the contracts, bolstered by selected material from his company's files.

Defends Their Loyalty

"The case which the witnesses attempted to build against Standard Oil is a Jerry-built house," he said. "And the foundation of sand upon which the whole thing rests is the assumption that the executive of our company—representing a typical cross-section of America—some veterans of the last war, some now in the armed forces, some with sons now in our Pacific and Atlantic expeditionary forces—have for one single minute forgotten that the lifelong policy of every American is first, last, and always to put almighty America above any consideration of the almighty dollar."

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that assumption, hardly requires my challenge, since it is not true."

Objects To "Inference"

Farish had hardly launched into his statement before Chairman Bone (Dem., Wash.) heatedly objected to what he called an "inference" that the hearings into Standard's relations with I. G. Farbenindustrie had been "one-sided."

"I do not like it, sir, and it's a reflection on the committee," Bone said, chewing his cigar fiercely. "I intend to defend Senate committees, if nobody else does."

"I'm not attacking your committee," Farish replied.

"You probably will in the newspapers," Bone retorted.

At the outset, Farish said "strangely enough, not one disinterested witness with competent technical knowledge" had appeared before the committee in the Standard case.

Emphasizing that the Standard Oil-I. G. F. contracts were negotiated at a time, 1927-29, "when democratic Germany was struggling toward a respected place among the family of nations, Farish listed eight of the industrial miracles which he said America derived from their relationship, and said:

Hitler Would Be Glad

"What do you think Hitler would give today to be able to keep

America from using these discoveries and processes?" He enumerated them as follows:

1. The first process for producing 100-octane aviation gasoline, one thing which, he said, puts the planes of this country and the United Nations ahead of the Axis.
2. Synthetic toluol, the basic ingredient of T. N. T.
3. The most modern and efficient method for the manufacture of natural gas of synthetic ammonia, the other ingredient of T. N. T.
4. Paratone, used in every fighting plane, tank, cannon and ship to improve hydraulic and recoil oils.
5. Paraflow, which freeze-proofs motor oils.
6. Buna rubber processes, which he described as the foundation of the American synthetic-rubber program.
7. Butyl rubber, potentially the most important of all synthetic rubbers and which was developed from—
8. Vistanex, one of the special types of German synthetics, which are better than natural rubber for certain strategic purposes.

Three Papers Absolved By Federal Grand Jury

Publication of Midway Story Violated No Laws, Jurors Decide.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19. — (AP) A Federal Grand Jury's investigation of the publication of alleged confidential naval information by the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News, and the Washington Times Herald ended today with a decision that no violation of the law had been disclosed.

William D. Mitchell, special assistant to the attorney general who directed the inquiry, stated the jury had "considered the case fully and its conclusion that no violation of the law was disclosed settles the matter."

Never Feared Indictment

Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Tribune, stated "I never had the slightest fear of an indictment." He added:

"The attitude of the Tribune is today what it was before the Grand Jury investigation was launched and as it was the day after Pearl Harbor. Our whole effort is to win the war, and we will not indulge in any factionalism excepting insofar as we are persecuted and have to defend ourselves."

Subject of the investigation was a story published on June 7. Material for the article—an estimate of the size and strength of the Japanese fleet defeated in the Midway battle—was gathered by Stanley Johnston, a war correspondent for the Tribune. His newspaper reported it was written here and that it was based on knowledge Johnston gained while witnessing the Coral sea engagement, information in the publication, "Jane's Fighting Ships," naval annual, and his previous discussions with naval officers and experts.

Issues Statement

When the Grand Jurors completed their five-day inquiry, Mitchell issued a statement saying they had decided that no indictment should be returned and adding:

"I was asked by the attorney general to come out here and conduct the inquiry, and in so doing, to see that the Grand Jury had before them all the facts."

"I have conducted the inquiry as fully and fairly as I know how. Those under investigation were given the unusual privilege of appearing before the Grand Jury and explaining their connection with the incident."

Mitchell, New York lawyer and U. S. attorney general from 1929 to 1933 under President Hoover, referred to the fact that witnesses before the Grand Jury included five newspapermen. They were J. Loy Maloney, managing editor of the Tribune; Johnston; Wayne Thomas, Tribune aviation editor who assisted in the preparation of the article; Ralph Sharp, night news editor of the New York Daily News; and Frank Waldrop, foreign and political editor of the Washington Times Herald.

Expresses Gratification

"I am gratified at Mr. Mitchell's announcement of the results of the Federal Grand Jury's investigation of the Chicago Tribune's story of June 7," Maloney said. "I am grate-

ful that the privilege was accorded Stanley Johnston and myself to appear and give the facts. Having done this, there could be but one result."

Johnston, once an Australian citizen who has become an American citizen and who attracted wide notice by his series of stories of the Coral sea battle, stated:

"The action of the Grand Jury is just what I expected it would be. I am prouder than ever before in my life that I call myself an American where freedom still reigns."

Complete Guarantee

"I have known Maloney for nearly 25 years, and when I confided the Tribune's honor to him it was with a thorough knowledge of his character," Col. McCormick's statement set forth. "Johnston I have only seen a few times, but his record of heroism and the impression he made upon all who came into contact with him furnished a complete guarantee of his integrity."

The investigation was announced Aug. 7 in Washington by Attorney General Francis Biddle. He said he ordered it as a result of a preliminary inquiry and upon the recommendation of the Navy department. He reported the Grand Jury would be asked to investigate the possible violation of any criminal statutes, particularly the amended act of March 28, 1940. It prohibits the unlawful communication of documents or information relating to national defense.

At that time Robert W. Horton, head of the news bureau of the

Office of War Information, said the Tribune, News, and Times Herald had printed the story listing the makeup of the Japanese force near Midway and stating the strength of the Jap units was known in advance in American circles.

Defense Flays Gov't Witness In Spy Trial

U. S. Has Failed to Prove Charges Against Molzahn, Says Lawyer.

HARTFORD, Aug. 19 (AP)—Lawyers defending the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn told a federal court jury today that the government had failed utterly to prove that the

Philadelphia pastor had committed any of the three overt acts attributed to him in an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act.

Contending the prosecution was built solely on the testimony of a man who appeared with credentials "full of suspicion" and told a "preposterous" story, Defense Attorney Cyril Coleman said in his summation.

"The essential weakness of the government's case is the weakness of Father Pelypenko. There is no decent evidence proving an overt act on the part of the defendant."

Refers to Catholic Priest

He referred to the Rev. Aleski Pelypenko, Ukrainian Roman Catholic priest from Argentina who worked as a counter-espionage agent for the FBI last year.

For "those of us who are Roman Catholics" said Coleman, "it is a matter of surprise and chagrin to find a man who claimed to be a priest x x x engaged in what is fundamentally a dirty business."

The government's charge that Mr. Molzahn was trying to help Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, ex-German-American Bund "fuehrer," get a passport for travel to Europe last Summer was based, Coleman said, on the "fateful four words—"I know, I know."

That was the reply Father Pelypenko swore Mr. Molzahn made when the priest told him last Summer that Kunze was leaving the country with "important papers."

If the jury believed that, Coleman told the eight men and four women who have heard the 17-day trial, it would be "on the unsupported word of that man (Pelypenko) who came into this case veiled in mystery."

Kunze and three others have pleaded guilty to the charge against Mr. Molzahn, conspiring to furnish United States military secrets to Axis powers.

Coleman argued further that government testimony itself disproved the other two overt acts charged against the defendant—that he arranged a meeting a year ago this month between Kunze and Dr. Wolfgang Ebelt of El Paso, Tex., also a guilty-pleading conspirator, and that Mr. Molzahn permitted Kunze to use the address of his Philadelphia parsonage as a return address on his mail.

Bingham Gets London Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Navy said today that Lieutenant Barry Bingham, president of "The Louisville Courier Journal," had been assigned to the Navy's press relations office in London. Bingham has been on duty in the Navy Department's public relations office in Washington.

Mailing of Printed Matter To Neutrals Is Restricted

It Must Be Sent Directly From Office of Publication

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Printed matter addressed to neutral countries of Europe will not be permitted to leave the United States or Canada, commencing Sept. 1, unless dispatched directly from the office of publication, Byron Price, Director of Censorship, announced today.

Mr. Price's announcement said: "Arrangements have been concluded by United States and Canadian censorship authorities under which printed matter addressed to neutral countries of Europe will not be permitted to leave the United States or Canada from and after Sept. 1, 1942, unless dispatched direct from the office of publication."

"The ruling will apply to clippings as well as to complete copies of publications."

Heads Navy Intelligence

Captain Train, Awaiting Promotion as Admiral, Replaces Wilkinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Navy announced today the appointment of Captain Harold C. Train, fifty-five years old, as director of naval intelligence.

Captain Train, whose nomination for promotion to rear admiral has been sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt, succeeds Rear Admiral Tom S. Wilkinson, now on duty at sea.

3,500 Japanese To Be Shifted

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Some 3,500 Washington and Oregon Japanese will be transferred to Wyoming and Idaho within the next three weeks, the War-Time Civilian Control Administration announced today.

ARMY LISTS DEAD IN PLANE CRASH

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Identifies 12 Killed on New England Mountain.

Boston, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—A death toll of sixteen men in the crash of an army transport plane against a mountain in Peru, Mass., on Saturday was revealed in the official casualty list made public today by the first service command.

Four members of the crew and

twelve passengers were killed in the crash from which two other men were rescued by Sgt. Robert G. Lee of Mount Gilead, Ohio, who was decorated yesterday by the War Department.

The list showed the following dead in the crew:

FIELDS, Joseph J. Jr., second lieutenant, pilot, Atlanta, Ga.
SCOTT, Charles M., staff sergeant, co-pilot, York, Pa.
LAMON, Robert W., staff sergeant, crew chief, Shawnee, Okla.
WEECES, Austin E., corporal, assistant crew chief, Craig, Neb.

Passengers:

PLAIN, Gardner Von Elten, first lieutenant, Ransomville, N. Y.
KELLEY, John H., sergeant, Route 2, Titus, Ala.
HATHORN, Sam., sergeant, Route 2, Princess, Miss.
LASTOSKY, Frank A., corporal, 1034 Main street, Swoyerville, Pa.
NEUROHR, Joseph C., corporal, 564 58th street, Brooklyn.
FLINKMAN, Hyman, private (F. C.), 1009 North West North Avenue D, Baltimore, Md.
THOMPSON, James F., private, 6205 Temple Hill Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

RAZINE, Stanley Edwards, private, 407 West Garden street, Pensacola, Fla.
SANDS, Norman, private, 8900 South Normak avenue, Chicago.
SCHOLLIN, Steve E., private, 9801 Meaton avenue, Oakhaven, Ill.
WESTBROOKS, James D., private, Route 2, Anderson, S. C.

PALMER, Jack E., private, Edison street, Albany, N. Y.

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LEE, Robert G., sergeant, 264 West High street, Mount Gilead, Ohio.
PEARSON, Alonzo S., corporal, Windsor, Pa.
FERN, James, private (F. C.), Abingdon, Va.

FULMER FEARS UNITED NATIONS FOOD SHORTAGE

House Agriculture Chairman Says Bureaucrats Are Ignoring Problem.

SEES PERIL TO ALL CROPS

WPB Committee Asks Allocation of Meat to Butcher Shops to Level Distribution.

Washington, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The United States and the other United Nations are headed straight for an acute food shortage, and nothing is being done

about it, Representative Hampton Fulmer of South Carolina, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said today.

It will come about the end of 1943, the Carolina farmer predicted in an interview, and added: "The officials and bureaucrats handling the program now won't do anything about it until it smacks them right in the face."

Mr. Fulmer said he based his belief on a growing shortage of farm labor and what he described as an increasing tendency to disregard the problems of the farmer.

Mr. Fulmer asserted that despite governmental pleas for bumper crops to furnish food for the United Nations, the war food program is falling down because farmers simply cannot get the labor they need.

He attributes this condition to the draft and the attractive pay offered by industry.

Wants More Money for Farmers.

The only solution he could see, he said, was to increase farmers' income to permit the payment of wages that could compete with off-the-farm pay. To this end, Mr. Fulmer said, he planned to begin hearings soon on legislation to revise the parity formula designed to give farmers a purchasing power in proportion to that of other groups.

"It is obvious," he asserted, "that the farmer is not getting a fair deal now. Farmers constitute about 30 per cent of the population, but their share of the national income is about 12½ per cent."

Upward revision of farm prices, Representative Fulmer said, need not necessarily bring about higher prices to the consuming public.

"The farmer is not getting the money the consumer pays for farm products," he said. "Most of it goes into a costly and unnecessary marketing and distribution system which well could be done away with."

Blames Henderson and OPA.

He said that Leon Henderson and the Office of Price Administration "are hell-bent and determined to destroy agriculture and the small independent business concerns and their employees."

Asserting that he was not optimistic about the chances of revising the parity formula, he said:

"It's a whole lot like the rubber situation. A lot of people investigate it but nobody does anything about it until it's too late."

Meanwhile the War Production Board's food requirements committee headed by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard recommended Government allocation of meats to butcher shops and other retail outlets to permit equitable distribution of limited supplies.

Unprecedented War Demand.

The recommendation resulted from the unprecedented war demand for meats during a seasonal shortage that developed in several sections of the country, particularly in the East. Some packers claim that the Government policy of maintaining ceilings on prices of meats and none on livestock has contributed to the shortage. They explain that several packing plants have been forced to close because of financial losses.

This claim is disputed by the Agricultural Department, which points to reports that marketings of livestock have been at a record level for this time of year.

The committee recommended giving each distributing agency a certain percentage of the meat sold in a similar past period.

OPA was advised by the committee to devise a consumer rationing plan for use if the allocations system and some readjustments in existing price ceilings on meats failed to accomplish an equitable distribution.

West Coast Starts Dimout Of 100,000 Square Miles

Defense Command's Order of 2 Weeks Ago Goes Into Effect

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (AP).—The shadow of war settled over the west coast for the duration tonight with a blanket dimout of lights visible at sea from Puget Sound to the Mexican line.

Night sports had their final fanfare. Air-raid wardens and volunteers spread out all along the shore line to issue final warnings that by 12:01 a. m. the great glows of coastal cities and highways must fade.

The dimout, in varied stages, extends over 100,000 square miles of the three coast states, and in places reaches 150 miles inland. It was ordered by the Western defense command two weeks ago.

Billboards, marquees, advertising searchlights, brightly lighted signs and windows and most lights not shielded from the sea and air are banned throughout the area.

Larger cities affected include Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Householders must prevent any light from reflecting upward, and shades must be drawn on all windows visible from the sea.

Motorists are limited to lights of less than 250 beam candlepower (parking lights normally would meet requirements) when driving in view of the ocean and, in some instances, must limit speed to twenty miles an hour from sunset to dawn.

U. S. Tank Destroyer Battalions Organized For Offensive Action

Completely Mobile Units Work in Packs and 'Fight Like Jackals'

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By the Associated Press.
A PACIFIC NORTHWEST ARMY CAMP, Aug. 19.—No other army in the world has anything like the newly-organized tank destroyer battalions of the United States fighting forces.

The tank destroyer troops and the lightning-like, self-propelled weapons operate like jackals chasing a heard of deer. At one moment they cut down the stragglers at the rear of the pack, the next moment they ambush at the flank.

"Keep this in mind about our tank destroyers," Battalion Comdr. Lt. Col. John Lemp emphasized today during a tank destroyer field exercise, "our mode of attack is purely aggressive. We hunt out the tanks, we don't sit and wait for them like anti-tank units of other armies."

Mobile Outfit.

Every man in a destroyer outfit rides. Every trooper carries a carbine. The outfit is completely mobile. The self-propelled weapons include the big 75s on half tracks (armored trucks with tank-like treads), 37 mm. cannon and the deadly 50-caliber rapid-fire machine gun.

Col. Lemy admits the destroyer

outfits do not meet tank forces face to face like the recent destructive tank vs. tank battles in Northern Africa.

"We get into battle fast, and before the tanks wheel around to get back at us, we are out of the area, worrying their rear or another flank."

We work in packs—like jackals. And like jackals, we fight dirty."

New Plan of Tactics.

The War Department, in an aggressive sweep, changed all anti-tank battalions into tank destroyer units. With the new names, they also provided a new plan of tactics and a new set of mobile weapons.

"We lose our effectiveness if we go on the defense," explained the commander. "We must always take advantage of our superior fire power and our superior mobility."

During a field exercise, a group of officers stood on the brink of a hill overlooking a small valley. Dive bombers swooped down over their heads, dropping bombs containing flour.

"The enemy tanks are on their way," explained Col. Lemp, "and, as usual, the enemy dive bombers are cleaning out the area first."

The roar of the tanks could be heard off to the northwest as they approached behind a slight rise in the ground.

Circling Action.

Just as the tanks appeared, the valley floor suddenly was overrun by small, scurrying vehicles. As they scooted from one clump of trees to another, their gun muzzles flashed continuously with blank ammunition.

The tanks wheeled angrily, trying to line up the jackals in their gun sights. The destroyers cut in and out of the brush, and popped up and down from the hollows. Around the outer circle of action, units of 50-caliber anti-aircraft machine guns chased back and forth, keeping aircraft at a safe altitude.

After about three minutes, the tanks (those not technically knocked out) limped away home and the jackals followed, tearing viciously at stragglers.

"That's the way its going to be when we really get into action," said Col. Lemp. "Our battles won't last more than a few minutes."

Unified Plan of Action

Evident in Big Raid

Churchill Shows His

Skill in Bringing Nations Together

BY GLENN BABB

Commandos of the United States, Americans of the "Ranger battalion" along with the British and Canadians, were giving Adolf Hitler this morning a foretaste of "the day of liberation."

Lord Louis Mountbatten's tough young men were reminding the Fuehrer that while leaders of the Allies have been plotting the outlines of their grand strategy in the East, fixing the lines at which his surge toward Asia is to be held, preparations for the eventual offensive in the West have gone forward with determination that the Nazi defenders of the Dieppe beaches now know at first hand.

Today's obviously is the greatest of all the Commando raids, larger in scope and of longer duration than its four predecessors which have harried the invasion coast. The blackclad Britons, Americans and Canadians swarmed ashore with tanks and other fighting equipment heretofore unused in such operations. The Dieppe raid, therefore, takes on the aspect of a full dress rehearsal which may be followed soon by the real thing, the opening of the second front, using all the weapons that will be used on that day—the umbrella of air support, heavy fighting ships offshore laying down a barrage, special landing barges disgorging their steel-clad fighting machines on the beaches that once formed one of Europe's gayest playgrounds.

German Radio May Distort Story

The German radio's description of the raid stresses its scope and boldness of conception. This may betray genuine alarm, may reflect the mounting anxiety with which the Germans doubtless watch their western baricades while trying desperately to finish the war in the East before the blow falls elsewhere. Or it may be merely a build-up for a story of an alleged British failure to be broadcast after the Commandos have returned across the channel. It would be naive to

assume that the enemy betrays his real feelings over the air waves.

Whatever the outcome of this adventure, it emphasizes again the

steady development of a unified, world-wide plan of action to which the United Nations are beginning to fit their conduct of the war. Especially is the pattern of the war against the European end of the Axis becoming more definite.

The United Nations still have nothing to match the singleness of direction which Adolf Hitler's great general staff gives to the campaigns in Russia and Africa and the defensive dispositions in western Europe. But Winston Churchill's journeys reveal that something that ultimately may match the unity that Hitler imposes on his own people and his satellites is in the making. The British prime minister, in Washington in June, London in July, Rangoon and Moscow in August, has made himself into the most distinguished liaison officer in history, binding together the purposes of the world's greatest powers, helping stiffen the resolve of Russia at one extremity, helping assure at the other that the growing might of the United States will be brought to bear, as the American people desire, in the battlefields where it will be most effective.

Churchill Showed Plans For Future

Today's accounts of Churchill's sojourn in Egypt earlier this month reveal he was concerned there with the other half of the problem with which he and Joseph Stalin grappled in Moscow. In the East the problem is to smash the vast pincers with which Hitler is attempting to enfold the Middle East. In Moscow it was Russia's defense against the northern claw that was the chief topic. In Rangoon Churchill devoted his attention to the task of blunting the southern claw, which rests menacingly now a bare 80 miles from Alexandria. His visit has been followed by a gold shake-up in the British Middle East command which at least liquidates the taint of disaster and failure that had attached to the leadership which suffered the loss of Tobruk and the invasion of Egypt. It remains to be seen, of course, whether Gen. Alexander, whose reputation rests chiefly on his role in two historic retreats—Dunkirk and Burma—can cap his fame with a successful offensive.

But at any rate the great holding campaign in the East is given an infusion of new blood and brains while the commandos rehearse on the Dieppe beaches and far mightier weapons are being forged on the airfields and training grounds and in the factories of Britain and the United States.

30.24-18273

30.24-18273

MOSCOW (AP) xx 2198 + lang.

~~RUSSIAN SOVIET CLAIMS AS TO TOTAL GERMAN CASUALTIES TO DATE~~

~~WERE NOT REPEATED, BUT THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IN JUNE THAT THE~~

~~GERMANS HAD LOST 10,000,000 MEN IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE~~

~~GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR, OF WHICH 4,500,000 WERE KILLED. PART OF THE NEW~~

~~THREE-MONTH FIGURES WERE INCLUDED IN THAT TOLL.~~

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~~DESPITE SEVERE INDUSTRIAL AND TERRITORIAL LOSSES IN THE~~

~~DON BASIN AND THE CAUCASUS, THE RUSSIANS SAID THE OFFENSIVE WAS~~

~~"AT A MUCH SLOWER TEMPO THAN IN THE FIRST PERIOD OF THE WAR."~~

~~STATED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS ~~THE~~ THE GERMANS HAVE "CONSIDERABLE~~

~~SUPERIORITY IN TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT ON SEVERAL SECTORS OF THE~~

~~FRONT" AND THIS WAS ATTRIBUTED TO THE TRANSFER EASTWARD OF 22~~

~~DIVISIONS FROM THE OCCUPIED FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.~~

~~THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ANOTHER 70 DIVISIONS WERE MOBILIZED~~

~~IN ITALY, ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA FOR SERVICE AGAINST RUSSIA.~~

~~AND THAT MILITARY MANPOWER ALSO WAS BEING ASSEMBLED IN NAZI-CONQUERED~~

~~POLAND AND THE BOHEMIA-MORAVIA PROTECTORATE.~~

PH 24-CASSIDYB 15TH 1215-AFL SECOND 1415 & REM-JRT 310AM

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD DANZIG RAID X X REPORTED TONIGHT.

THIRTEEN FIRES WERE COUNTED IN KOENIGSBURG AND

FOUR IN TILSITT.

ALL SOVIET PLANES RETURNED.

LONDON ~~REPORT~~ ADD COMMANDOS PRESS REACTION X X X STRUNG OUT
FORCES."

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THE DAILY MAIL SAID THE USE OF TANKS AND AN "AIR UMBRELLA"
MARKS "A GREAT ADVANCE IN ALLIED PLANNING FOR A LARGE-SCALE OFF-
ENSIVE WHICH SOONER OR LATER IS BOUND TO COME."

"THE REAL STRENGTH OF GERMAN LAND AND AIR DEFENSES
IN WESTERN EUROPE IS NOW KNOWN," SAID MORLEY RICHARDS, MILITARY EXPERT
OF THE DAILY EXPRESS.

SOME AIR WRITERS, WHO HAD WITNESSED THE "BATTLE OF BRITAIN" AND
THE EVACUATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY AT DUNKERQUE, CALLED YESTERDAY'S
SKY BATTLES "THE GREATEST OF THE WAR."

THE EXPRESS, IN A SPECIAL ARTICLE BY WILLIAM TAUNTON ENTITLED
"THE CANADIANS PRAYED FOR THIS DAY," PICTURED THE RAID AS A "REINFORCED"
VS MCNAUGHTON DUEL" AND COMPARED THE BACKGROUNDS OF THE NAZI COMMAND-
ER-IN-CHIEF IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THE CANADIAN ARMY COMMANDER.

CARTOONISTS DREW EVERYTHING FROM TINY WINGED COMMANDOS STINGING
HITLER, OVER THE TITLE "THIS IS A RECORD SUMMER FOR WASPS," TO
TOWERING BLACK-FACED MEN STEPPING DOWN ON THE FRENCH COAST TO SLAP
GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS WHO RECENTLY DARED THE ALLIES TO
"LAND IN FRANCE."

SOME BRITISH OBSERVERS DECLARED THAT THE DIEPPE RAID COULD BE FOL-
LOWED QUICKLY BY TWO OR THREE MORE SUCH WEIGHTY ATTACKS ON SPACED
POINTS ALONG THE 1,000 MILES OF HITLER'S THINLY-MANNED COASTLINE AND
THE EFFECT WOULD APPROACH THAT OF A SECOND FRONT OPENING.

THE TIMES SAID IT WAS DOUBTFUL IF THE NAZIS' "GENERAL SYSTEM OF
DEFENSE WAS SEVERELY TESTED BY THIS LOCAL OPERATION."

IT SUGGESTED IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THE MEASURE OF THE
OPERATION'S SUCCESS UNTIL FULLER INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE, BUT SAID
"IT IS PERMISSIBLE TO FEEL SATISFACTION OVER THE BOLDNESS WITH WHICH
THIS UNDERTAKING WAS CONCEIVED AND THE RESOLUTION WITH WHICH IT
WAS MANIFESTLY CARRIED OUT."

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LATE EDITIONS OF THE MORNING PAPERS DISPLAYED PICTURES OF THE
RETURNING MEN.

BERLIN--THIRD ADD FOURTH LEAD COMMANDOS. XXX ACCOMPLISHED THEIR
TASKS.

THE FIRST WAVE OF THE BRITISH, AMERICAN CANADIAN AND DE GAULLE
FORCES WAS ~~THREATENED~~ ^{TRANSFERRED} AT SEA FROM TRANSPORT SHIPS TO 300 TO 400
LANDING BARGES, DNB SAID.

THREE DESTROYERS, TWO MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS AND TWO TRANSPORTS WERE
SUNK BY GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE, THE AGENCY STATED, WHILE 28 TANKS WERE
DESTROYED.

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IT ADDED THAT AMONG THE 1,500 PRISONERS WERE 60 CANADIAN OFFICERS.

DNB SAID THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SHOT DOWN 33 ENEMY PLANES. IT ALSO
CREDITED THE AIR FORCE WITH THE SINKING OF TWO SPECIAL TROOP TRANSPORTS
AND ONE MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT AND THE DAMAGING OF FIVE CRUISERS OR LARGE
DESTROYERS AND TWO SMALL DESTROYERS.

THE ATTACK WAS XXX AS PREV.

FH359PEW

BERLIN--SECOND ADD FOURTH LEAD COMMANDOS

XXX MISSION.)

DNB SAID GERMAN COASTAL ARTILLERY PARTICIPATED

30.24- 18275

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IN THE DIEPPE FIGHTING AND SANK NUMEROUS BRITISH LANDING
BOATS AND THAT SEVERAL TRANSPORTS TURNED BACK TO SEA
WITHOUT HAVING ACCOMPLISHED THEIR TASKS.

THE DNB REPORT SAID:

"IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS THE BRITISH WITH
STRONG AIR AND NAVAL FORCES CARRIED OUT A LANDING OPERATION ON
THE FRENCH CHANNEL COAST.

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"THE BRITISH WHO LANDED WITH INFANTRY AND TANKS
ENCOUNTERED STIFF RESISTANCE. SEVERAL BRITISH TANKS WERE
DESTROYED BY GERMAN ARTILLERY WHICH WENT INTO ACTION
IMMEDIATELY.

"GERMAN COUNTER-MEASURES ARE BEING APPLIED ACCORDING

TO PLAN."

THE BROADCAST SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE START OF THE RAID SAID
"WHETHER THERE ARE STILL BRITISH TROOPS IN THE TOWN OR HARBOR OF
DIEPPE OR WHETHER THEY NOW ARE ONLY ON BOTH SIDES OF THE TOWN ALONG
THE COAST COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED HERE AT THIS MOMENT."

IT ADDED THAT "IN PREVIOUS CASES GERMAN REPORTS NEVER MENTIONED
THAT BRITISH ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES HAD BEEN LANDED.

STRONG AIR XXX ETC., AS BEFORE.

RW811AEW

AT 5:30 P.M. (11:30 A.M. E.V.T.) DNB BROADCAST THIS DISPATCH:

"THE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK AGAINST THE BRITISH TROOPS WHICH LANDED
AT DIEPPE IS TAKING A SUCCESSFUL COURSE. ADVANCING GERMAN TROOPS
REPELLED THE ENEMY AND HOURLY INCREASED THE BRITISH LOSSES IN MEN AND
MATERIAL. A NUMBER OF PRISONERS ALREADY HAVE FALLEN INTO GERMAN
HANDS."

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) AUG. 19 -- A DNB BROADCAST
SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIAN AIR RAIDERS STRUCK AGAINST GERMANY LAST NIGHT
AT SEVERAL PLACES IN EAST AND WEST PRUSSIA.

00925

R0925A

BERLIN-(FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS)-AUG. 19-(AP)-

A DISPATCH FROM TOKYO TODAY SAID THE STEAMERS ASAMA MARU AND
CONTE VERDE HAD ARRIVED IN A JAPANESE PORT WITH JAPANESE
DIPLOMATS AND NATIONALS EXCHANGED FOR AMERICANS AT LORENDO
MARQUEZ.

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 19-(AP)-GERMAN
BOMBERS RAID NORWICH, ENGLAND, LAST NIGHT, DNB REPORTED TODAY.

COMMANDOS

OTTAWA, AUG. 19-(AP)-CASUALTIES WERE HEAVY IN THE DIEPPE RAID, DEFENSE MINISTER J.L. RALSTON DECLARED TONIGHT, BUT THE COMMANDOS "BATTLED THEIR WAY FORWARD, REACHING OBJECTIVES WHICH INCLUDED THE DESTRUCTION OF MANY OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENSE WORKS."

HE SAID REPORTS FROM MILITARY COMMANDERS OVERSEAS INDICATED THAT CANADIAN TROOPS WHO MADE UP THE MAIN PART OF THE ATTACKING FORCE "BORE THEMSELVES WITH STOUT-HEARTED RESOLUTION AND MATCHLESS COURAGE."

"IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS," HE CONTINUED, "THERE WILL EMERGE STORIES OF DAUNTLESS HEROISM. WHETHER PIECED TOGETHER OR SURVEYED IN PART, THEY WILL FORM A RECORD OF CANADIAN DEEDS OF VALOR WELL WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PLACE ON THE SCROLL WHEREON IS WRITTEN THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRAVE MEN."

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COMMANDOS-ROBERTS

OTTAWA, AUG. 19-(AP)-MAJ.-GEN. J.H. ROBERTS, 51, WHO COMMANDED THE CANADIAN TROOPS SPEARHEADING TODAY'S COMMANDO RAID ON DIEPPE, IS AN EXPERIENCED PERMANENT FORCE OFFICER WHO SAW EXTENSIVE ARTILLERY SERVICE IN FRANCE DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. *SKETCH*

IF GEN. ROBERTS WENT ASHORE WITH THE ATTACKING FORCE TODAY, IT WOULD BE HIS SECOND VISIT TO FRENCH TERRITORY DURING THE PRESENT CONFLICT. HE WAS IN FRANCE IN COMMAND OF AN ARTILLERY FORMATION IN THE DARK DAYS OF JUNE, 1940, WHEN SOME CANADIAN UNITS WERE DISPATCHED TO SUPPORT THE RETREATING ALLIED ARMIES.

WITH THE REST OF THE CANADIANS, HIS REGIMENT WAS ORDERED BACK TO ENGLAND WHEN FRANCE FELL AND--AS A DEFENSE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT PUTS IT--HE "BROUGHT BACK EVERY GUN UNDER HIS COMMAND."

GEN. ROBERTS, A NATIVE OF PIPESTONE, MAN., IS FROM KINGSTON, ONT.

COMMISSIONED IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY IN JUNE, 1914, HE WENT TO FRANCE IN OCTOBER, 1915, SERVING THERE CONTINUOUSLY UNTIL HE WAS WOUNDED IN MARCH, 1918. HE THEN BECAME AN INSTRUCTOR AT THE CANADIAN SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY UNTIL THE ARMISTICE.

HE WAS A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AT THE OUTBREAK OF THIS WAR AND WAS PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL APRIL 4, 1942. HIS WIFE DIED IN OCTOBER, 1941. HIS THREE SONS ARE SERGEANT JOHN G.R. ROBERTS, 19, OF KINGSTON, ONT., AND TWINS, LT. RICHARD ROBERTS, AND CAPT. WILLIAM HAMILTON ROBERTS, 23, WHO ARE SERVING OVERSEAS.

COMMANDOS

VICHY, AUG 19-(AP)-MANY FRENCH OFFICIALS AND SOME DIPLOMATS WERE EXCITED TODAY BY MISTAKEN REPORTS THAT "TEXAS RANGERS" HAD LANDED AT DIEPPE WITH THE ALLIED COMMANDO RAIDERS.

THE WILD WEST TOUCH WAS CONTRIBUTED TO FRENCH SPECULATIONS BY LONDON RADIO REPORTS THAT AMERICAN RANGERS HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE ACTION. TO MANY FRENCHMEN THERE IS ONLY ONE TYPE OF RANGER--THE TEXAS VARIETY.

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BUT THE PRESENCE OF UNITED STATES FORCES ON FRENCH SOIL, FOLLOWING THE ALL-AMERICAN AIR RAID ON ROUEN, BROUGHT HOME TO MANY OBSERVERS THE INCREASING PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS ON THE CONTINENT.

BOTH GERMAN AND BRITISH REPORTS WERE STUDIED WITH THE GREATEST ATTENTION, INTEREST BECOMING INTENSE WHEN IT BECAME APPARENT THAT IT WAS AN OPERATION OF GREATER MAGNITUDE AND LONGER DURATION THAN PREVIOUS HIT-AND-RUN COMMANDO BLOWS.

CHIEF-OF-GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL CONFERRED WITH ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, HEAD OF FRENCH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES, DURING THE AFTERNOON AFTER AN INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN, CHIEF OF

STATE. PETAIN, IN TURN, TALKED WITH CHARLES ROCHAT, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY.

REPORTS OF THE LANDING HAD NOT BEEN PUBLISHED IN FRANCE UP TO THIS EVENING.

AN OPINION EXPRESSED ON MANY SIDES HERE WAS THAT THE FLYING FORTRESS RAID ON ROUEN MONDAY WAS IN PREPARATION FOR THE DIEPPE LANDING OPERATION. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE ATTACK ON ROUEN RAILWAY YARDS WAS UNDERTAKEN TO MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE GERMANS TO RUSH REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE PARIS AREA WHICH, IF MOVED BY RAIL, WOULD HAVE TO PASS THROUGH ROUEN.

ANOTHER FRENCH SUGGESTION WAS THAT THE LANDING WAS MADE TO TEST THE GERMAN ASSERTION THAT THE "GATEWAY TO EUROPE" IS CLOSED BY COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN RUSHED TO COMPLETION BY ROBERT LEY'S GERMAN LABOR FRONT.

NEWS MOVES SLOWLY FROM OCCUPIED TO UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, AND A STRIP ALONG THE COAST IS BARRED TO VISITORS, SO VICHY HAD FEW RELIABLE REPORTS TONIGHT.

HAVAS, THE OFFICIAL VICHY NEWS AGENCY, FIRST RELEASED THE NEWS OF THE LANDING TO WAITING MORNING NEWSPAPERS AT 9:30 P.M. IN THE FORM OF THREE DISPATCHES DATE-LINED BERLIN, FOLLOWED BY A GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF "A TOTAL SETBACK" AND RE-EMBARKMENT OF "A MAJOR PART" OF THE LANDING PARTIES.

SOME PAPERS ALREADY HAD COMMENTARIES SET UP IN THEIR COMPOSING ROOMS. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT TOMORROW LE MONITEUR WILL TAKE THE POSITION THAT THE LANDING ACCOMPLISHED NOTHING AND WAS PROOF THAT AN ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

CAIRO, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE RAF ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ABOUT 100 AXIS PLANES WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN OR WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY DESTROYED DURING ATTACKS ON THE RECENT BRITISH CONVOY MOVING THROUGH

30.24-18277

THE MEDITERRANEAN TO MALTA.

THE FLEET AIR ARM SHOT DOWN 39, SHIPS' GUNS GOT EIGHT AND THE RAF 13, IT WAS STATED. IN ADDITION BETWEEN 30 AND 40 WERE CLAIMED AS PROBABLES.

RAF CIRCLES SAID IT WAS SIGNIFICANT THAT, ONCE THE CONVOY REACHED MALTA, NO FURTHER AIR ATTACKS FOLLOWED.

NIGHT LEAD MIDDLE EAST

BY E.C. DANIEL

LONDON, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE ATTENTION PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL GAVE TO THE MIDDLE EAST ON HIS TRIP TO MOSCOW LAST WEEK, THE RE-SHUFFLE OF THE ALLIED COMMAND IN EGYPT AND THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING REINFORCEMENTS IN THAT THEATER WERE SEEN TONIGHT AS SIGNS THAT THE MEDITERRANEAN MIGHT SOON BECOME A MAJOR FRONT IN THE WAR.

BEHIND THE BLEAK COMMUNIQUE PHRASE "THERE IS NOTHING TO REPORT" IN DESERT FIGHTING, LONDON OBSERVERS SAW EVIDENCE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WERE BUILDING UP OFFENSIVE POWER POSSIBLY FOR A REAL THIRD FRONT IN THE MIDDLE EAST CO-INCIDENT WITH A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE.

NOT THE LEAST OF THESE SIGNS WAS THE INCREASING NUMBER OF UNITED STATES MEN, TANKS AND PLANES ARRIVING ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT. ONE DISPATCH HINTED THE AMERICANS MIGHT EVENTUALLY TAKE OVER AIR OPERATIONS IN THIS AREA ENTIRELY.

THE NUMBER AND VARIETY OF CHURCHILL'S CONFERENCES DURING HIS VISIT TO CAIRO SUGGESTED DECISIONS OF THE GREATEST MAGNITUDE WERE REACHED.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAW REPRESENTATIVES OF VIRTUALLY EVERY ALLIED NATION CONCERNED IN MIDDLE EAST OPERATIONS. ENROUTE TO MOSCOW HE

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WALKED, RODE OR FLEW OVER THE WHOLE SEMI-CIRCLE AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN WHICH THE ALLIES ARE GUARDING, FROM EL ALAMEIN IN THE WESTERN DESERT TO THE CAUCASUS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

WITH HIM WENT GENERAL SIR ALLAN FRANCIS BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, TO TALK WITH COMMANDERS OF FIELD FORCES, INCLUDING GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD P. WAVELL, NOW GUARDING INDIA, THE LAST BRITISH FOOTHOLD IN ASIA, AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

BUT TALK WAS NOT ALL THE NEWS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST.

AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS HAVE JOINED THE HEAVY FLYING FORTRESSES IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR CORPS IN EGYPT. MAJOR REINFORCEMENTS HAVE ARRIVED FOR UNITED STATES FORCES, ESPECIALLY GROUND PERSONNEL FOR AIR UNITS.

MALTA, A VITAL LINK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN DEFENSES, ALSO HAS RECEIVED REINFORCEMENTS DESPITE THE LOSS OF FOUR WARSHIPS IN THE RECENT CONVOY BATTLE, ALTHOUGH THE ADMIRALTY DECLINED TO SAY PRECISELY HOW MANY BRITISH TRANSPORTS GOT THROUGH TO THE ISLAND.

REINFORCEMENTS WERE BEING DRIVEN THROUGH TO GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, TOO, IT WAS OBVIOUS FROM BOTH AXIS AND ALLIED REPORTS OF SHIPPING ACTIVITY.

MEANWHILE, GENERAL SIR CLAUDE J.E. AUCHINLECK, UNDER WHOSE COMMAND THE BRITISH FELL BACK TO EL ALAMEIN AFTER THE DISASTROUS JUNE FIGHTING, HAS BEEN REPLACED WITH GENERAL SIR HAROLD R.L.G. ALEXANDER, HERO OF DUNKERQUE AND BURMA.

IT APPEARED SIGNIFICANT THAT GENERAL ALEXANDER'S NEW CHIEF OF STAFF WAS MAJOR GENERAL R.L. MCCREERY, 44-YEAR-OLD EXPERT IN ARMORED WARFARE, AND HIS NEW FIELD COMMANDER WAS LIEUT. GENERAL B.L. MONTGOMERY, TANK EXPERT.

"NOW WE'LL SEE THE FIREWORKS," SAID ONE DESERT SOLDIER.

CAIRO, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE FIRST BRITISH HEADQUARTERS-RAF COMMUNIQUE SINCE THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GEN. SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER HAD SUCCEEDED TO COMMAND OF BRITAIN'S MIDDLE EAST FORCES INDICATED TODAY THAT THE STALEMATE STILL HELD ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT.

IT REPORTED ONLY "LITTLE AIR ACTIVITY" YESTERDAY AND MINOR PATROL ACTIONS MONDAY NIGHT AGAINST AXIS SCOUTS AND WORKING PARTIES.

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Z648AEW

MOSCOW, AUG. 19-(AP)-GERMAN DETACHMENTS FORCED BACK RED ARMY LINES SOMEWHAT YESTERDAY IN THE PYATIGORSK AREA OF THE CAUCASUS, BUT LOST 300 MEN BEFORE A SABER RAID BY COSSACKS, THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU SAID TODAY.

RW528AEW

MOSCOW, AUG. 19-(AP)-PRAVDA SAID TODAY THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET, FORCED TO USE BASES ON THE CAUCASIAN COAST BECAUSE OF THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF THE CRIMEA, STILL WAS OPERATING AND ATTAINING ITS OBJECTIVES DESPITE RAIDS BY GERMAN AIR SQUADRONS.

(NOVOROSSISK AND BATUM PROBABLY ARE USED BY SOVIET WARCRAFT FOR SERVICING AND REFUELING.)

RW754AEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG 19-(AP)-THE NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG SAID IN A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH TODAY THAT THE I.G. FARBDEN INDUSTRY, GERMANY'S GREAT CHEMICAL CONCERN, WAS TRANSFERRING PART OF ITS PRODUCTION TO NORWAY.

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THE DISPATCH SAID IT WAS NOT APPARENT WHETHER THIS WAS BEING

38.24-18279

DONE TO RELIEVE FACTORIES IN BOMBED AREAS OF WESTERN GERMANY OR BECAUSE OF BETTER LOCATIONS TO SERVE THE SCANDINAVIAN MARKET.

THE COMPANY HAS BEGUN WORK ON LARGE FACTORY SITES AT SEVERAL PLACES IN SOUTHERN NORWAY, WITH A SPECIAL OFFICE IN OSLO. IT HAS ABSORBED SEVERAL NORWEGIAN INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING MAJORITY INTERESTS IN THE LARGEST NORWEGIAN NITROGEN WORKS, NORSK-HYDRO.

THE BUDAPEST NEWSPAPER PESTER LLOYD REPORTED THE KRUPP WORKS HAD OPENED A BRANCH AT ZAGREB, CROATIA, KNOWN AS "THE KRUPP EXPORT SOCIETY OF ESSEN."

VICHY, AUG. 19-(AP)-THE LYON REGIONAL PREFECTURE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT "INCIDENTS" OF THE PAST FEW DAYS HAD LED TO ARREST OF 11 FRENCHMEN, ONE "FOREIGNER" AND THREE "ISRAELITES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN."

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LONDON, AUG 19-(AP)-SERGEANT RICHARD A. WILLIAMS WAS ONE OF THE UNITED STATES AIRMEN TAKING PART IN MONDAY'S RAID OF FLYING FORTRESS BOMBERS OF ROUEN, FRANCE, IT WAS DISCLOSED HERE TONIGHT. ALL PLANES RETURNED FROM THAT OPERATION. A LIST OF THE MEN PARTICIPATING WAS PUBLISHED BY ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

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MAJOSPEV

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, AUG 19-(AP)-REPORTS FROM RIVERA, ON THE BRAZILIAN BORDER, SAID TONIGHT A FORMER GERMAN ARMY CAPTAIN, HERMAN VON BOCK, WAS KILLED AND GERMAN-OWNED BUSINESS HOUSES WERE WRECKED BY

30.24-18279

A MOB WHICH DEMONSTRATED AT THE NEIGHBORING BRAZILIAN CITY OF SANTA ANA AGAINST THE SINKING OF FIVE OF THE NATION'S SHIPS BY SUBMARINES. TROOPS WERE FINALLY CALLED OUT TO CHECK THE DEMONSTRATORS.

BUENOS AIRES, AUG 19-(AP)-SOCIALIST DEPUTY NICOLAS REPETTO TOLD THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER TODAY THAT SINKINGS OF BRAZILIAN SHIPS SHOULD MOVE ARGENTINA TO "RECONSIDER ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR WHICH NOW HAS COME TO OUR GATES."

HE URGED THE COMMITTEE TO DRAFT A BILL "MANIFESTING ARGENTINA'S SOLIDARITY WITH THE HEMISPHERE IN THE FACE OF THE NEW INCIDENT OF WAR OCCASIONED BY TORPEDOING FIVE BRAZILIAN SHIPS" WITHIN THREE DAYS.

THE SOCIALIST LEADER, ONE OF A GROUP OF DEPUTIES FAVORING A BREAK OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, SAID SUBMARINES ARE NOT CONTENT WITH TORPEDOING VESSELS BUT ALSO "ARE KIDNAPING CREWS AND HOLDING THEM AS HOSTAGES."

OTTAWA, AUG. 19-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING, IN ANNOUNCING FORTHCOMING REGULATIONS DESIGNED TO MOBILIZE ALL MANPOWER IN THE WAR EFFORT, SAID TONIGHT "THE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED THAT NON-ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE CURTAILED OR ELIMINATED."

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO TAKE STEPS TOWARD THAT GOAL, HE SAID IN A NATIONAL BROADCAST.

UNDER PROPOSED NEW MEASURES HE SAID UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO ACCEPT WORK FOR WHICH THERE WAS SPECIAL NEED. "ALL BUT THE VERY OLD, THE VERY YOUNG AND THE DISABLED" MUST GET BEHIND THE WAR EFFORT, HE SAID.

THE REGISTRATION OF WOMEN IS EXPECTED NEXT MONTH. #

THE BODIES OF
HAVANA, AUG. 19--(AP)--EIGHT CUBAN SEAMEN, KILLED IN
A SUBMARINE SINKING OF TWO CUBAN SHIPS LAST WEEK IN THE GULF OF MEXICO,
WERE RETURNED TO CUBA TODAY BY A UNIT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AS A
SPECIAL COURTESY.

A THROG OF 20,000 GRIM AND SILENT CUBANS LINED THE
HAVANA WATERFRONT AS THE WARSHIP SLOWLY ENTERED THE HARBOR BRINGING
THE BODY'S OF THIS COUNTRY'S FIRST WAR CASUALTIES. AN ESCORT OF CUBAN
FIGHTER PLANES FLEW OVERHEAD.

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AS THE SHIP PASSED MORRO CASTLE CUBAN COLORS ON THE
OLD FORTRESS WERE DIPPED TO HALF-MAST AND UNITED STATES SAILORS STOOD
AT ATTENTION ON THE DECK IN TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD SEAMEN.

U. S. SAILORS FORMED A GUARD OF HONOR ON THE DOCK
WHILE THE EIGHT CASKETS WERE LOWERED TO FUNERAL HEARSES, DRAPED WITH
THE CUBAN FLAGS AND TO BE TAKEN TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

night land chinese

chungking, aug. 19--(ap)--chinese forces which

recaptured the important chekiang province port of wenchow last saturday

were reported by the chinese high command tonight to be pursuing the
japanese toward tsingtien, 25 miles inland.

wenchow is on the southern coast of chekiang and is
only 600 air miles from japan. it was captured by the japanese a month
ago. a chinese communique said part of the japanese troops occupying

the port boarded ships and put out to sea when the chinese counter-attacks
and part of them retreated inland.

"a number of japanese were killed and considerable
material captured," the high command said.

at the same time, the chinese announced that

chinese troops were compelled by heavy japanese pressure last saturday
to evacuate suichang, in southwestern chekiang. they continued fighting
in the suburbs, however, the communique said.

Seymour (Tex.)

Date AUG 13 1942

A letter has been received from
the Associated Press at Dallas with
regard to a recent item appearing in
some of the papers concerning the
death in Texas of a supposed rela-
tive of Adolf Hitler. The Seymour
correspondent of the Associated
Press had written in about the let-

ter of Simon Bartos of Bomarton, in
which a denial of the relationship
was made. The Associated Press
stated that it had never carried the
story. It was circulated several years
ago and an investigation was made
then, which proved the relationship
to be falsely claimed. The Banner
regrets having been a party to the
passing along of the story.

30.24 18281

CAIRO, AUG. 19 -- (AP) -- EGYPTIAN SOIL WAS SWEEPED CLEAN OF JAPANESE TODAY WHEN THE LAST HOMEWAR-BOUNDED GROUP LEFT CAIRO BY AIR TRAIN. AMONG THE 19 MAKING THE JOURNEY BY WAY OF LAURENCO MARQUES, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, WAS TADAKATSU SUGI, FORMER MINISTER TO EGYPT.

LONDON, AUG. 19--(AP)--LIEUT. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, U.S. NAVY, NOW HAS A MORE DASHING ROLE IN REAL LIFE THEN EITHER HE OR HIS ATHLETIC FATHER EVER PLAYED ON THE SCREEN.

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THE UNITED STATES HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE TALL EX-MOVIE HERO WHO HAS BEEN IN BRITAIN FOR SEVERAL WEEKS IS ONE OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THE STAFF OF LORD MOUNTBATTEN, HEAD OF THE BRITISH COMMANDOS.

THERE WAS NO SPECIFIC ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDICATE WHETHER HE PARTICIPATED IN THE BIG SCALE DIEPPE RAID.

LONDON'S
HE OFTEN HAD BEEN SEEN AT FASHIONABLE WEST END HOTELS WHEN IN TOWN, BUT WAS SO SECRETIVE ABOUT HIS ASSIGNMENT THAT THE NEWS THAT HE WAS WITH THE COMMANDOS DID NOT BECOME KNOWN UNTIL THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

AFL 01531 JAN 1944

LONDON, AUG. 19--(AP)--LIEUT. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, U.S. NAVY,

WHO HAS BEEN IN BRITAIN FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, IS ONE OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THE STAFF OF LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, HEAD OF THE BRITISH COMMANDOS. THE UNITED STATES HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SPECIFY WHETHER HE PARTICIPATED IN TODAY'S BIG-SCALE RAID ON DIEPPE.

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BUCK DESCRIBES CORP. JAMES HAINES, 29, DARING ROGERS RANGER BATTALION COMMANDO PARTICIPATING IN TODAY'S RAIDS ON FRANCE.

"I GUESS THE TRAINING HE GOT DODGING AND WORKING WITH THE BIG CATS WAS THE BEST POSSIBLE FOR A COMMANDO," BUCK COMMENTED.

"I'D LIKE TO BE A COMMANDO MYSELF."

BUCK IS 54.

HE FIRST MET HAINES, HE SAID, IN 1938 WHEN THE YOUTH WAS ANIMAL TENDER FOR RINGLING BROS.-BARNUM AND BAILEY CIRCUS. HAINES JOINED BUCK'S TROUPE AND WENT WITH HIM TO THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR. WHEN BUCK LEFT ON A MIDWESTERN AND SOUTHERN TOUR IN 1940 HAINES, WAS MADE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF ALL ANIMALS.

IN 1941, HAINES TOOK A POST AS KEEPER OF BIG CATS AT THE BRONX ZOO.

"HE IS A FINE, HUSKY, GOOD-LOOKING FELLOW," BUCK DECLARED.

"I REMEMBER HE HAD A LOT OF FIGHT IN HIM. HE WAS SCRATCHED LOTS

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WITH COMMANDOS

LOS ANGELES, AUG. 19--(AP)--HE WAS A NICE KID WHO STARTED CARRYING WATER FOR DOCILE ELEPHANTS AND ENDED UP HOB-NOBBING WITH THE MOST DANGEROUS ANIMALS IN THE WORLD---BLACK PANTHERS.

THAT'S THE WAY FAMED EXPLORER FRANK ("BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE")

OF TIMES, BUT NEVER GOT IN ANY SERIOUS TROUBLE. I GUESS HE WAS TOO QUICK FOR THEM.

"HE WAS ONE OF MY BEST ANIMAL BOYS. HE HANDLED THEM ALL-- LIONS, TIGERS, PANTHERS, ELEPHANTS. BUT HE SPECIALIZED IN CAT WORK. HE HAD A WAY WITH THEM, ESPECIALLY THOSE BLACK PANTHERS. THEY WERE HIS COMPLETE CHARGE."

HAINES' AMBITION, BUCK SAID, WAS TO BE AN EXPLORER AND ANIMAL TRAINER. BUCK LAST HEARD FROM HIM IN JANUARY, ANNOUNCING HIS ARMY ENLISTMENT.

UNDATED RANGERS BACKGROUND
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE RANGERS WHO ARE WRITING A NEW PAGE IN AMERICAN HISTORY TODAY AS THE FIRST OF THE A.E.F. TO INVADE HITLER'S EUROPE TAKE THEIR NAME FROM AN INTREPID BAND WHICH HELPED LAY THIS COUNTRY'S COLONIAL FOUNDATIONS.

THEY WERE ROGERS' RANGERS, AN 18TH CENTURY VERSION OF THE MODERN COMMANDOS, A MILITIA OUTFIT RAISED BY AN AMERICAN FRONTIER SOLDIER, ROBERT ROGERS, IN THE SEVEN YEARS WAR.

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UNDER ROGERS' DARING LEADERSHIP IN THE CAMPAIGNS AROUND LAKE GEORGE IN UPPER NEW YORK STATE, THOSE EARLY-DAY RANGERS BECAME KNOWN FOR THEIR COURAGE AND ENDURANCE -- THE TRAITS FOR WHICH THEIR NAMESAKES NOW ARE CHOSEN.

ROGERS LED HIS MEN IN THE MONTREAL CAMPAIGN OF 1750.

LATER, ROGERS WAS SENT TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHWESTERN POSTS, INCLUDING WHAT IS NOW DETROIT, AND PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLE OF BLOODY RIDGE.

#

UNDATED COMMANDOS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BRITISH COMMANDOS, SECRETLY ORGANIZED IN SEPTEMBER, 1940, HAVE RAIDED AND HARASSED THE GERMANS FROM THE FAR NORTHERN WASTES OF SPITSBERGEN ISLAND TO THE SANDS OF LIBYA.

THE FIRST RAID BY THIS TOUGH FORCE OF SPECIAL TROOPS WITH A NAME BORROWED FROM THE BOER WAR, WAS ON THE LOFOTEN ISLANDS OF NORWAY MARCH 4, 1941, WHEN THEY BLEW UP OIL TANKS, CAPTURED 215 GERMANS AND LIBERATED 323 NORWEGIANS.

THEY RAIDED SPITSBERGEN SEPT. 9, 1941, SMASHING COAL MINES USED BY THE GERMANS, FREELING 1,000 NORWEGIANS AND 2,000 RUSSIAN MINERS. ON THAT OCCASION THEY STAYED LONG ENOUGH FOR A CANADIAN GROUP AMONG THEM TO PLAY--AND LOSE--A FOOTBALL GAME WITH SOME OF THE NORWEGIAN MINERS.

IT WAS ONLY LAST NOV. 15 THAT THE ORIGIN AND SCPE OF THE COMMANDOS

IT WAS ONLY LAST NOV. 15 THAT THE ORIGIN AND SCOPE OF THE COMMANDOS AS A SEPARATE FORCE BECAME KNOWN WITH RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL SIR ROGER KEYES, WORLD WAR HERO WHO HAD BEEN TRAINING THEM FOR 15 MONTHS.

AGAIN DEC. 26 THE COMMANDOS RAIDED THE LOFOTEN ISLANDS, AND ON DEC. 28 STRUCK AT THE NORWEGIAN ISLANDS OF VAAGSO AND MAALOY. RIOTS ALL OVER WESTERN NORWAY RESULTED, AND THE GERMANS, DESPITE THEIR SCOFFING AT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH TACTICS, HAD TO TAKE STERN REPRISAL MEASURES TO GET THE NORWEGIANS UNDER A SEMBLANCE OF CONTROL AGAIN.

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THE BIGGEST COMMANDO RAID UNTIL THE PRESENT ONE AT DIEPPE WAS THAT ON THE NAZI U-BOAT BASE AT ST. NAZAIRE LAST MARCH 26. THE OLD AMERICAN DESTROYER BUCHANAN, RENAMED THE CAMPBELTOWN, WAS LOADED WITH EXPLOSIV-

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ES AND BLOWN UP IN THE ST. NAZAIRE DOCKGATE, OBLITERATING IT.

THE BRITISH LOSSES WERE LISTED AT LESS THAN 100 MEN; THEIR GAINS THE CRIPPLING OF THE BASE FOR AT LEAST A YEAR, NAVAL MEN SAID.

TODAY'S RADIO WARNINGS TO THE FRENCH WERE INTENDED TO PREVENT A REPETITION OF A TRAGIC PHASE OF THE ST. NAZAIRE RAID, WHEN FRENCH PATRIOTS TOOK UP HIDDEN WEAPONS AND BATTLED THE NAZIS FOR DAYS IN THE BELIEF AN INVASION HAD STARTED. APPALLING REPRISALS BY THE GERMANS RESULTED.

LAST APRIL SWEDISH REPORTS SAID THE COMMANDOS HAD BLASTED GERMAN SHIPPING IN NARVIK, NORTHERN NORWEGIAN IRON PORT, BUT THE BRITISH NEVER CONFIRMED THIS.

SHORTLY THEREAFTER IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, A COUSIN OF THE KING, HAD BEEN THE NEW CHIEF OF THE COMMANDOS SINCE MARCH 18, WITH HIGH RANK IN THE BRITISH NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE SO THAT HE COULD DIRECT READILY THE ACTIVITIES WHICH THE

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MARCH 18, WITH HIGH RANK IN THE BRITISH NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE SO THAT HE COULD DIRECT READILY THE ACTIVITIES WHICH THE BRITISH DRILLY CALL "COMBINED OPERATIONS."

LORD LOUIS WAS QUICK IN PRODUCING RESULTS, WITH A NEAT RAID ON THE FRENCH COAST AROUND BOULOGNE THAT CAUGHT THE GERMANS NAPPING.

COMMANDOS LED THE WAY ASHORE LAST MAY WHEN THE BRITISH SEIZED THE DIEGO SUAREZ NAVAL BASE AT MADAGASCAR.

THE GERMANS, BELATEDLY, DISCLOSED ABOUT THE SAME TIME THAT THEY

WERE ORGANIZING A SPECIAL FORCE TO GUARD AGAINST COMMANDOS.

ITALY NERVOUSLY RUSHED TO FORTIFY HER RIVIERA COASTLINE AGAINST THE TOUGH, SILENT MEN WHOSE DREAD LANDINGS MIGHT OCCUR AT ANY TIME, AT ANY PLACE.

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PROMISING MORE AND MORE RAIDS, THE ALLIES DISCLOSED THAT ALL CANADIAN FORCES IN BRITAIN WERE BEING TRAINED IN COMMANDO TACTICS. SIX ALLIED NATIONS WERE REPRESENTED IN COMMANDOS. THE UNITED STATES TRAINED THOUSANDS OF MEN FOR SUCH "PIONEER" OPERATIONS.

ON JUNE 4 THE BRITISH COMMANDOS AGAIN RAIDED THE FRENCH COAST IN THE BOULOGNE-LE TOUQUET AREA, THROWING THE NAZIS INTO CONFUSION AGAIN.

NEXT DAY IT WAS DISCLOSED THE COMMANDOS ALSO HAD RAIDED NAZI MARSHAL ROMMEL'S HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, FAILING TO BAG THAT NOTABLE CAMPAIGNER ONLY BECAUSE HE HAPPENED TO HAVE BEEN ABSENT. IN THAT RAID, THE SON OF SIR ROGER KEYES, THE COMMANDOS' ORGANIZER, WAS KILLED, BUT THERE WAS MANY A PROMINENT BRITON TO TAKE UP THE TORCH, INCLUDING RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, SON OF THE PRIME MINISTER, AND LORD LOVAT, THE SCOTTISH PEER WHO LED THE FIRST BOULOGNE FORAY.

SO SUCCESSFUL WERE THE COMMANDO HIT-AND-RUN ASSAULTS EVERYWHERE THAT IT WAS FREELY PREDICTED A SERIES OF STRONGER AND STRONGER RAIDS WOULD BE THE INEVITABLE PRELUDE TO ALLIED INVASION OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

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FH957AEV

UNDATED COMMANDO RAID

BY ERNEST G. FISCHER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MAN, ERNEST G. FISCHER, RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES THIS SUMMER AFTER TWO YEARS IN GERMANY.)

I SAW THE GERMANS PREPARING FOR WHAT WAS HAPPENED--AN ALLIED LANDING ON THE COAST OF OCCUPIED FRANCE.

ON THE BEACH AT BIARRITZ, DEEP DOWN THE BAY OF BISCAY, HITLER'S TROOPS, TRAINED TO REPEL AN ENEMY LANDING SUCH AS HAS BEEN MADE AT DIEPPE, ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THERE HAD BEEN COMMANDO RAIDS AT ST-NAZAIRE, THE NAZI SUBMARINE HATCHERY, AND OTHER POINTS ALONG THE FRENCH COAST.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS AWAKENED ME AT DAWN ON MAY 15 IN THE PALACE HOTEL AT BIARRITZ WHERE SEVERAL HUNDRED NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPATRIATES WERE OVERNIGHTING, EN ROUTE TO LISBON.

I JUMPED OUT OF BED AND RAN TO THE WINDOW OF MY FOURTH-FLOOR ROOM. THERE WAS THE THUD OF SEVERAL MORE EXPLOSIONS. OUT IN THE BAY, A MILE FROM THE HOTEL, SEVERAL SPOUTS OF WATER, AT LEAST 50 FEET HIGH, SHOT SKYWARD. MY FIRST THOUGHT WAS THAT IT WAS A BRITISH AIR RAID PREPARATORY TO A LANDING ATTEMPT.

(OUR GERMAN CUSTODIANS HAD NOT TOLD US THAT THEY WERE GOING TO PLAY WAR RIGHT UNDER OUR HOTEL WINDOWS.)

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BUT WE COULD HEAR NO AIRPLANE MOTORS AND NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE SUCH AS MOST OF US HAD HEARD IN MANY AIR RAIDS. STILL THINKING THAT IT WAS A BONAFIDE ATTACK, I CONCLUDED THAT THE POUNDING OF THE SURF WAS DROWNING OUT THE ROAR OF AIRPLANE MOTORS. SEVERAL MILES OFFSHORE, IN THE HAZE, WERE THE SILHOUETTES OF NAVAL CRAFT OR MAKE-BELIEVE NAVAL CRAFT. SHORE BATTERIES OPENED UP, THE SHELLS LANDING IN THE SEA, PLOWING, SPLASHING AND BLASTING WATER. THEN IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT IT WAS NOT AN AIR ATTACK.

IN THE GATHERING LIGHT, I COUNTED 23 DARK OBJECTS ST

ALONG THE BEACH, ABOUT 100 FE

IN THE GATHERING LIGHT, I COUNTED 23 DARK OBJECTS STRUNG OUT ALONG THE BEACH, ABOUT 100 FEET APART AND ABOUT 100 FEET FROM THE WATER'S EDGE. THEY LOOKED LIKE SANDCRABS THAT HAD BEDDED DOWN READY TO POUNCE ON PREY.

AS THE EXPLOSIONS IN THE SEA MOVED NEARER THE BEACH, THE SANDCRABS--GERMAN RIFLEMEN--STIRRED AND THEIR GUNS BARKED INTERMITTENTLY. BY THAT TIME SEVERAL MACHINEGUNS, ONE OF THEM PLANTED AT THE CORNER OF THE HOTEL GROUNDS, BEGAN TO CHATTER. CHILDREN WERE CRYING IN VARIOUS ROOMS OF THE HOTEL.

DOWN IN THE LOBBY, MANY INTERNEES WHO HAD COME THROUGH DOZENS OF AIR RAIDS, SOME OF WHOM HAD LIVED THROUGH HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AROUND THEIR HOMES, WERE THERE, WONDERING WHETHER, ONLY A FEW HOURS FROM NEUTRAL SOIL, THEY WOULD BE CAUGHT IN ANOTHER INVASION.

DEATH UNDER THE WRECKAGE OF THE ORNATE PALACE HOTEL, BUILT BY NAPOLEON III FOR HIS PRINCESS EUGENIA, WAS NOT A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

IN THE LOBBY, NONCHALANTLY OBSERVING THE PROCEEDINGS OUTSIDE, WAS AN AMERICAN NAVAL COMMANDER, ALSO AN INTERNEE ON HIS WAY BACK TO AMERICA FOR ACTIVE SERVICE. I ASKED HIM WHAT THE SHOOTING WAS ABOUT.

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"AW, THEY'RE JUST TRYING TO STAGE A SHOW TO IMPRESS US. MAYBE THEY THINK WE'RE COMING BACK SOME DAY--WITH GUNS."

WE'VE COME BACK WITH GUNS--AND TANKS.

GG1021ACW NM

500 Allied Planes Raid France; Flying Fortresses Blast Amiens in Daylight

ALLIED BOMBERS STRIKE AT AMIENS

Rail Yards Hit Directly; 500 Planes Engage in Record Day Raids.

LONDON, Aug. 20—(AP) In the greatest daylight aerial offensive of the war, 500 Allied fighter planes raided the invasion coast of France today with a four-way sweep while United States Flying Fortresses bombed the Amiens railway yards. Previously the Allies have limited the number of planes in a similar daytime operation to about 300. The widespread attack, too, was a continuation of the day-time use of the huge American four-motored bombers, a recent innovation.

Indicates Nazi Weakness

The fact that not a single plane was reported lost and only slight fighter opposition was encountered was regarded by the British as further indication of the severe mauling the Nazi air force took in the air battles over Dieppe. In fact, some quarters in London believed the German losses yesterday

included at least one-third of the Nazi fighter strength in the western occupied zone of Europe.

The operations extended from Le Havre up the French coast to Furnes, above Dunkerque.

The British declared direct hits were scored on numerous targets attacked by the raiders.

The intensity of the raiding was disclosed by the story of the Bel-

gian pilot of an R.A.F. Spitfire plane.

"I saw 15 bursts on the target and most of the hits were on yards and locomotive depots," he said. "Great mushrooms of gray smoke went up after the bombs were dropped."

Focke-Wulf Downed

One German Focke-Wulf 190 plane was shot into the sea and others were damaged.

All Allied planes returned safely. U. S. Army air force fighters and bombers struck the railway at Amiens and made sweeps with the R.A.F. and other Allied fliers in a swift follow-up to the "delightful show" over Dieppe which cost them five casualties against three probable victories.

American fighter planes escorted the Flying Fortresses to Amiens for a daylight precision bombing. All the Americans returned safely, a joint American-British communique disclosed. Many squadrons of American fighters made sweeps over northern France with other Allied planes during the afternoon.

Yank Bombers Praised

British pilots had high praise for American marksmanship. One said, "I have never seen such precision bombing. At one field only one bomb failed to fall in the target area."

Brig. Gen. Frank O. D. Hunter, head of the United States fighter command, issued a statement praising his pilots in the Dieppe action which he called a "hell of a hot show."

"To maintain an umbrella over a fixed point miles away from our station required the greatest daring and skill," General Hunter said.

"After receiving reports of our lads' behavior under such difficult circumstances, I know damn well they'll take care of themselves. They fly and fight like veterans. Our fighters claim three probable victories over the Focke-Wulf 190's and four damaged."

patrols, the young pilots who saw their first action in the biggest air battle in two years, told how they fought off death in the skies over Dieppe but that they "would be scared to death to be on the ground in all that fighting."

"It was a delightful show," Major Fred M. Dean of St. Petersburg, Fla., said, "there were planes everywhere. You could pick and choose."

After spending the day from dawn to dusk in the cockpits yesterday, the Americans found there were "no union hours with the RAF."

They left the field at dawn in search of missing men in the Channel and kept up patrol "scrambles" all day long.

The American Air Force, with Eagle Squadrons of U.S. volunteers in the RAF, played a notable role in the terrific sky fighting over the French coast at Dieppe. The Germans were forced to bring into action every plane they had on the Channel, including the now obsolete Messerschmitt-110's. Seven Spitfires flown

by Americans were shot down but only five pilots are missing.

Previously, eight planes had been announced as shot down, but tonight the U.S. Fighter Command revised the figure down.

"There are some indications that some of the missing may be safe," the statement said. One pilot was injured and another was known to be dead.

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U. S. Flyers Lost At Dieppe

London, Aug. 20 (AP)—Eight Spitfires flown by United States pilots were lost in the Dieppe air actions, but the pilots of three are safe, United States Army Headquarters announced today.

It listed three probable victories over German Focke-Wulf 190's by American fighters during ten squadron sweeps.

Fortress' K. O. Of Airfield Praised

By Wes Gallagher

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the United States Army Forces in Britain, Aug. 20—While Flying Fortresses of the United States Army were knocking out the largest German fighter field in the Dieppe area yesterday, United States fighter pilots scored three probable victories in one of the war's biggest air shows.

Altogether the Allies made 2,500 sorties from dawn to dusk yesterday. (A sortie is one flight by one plane).

Britishers Praise Americans.

Veteran Royal Air Force flyers were full of praise for the behavior of the American pilots under fire in a battle which, the British agreed, far exceeded any show put on in this war by the Fighter Command, even including

the dark days in the battle of Britain.

Capt. Frank Hill, 23 years old, of Hillsdale, N. J., shot down a Focke-Wulf 190, Germany's fast new fighter, for the first American fighter victory of the war, but did not see it crash and so claimed only a probable.

One outstanding feat of the entire Dieppe air operations was the Fortress attack on the key German airfield at Abbeville, thirty-eight miles from Dieppe. A British pilot who flew in one escorting Spitfire described the assault as simply incredible.

Effect on Dieppe Raid.

"We were flying top cover (in the highest layer of the covering planes) and could see the whole

show," the pilot said. "Those Fortress fellows hit everything on that airfield. Their bombs fell perfectly, from a great height, directly on the hangars, buildings and key spots, with only one stick wide and that hit a runway."

"I didn't think they could do it. It was better bombing than anything I've seen in this war, even by planes flying thousands of feet lower."

Major Fred M. Dean, 25, of St. Petersburg, Fla., said that the destruction of the Abbeville field almost immediately affected the terrific air fight over Dieppe. "There was a right smart shortage of FW-190s over the harbor after the Fortresses got through," he said. "The Germans had to move back to more remote flying fields and fly almost as far to battle as we did."

Pilots Have Stiff Necks.

Major Dean said that he got three "good squirts" at an FW-190, but did not know if they did any damage, and so he made no claims. "It was a wonderful show," he continued. "I saw an FW-190 get a direct hit with an anti-aircraft shell about 400 yards in front of me, and all that was left were little black pieces falling to the ground."

30.24-18285

[A portion of this dispatch at this point was stopped by the censor in London.]

The only complaint of the American pilots who started flying on regular patrols at dawn yesterday was that all had stiff necks. Second Lieut. Harry Robb, 23, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, said: "I never twisted and turned and looked behind me so much in my life. They were coming from all directions."

Lieut. Robb, still in his life preserver and just in from the morning patrol yesterday, said that the sky was full of fighters "dog-fighting by flights." He said: "I thought the days of dog-fighting were gone, but they are doing it by flights instead of singly."

Capt. Hill's Story.

Capt. Hill said that he got his FW-190 by "turning inside him." "He came in dividing, I turned and caught him with a four-second burst," he said. "He spun down 2,000 feet, seemed to regain control for a moment, then starting spinning again. I think I got the pilot, but I couldn't wait around to see him crash."

The Americans with Capt. Hill and Major Dean flew in groups with Belgian and Canadian flyers and with two British units. The flight accounted for eight

and a half planes destroyed, ten probables and thirty damaged.

Polish Squadron Excels.

One of the best records of the day was turned in by a Polish squadron, which destroyed nine German planes and probably three others. The American and British pilots agreed that the Germans seldom joined in combat except when forced to fight. The Nazis, they said, concentrated on bombing and strafing ships in the Dieppe harbor.

Lieut. Charles Fowles, 27, of Tyron, N. C., said: "The Germans in the FW-190's dived down on us, then climbed up or ran to avoid a fight. My back is almost broken from looking behind me."

Lieut. Alvin D. Callender, 24, of Lake Providence, La., added this: "American planes, for the most part, flew in a low cover (the bottom layer of fighters) below 1,000 feet and the pilots got occasional glimpses of fighting on the ground."

One Look Is Enough.

One glimpse of fighting on the ground was enough for both the

British and American pilots. "Boy, I wouldn't have been down there for a million dollars," said Lieut. Robert English of Van Wert, Ohio, who had half the tail shot off his plane by a cannon shell. His ship rolled over twice and out of control in the air, but Lieut. English finally righted it and brought it home. Lieut. Earl Reichert, 27, of Mansfield, Ohio, said that he never had had "to twist a plane around so much in my life." "Those guys sure were playing rough down there," he added. "Stuff was exploding all over the place. Not for me."

Official British Count

276 Nazi Planes Hit In Great Air Battle

about by the Associated Press

London, Aug. 20.—A count of 276 German planes probably were destroyed or damaged in "one of the greatest air battles" of history, and the Nazis had to send aerial reinforcements "from all parts of occupied France, Holland and Belgium" during the Allied Commando raid on Dieppe, a communique said tonight.

This most comprehensive combined operations headquarters announcement yet issued said 91 Nazi planes definitely were destroyed and about twice that number "have probably been destroyed or damaged."

The raid was described as "a successful demonstration of coordination of all three services" in which two Nazi shore batteries and a radio location station were destroyed, two small Nazi vessels sunk, "a number of prisoners" captured, and "heavy casualties" inflicted on the enemy.

Allied plane and personnel losses were not disclosed, but it previously had been said 98 planes were lost and that the assault troops suffered severe casualties. The strength of the Allied attacking force likewise was not given.

The communique however acknowledged the loss of "a fairly large number of landing craft," and the 904-ton British destroyer Berkeley "which was so seriously damaged that she had to be sunk by

our own forces." Most of the crew was reported saved.

Commenting on the strength of the German coastal defenses the communique said "It became clear during the raid that the enemy had brought additional troops and guns to the Dieppe area quite recently."

The great aerial battle was not a British-planned affair, the communique said, but naturally developed during the operations.

Despite the German call for air reinforcements from their western European bases, the Allied head-

quarters said, "Many of these enemy aircraft were engaged before they reached the area of operations, large formations being broken up and dispersed, particularly over the mouth of the Somme" northeast of Dieppe.

continued to cover the ships and men throughout operations. The raid had as its objectives the testing by an offensive on a larger scale than previously of defense of what is known to be a heavily defended section of the coast, destruction of German batteries, of a radio location station which plays an important part in German attacks on our Channel convoys, destruction of German military personnel and equipment, and the taking of prisoners for interrogation.

The raid was a reconnaissance in force, having a vital part in our agreed offensive policy.

It was known that as a consequence of our avowed aggressive

policy the Germans had recently been heavily reinforcing the coastal defense of the whole of the occupied territory. Heavy opposition was therefore anticipated. In fact, it became clear during the raid that the enemy had brought additional troops and guns to the Dieppe area quite recently.

Despite this heavy opposition the forces were landed on all beaches together with some tanks. They succeeded in destroying two batteries and a radio-location station, inflicting heavy casualties upon the enemy forces, and in

Official Story of Dieppe Raid

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The complete text of the first comprehensive official communique issued by the Combined Operations Headquarters on the Dieppe raid follows:

Reports now received from force commanders make it possible to give a full co-ordinated story of combined operations of the raid in the Dieppe area.

These reports show that as a combined operation the raid was a successful demonstration of co-ordination of all three services.

A large military force embarked on board naval vessels and transports. This force was assembled and negotiated the most hazardous sea passage and arrived off the selected points off the French coast at 4:50 a. m.

The troops were landed on all

six beaches selected at the time laid down. Aircraft covered these landings as arranged and then

sinking two small vessels, and in bringing back a number of prisoners.

Our troops, the majority of whom were Canadians, remained ashore for nearly nine hours from dawn and were then re-embarked in naval vessels which throughout this period were lying close off the French coast assisting our landing forces by heavy bombardment. Tanks which had been landed and some of which succeeded in breaking into the town were ordered to be blown up and destroyed before our troops re-embarked.

During engagements on shore there were numerous acts of individual bravery by our forces. Throughout the landing extensive air cover for both ships and landing forces was provided by aircraft from all operational commands of the R. A. F., from the United States Army Air Force, the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Royal New Zealand Air Force, and Polish, Czech, Norwegian, Belgian and Fighting French squadrons.

While the principal objective of the air operations was to give sup-

port to the landing and cover to the forces during the land engagement and to naval craft, there in fact developed one of the greatest air battles of the war.

Although this air battle had not been planned as one of the objectives of the operation, the Germans were forced to call up aircraft reinforcements from all parts of occupied France, Holland and Belgium. Many of these enemy aircraft were engaged before they

ever reached the area of operations, large formations being broken up and dispersed, particularly over the mouth of the Somme.

During the engagement ninety-one German aircraft are officially known to have been destroyed and about twice that number have probably been destroyed or damaged.

In all these operations ninety-eight of our aircraft were lost and the pilots or thirty were saved.

Throughout the operation the naval forces were under heavy air attack and land artillery bombardment. Despite this heavy attack our only naval losses were a fairly large number of landing craft, which was to be expected in an operation of this nature, and one destroyer, H. M. S. Berkeley (Lieutenant J. J. Yorke), which was so seriously damaged that she had to be sunk by our own forces. The majority of the ship's company were known to have been saved.

Before the landing operation began, a chance encounter with an escort of an enemy convoy by one of our groups of landing craft resulted in the destruction of a German armed trawler and the setting on fire of another. This chance engagement only threw out of time the schedule of this particular landing party by twenty minutes.

The naval force which included a Polish destroyer and some fighting French chasseurs was under command of Captain J. Hughes-Hallett, R. N., and the military force was under Major General J. H. Roberts, M. C., and the air force was under Air Marshal T. L. Leigh-Mallory, C. B., D. S. O.

The military forces were drawn from the following units of the Canadian Army: the Royal Regiment of Canada, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, Essex Scottish Regiment, Camerons of Canada, Fusiliers Mount Royal, South Saskatchewan Regiment, 14th Canadian Army Tank Battalion.

In addition the following special service brigade troops took part: Nos. 3 and 4 Commando, Royal Marine "A" Commando, a detachment from the United States Ranger Battalion, and a small contingent from the Inter-Allied Commando (No. 10).

Germans Must Withdraw Planes from Russia, Observers Say.

By DREW MIDDLETON

A SOUTHERN BRITISH PORT, Aug. 20.—(AP) The smashing Allied triumph over the German air force over Dieppe, in which 269 enemy craft were destroyed or damaged, will force the Nazis to divert bombers and fighters from the Russian front to Western Europe, qualified observers said tonight.

These observers, who must remain anonymous, declared the German losses consisted of 91 planes certainly destroyed, 38 probably shot down, and 140 damaged.

Nazis Must Send Planes The mounting strength of the R. A. F. and the United States Army Air Corps, plus the new assurance—won at Dieppe by Canadians, and British Commandos, and U. S. Rangers—make it imperative for the Germans to strengthen the western air frontier, it was said.

No second front can be opened on the continent without a mass of troops experienced in operations similar to Dieppe, these observers said.

Analyzing the Allied movies in the Dieppe raid, it was clear that the British and Canadians made the greatest progress on the left flank where they destroyed a six-inch battery.

After a partial success the Allied force was checked in the center while on the right remnants of the original landing party were partly able by skill and ingenuity to put another six-inch battery out of action.

Nevertheless, the German coastal

defenses showed the enemy has the wind up, and valuable experience and information were gained by the Allies in the center, where the blow was aimed at the heart of Dieppe.

Germans Strengthened Sector

The Germans stiffened that position with fresh troops and new material. Nevertheless, the Allies made considerable gains against this strong force.

The Commandos and Canadians attacked with impetuosity seldom seen in this war and were able to carry all local objectives before them.

Thus in the center, much damage was done.

The Allies ran into ill luck on the right flank. Landing craft speeding toward the shore ran into a Ger-

man convoy, a sure sign that the enemy expected no attack in the region of Dieppe.

Larry Meier, International News Service correspondent representing the Association of American Correspondents in London, who was with the raiders meeting the convoy of tankers, said it at first appeared to be a German trap.

Two Nazi Ships Sunk A furious battle ensued in which two of four Nazi anti-aircraft ships were sunk, Meier reported.

There were only three errors in the fine timing of the entire operation and none of these affected the success of the operations.

Casualties were believed to have been heavy but not as they might have been.

The general feeling was that the next major operation, which everyone expects to be on a similar scale, would be concluded with less loss and with even greater success.

Last Wounded Return

The last wounded Allied troops straggled back today from the jolting raid on Dieppe to a roaring crescendo of R. A. F. planes, some protecting the returning Canadian, American, British, and Fighting French, while others were winging to new attacks on Nazi positions in Occupied France.

Dieppe, which 48 hours ago was one of the strongest bastions in the Hitler's much-advertised continental defenses, lay in smoking ruin. Many a German gun and perhaps hundreds of gray-green clad enemy troops likewise were destroyed. And the world had seen an object lesson in invasion tactics in the nine-hour battle ashore which may presage an all-out invasion to open a second front.

Losses Heavy

Most details of Allied losses—admittedly heavy—were couched in silence. Some 91 German planes, a large percentage of craft believed available in Western Europe because of the demands of the Russian front, were shot down, and 100 others either were destroyed or damaged.

The R. A. F. admitted the loss of 98 planes, eight of which were Spitfires flown by U. S. pilots who probably destroyed three of the Nazis' proud new Focke-Wulf 190's. Three American pilots were saved and their losses were sustained in 10 squadron sweeps. Thirty Allied pilots in all were saved.

Even as the last barges brought their precious cargoes of wounded men and German prisoners—some of them bulky officers—R. A. F. fighters three miles high were flying the straits of Dover in the direction of Boulogne.

The raid was on a wide front of perhaps 15 miles.

The Canadians were preponderant, but an unspecified small num-

ber of tough U. S. Rangers fought throughout the engagement in which the raiders successfully landed tanks. British Commandos and Fighting French soldiers made up the remainder of the force.

Nazi Radio Boastful

The German radio blared tales throughout the day about repulsing an "invasion" with huge losses, including the capture of 1,500 prisoners and the destruction of nearly a score of ships. Officially, the British said nothing of the number of land or sea casualties.

The Commandos achieved the underlying objective of testing the German coastal defenses and gathering vital information about them. The Allies also achieved a tactical success in each of their six landings, and moved a great force (the Germans said at least one division, or 15,000 men) almost without being molested. And they destroyed an important number of coastal defenses including a battery of six-inch naval guns at Varangeville, about 4 1-2 miles west of Dieppe.

As a result, the Allies will be better prepared to attack Nazi coastal fortifications in the future and the Germans probably will feel compelled to strengthen the western invasion ports at the expense of men who otherwise would be hurled against Russia.

Artificial Fog?

The Germans declared that an artificial fog enabled the Allied forces to land on the beaches and continued to make grotesque claims of damage to shipping which in no way was borne out by reports of eye witnesses, including this correspondent.

Not a single cruiser was hit by bombs in the action and the German claims to have damaged four destroyers and four motored torpedo boats and four transports totaling 13,000 tons simply does not jibe with personal experiences in the battle area.

The R. A. F. dominated the skies except for a few brief intervals. German bombing attacks on shipping at those times were inaccurate owing to a terrific anti-aircraft barrage.

Men who raided Dieppe roamed the streets of this quiet port tonight. There wasn't one who didn't look forward to "another shot at those so-and-sos."

Loudly they praised the R. A. F., and as the day patrols swept by, one typical comment was:

"They've got it, those fellows. They really helped plenty."

They came ashore singing, shouting, and grinning—all but the most desperately wounded. Most were weary and some limped, but all could laugh at the sad case of a

30.24-18287

British Marine.

The Marine was the last casualty of the operation. He accidentally shot himself in the hand when he was landed here after nine hours of the fiercest fighting from which he had emerged without a scratch.

More Dieppe-Type Raids Expected By Britons

AUG 20 1942

By Drew Middleton

(Associated Press Correspondent)

London, Aug. 20—New assaults on Hitler's Europe, mighty attacks to make ruined Dieppe a mere sample of what full-blown invasion will be, already were being predicted today with the shock troops of four nations barely ashore again after the fiercest smash yet made against the Nazis' gun-studded coast.

Power-driven barges and other vessels arrived along the home coast throughout the night bringing the tired troops back. The last wounded Commandos were brought ashore during the morning, while squadrons of Spitfires and Hurricanes kept up their droning patrols overhead. Even after dawn small British fighter forces were seen streaking over the Channel, some of them headed for Dieppe.

Prisoners Brought Back

The Allied raiders brought back a number of German prisoners, including officers.

A Canadian officer said, "they gave in and came along quietly, which surprised us. We had thought they'd fight until the end."

That Dieppe, once a bastion of German anti-aircraft defense and a sally port for Nazi submarines, lay flaming and shell torn was of secondary interest to the British.

Dealt A Jolting Blow

What mattered was that assault forces—United States Rangers, Canadian, British and Fighting French Commandos—had stormed that formidable coast and had achieved every goal in a nine-hour battle engineered with such precision that it wound up within six minutes of schedule.

What mattered was that the Germans had been dealt a jolting blow

where they had boasted they were invulnerable, that the Allies had massed fighting men and tanks and ferried them ashore at a strong-point of the Nazi defenses under

cover of perhaps the greatest aerial umbrella in history.

Both sides suffered heavily, ashore and in the air. The British disclosed today that ninety-one enemy planes definitely were destroyed in addition to some one hundred others counted as probably shot down or damaged.

All Flying Forts Safe

The RAF reported the loss of ninety-eight planes, representing the total Allied loss so far announced out of probably 1,000 aircraft in action in the Allied side. Thirty of the RAF pilots who were shot down are known to be safe.

All of twenty-four United States Flying Fortresses which pounded the big Nazi base at Abbeville returned, with only a few bearing scars and one man slightly wounded.

But many of the Commandos, whose bulk apparently was supplied by Canadians, came back with wounds, the majority minor.

Canadians Took Brunt

Many men of the Commandos, whose bulk was supplied by Canadians, came back with wounds, though most of them were minor. This, too, was to be expected; the storming of an enemy shore is one of the most difficult operations, so forbidding that the Germans, even at the crest of their strength and at the low point of British power, never ventured such a channel crossing.

The Americans were all volunteers from the Ranger Battalion, specially hardened and trained, and were believed to have been relatively few in number, fighting as individuals rather than as a group, attached to the other outfits.

Experts List Results

The real results, Allied military leaders said, were:

1. Ample proof that the British navy and the RAF still rule the English Channel and the air above it.

2. Invaluable lessons in army-air cooperation, in battle tactics and in landing methods—for weak points in British operations since the outbreak of the war have been in land-air coordination and landing techniques.

3. Prospects of establishing a permanent bridgehead for landing an invasion army now can be assessed—and the problem of whether such a bridgehead might be opened through the winter also can be reviewed.

4. The real strength of German land and air defenses in Western Europe now probably is known to the Allied high command.

Although ambulances and hospital trains carried off some of the men from the waterfront, and the floor of a former dance hall soon was filled with the slightly wounded, many of the others stepped ashore from their power-driven, sea-going barges elated and singing despite their fatigue and the grime of battle on their uniforms.

Allied military leaders already have begun analyzing the results and British military experts said that if investigation bears out the first indications of success, the uneasy Nazis on guard along the coastline of Western Europe might be pounded by more heavy attacks by land, sea and air.

Each assault, they said, probably will seek to eliminate a nodal point of German defense—like Dieppe—in preparation for the day when they cross the Channel to stay across.

These experts discounted the importance of having destroyed a radio-location base at Dieppe and the demolition of coastal defense and anti-aircraft batteries.

Real Results of Raid

1. Ample proof that the British Navy and the RAF still rule the English Channel and the air above it.

2. Invaluable lessons in army-air co-operation, in battle tactics and in landing methods—for weak points in British operations since the outbreak of the war have been in land-air coordination and landing techniques.

3. Prospects of establishing a permanent bridgehead for landing an invasion army now can be assessed—and the problem of whether such a bridgehead might be opened in the fall and held through the winter also can be reviewed.

4. The real strength of German land and air defenses in Western Europe now probably is known to the Allied high command.

One informed air source also stressed the blow to the German air force in the nine-hour battle.

Fighter Strength Cut

Probably one-third of the Nazis' fighter strength in Western Europe was destroyed in one day's fighting, he said, and the estimate of 100 German planes probably knocked out of action can be regarded as conservative.

Not only was enemy fighter strength depleted, this source said, but German bomber squadrons, weak in Western Europe since Hitler invaded Russia, were drained by heavy losses inflicted by RAF fighters and naval anti-aircraft fire.

Informed Britons jeered at Nazi claims to have withstood the Dieppe assault "without calling up reinforcements of important strength."

They said it was probable that the entire machinery of the German defense plan in the west was set in motion.

The performance of United States-built Mustangs—the P-51 single-engine North American fighter reputed to be the world's fastest—was picked out for particular praise by British commentators.

Flown by the RAF, the Mustangs got their first major test in combat against the Germans' tough Focke-Wulf 190's and were said to have given a gratifying performance in "zero level" strafing of enemy defenses. How many German planes they accounted for was not announced, however.

Informed Britons jeered at Nazi claims to have withstood the Dieppe assault "without calling up of reinforcements of important strength."

They said it was probable that the entire machinery of the German defense plan in the West was set in motion.

NO CONFIRMATION OF CLAIMS

There was no confirmation of the German claims to have inflicted "very high casualties in killed and wounded," to have captured 1,500 prisoners or to have destroyed 28 armored cars. Some tanks, however, were known to have been lost.

Also without confirmation, the Nazis listed three destroyers, two torpedo boats and four transports as Allied sea losses.

To suggest that the attack was more than a raid, a special German communique broadcast by the Berlin radio said 300 to 400 landing

boats launched the first wave of the attack and that 35 transports stood by in reserve "to get into action as soon as the first landing wave had succeeded in forming a bridgehead."

It was noted here, however, that the vitally-affected French people received their first news of the landing from the official Vichy news agency at 9:30 p.m. last night in the form of three dispatches datelined Berlin. There had been no published reports in unoccupied France up to last evening.

British editorialists and experts warned Britons that the price of such operations was high but there was good reason to expect raids even on cities some distance from the coastline where the Germans have established anchors for their deep coastal defenses.

(In Ottawa, Canadian Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, apparently in anticipation of heavy losses among the Dominion troops, told the Canadians that "casualties were severe" but that they must be expected in such grim undertakings.)

The British press acclaimed the raid, not only for itself but also for its implications to embattled Russia. Following so swiftly on the Churchill-Stalin conferences in Moscow, the News Chronicle commented, it was "psychologically most opportune."

To the Manchester Guardian, Britain's best assurance that the Germans are jittery over their own "thinly strung" defense forces was the "hysterical tone" and "wildness of their claims" in trying to disparage the Commandos' successes.

Some air writers called yesterday's sky battles the greatest of the war and the Daily Mail hailed the use of tanks and the air umbrella as "a great advance in Allied planning for a large-scale offensive which sooner or later is bound to come."

Although satisfied over the boldness in concept of the attacks and the daring in carrying it out, the Times suggested that the Nazis' general defense line-up still had not been severely tested and that no accurate gauge of the operation's success was possible until meager first reports had been amplified.

The Paris radio was heard here in broadcasts mentioning "the discipline and calm of the population of Dieppe" during the action, and there was no indication from Allied sources that Frenchmen ignored the British broadcasting corporation's admonition to keep out of the fight and avoid giving the Nazis cause for reprisals.

NAZIS REPORT DIEPPE VICTORY

AUG 20 1942

Press Calls Battle Proof Invasion Must Fail.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that the British, American, Canadian and French forces which attacked Dieppe yesterday lost 1,500 men in prisoners alone, along with many dead and wounded, against 400 German casualties.

The German communique said that the attacking force lost fifteen ships sunk by shellfire and bombing and nineteen others damaged. It gave Allied plane losses as 112 and said that thirty-five German planes were lost.

[In the light of Allied reports, the German claims appear fantastic.]

The German press featured front page stories of the Dieppe engagement under large headlines which characterized it as a catastrophic defeat for the British and as proof that the British and their allies will never have a chance of gaining a foothold on the channel coast for any length of time.

The communique said that the landing force attacked on a twenty-five-kilometer (fifteen-mile) front under protection of strong naval and air forces and supported by tanks.

The attack was repulsed, the war bulletin reported, without bolstering the coast defense forces with reserves.

Twenty-eight tanks were destroyed and sixty Canadian officers were among the prisoners, the High Command stated.

"All strong points, battery emplacements and railway stations on the French coast were kept intact by their crews," said the communique.

It reported that the raiding force used 300 to 400 landing vessels, and said that one force

of thirty-five heavily guarded transports was forced to withdraw under bombardment from shore batteries and planes.

The High Command listed as sunk four destroyers, two torpedo boats, one motor boat, one escort vessel and seven transports; and as damaged, four cruisers, four destroyers, four motor boats, one tug, one assault boat for disembarking troops, and five transports.

Eighteen German planes were reported lost in a raid on withdrawing British naval forces, on the harbor of Portsmouth and on other targets along the south coast of England. Seventeen were said to have been lost in air battles.

The High Command said that on the night before the Dieppe attack light German naval forces encountered some of the landing force ships and sank one fully-laden landing boat and two large gunboats and damaged a flotilla leader and several motorboats.

A German chaser was lost in the engagement, the communique reported.

PITCHED BATTLES IN DIEPPE STREETS TOLD BY FRENCH

AUG 20 1942
Vichy Dispatches However,
Contents Commando Raid
Was Utter Failure.

By MEL MOST

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 20.—(AP) Hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Dieppe while the most modern weapons of war poured shells into the historic city was described today in French accounts telephoned to this capital from the scene of the Commando coastal raid.

Chief of State Petain, himself, was given a report on the raid by Krug von Nidda, German consul general in Vichy, who called on the marshal this morning.

Underlining Berlin's report, the French officially hailed the "com-

plete failure" of the landing and reported 25 French civilian dead.

14 Civilians Killed

The official count showed 14 French civilian dead and a score wounded at Dieppe, eight dead and 26 wounded at Arques, and three dead and 36 wounded at Neuville la Dieppe.

German sources in Vichy admitted the Allies held on for some ten hours (the Allied report said only nine hours) and established a bridgehead with between 10,000 and 15,000 troops. They said the Allies were able to re-embark all but 10 per cent after the heavy fighting.

From German account, it appeared the scows bearing tanks worked successfully. They said the Americans were able to start up tank motors before they touched land and the tanks rolled off the barges in perfect order.

No French Sharpshooters

The French emphatically declared that no French sharpshooters took part in the battle.

Furthermore reports from Dieppe quoted the regional prefect as saying the German commander had congratulated him on the attitude of the population during the night.

(There was, of course, the possibility that the populace was scrupulously heeding the warning of the British radio to keep out of the fight to avoid reprisals such as were taken when Frenchmen helped the Commandos during a raid on St. Nazaire).

Other French reports said 48 civilians were killed, 101 were wounded and 46 buildings were destroyed by the American air raid last Monday on Rouen. French reports suggested that this raid was intended to prevent the arrival of German reinforcements for the Dieppe raid yesterday.

The following French story of the raid was told with great excitement on the Dieppe end of the telephone.

French Account

Landing boats came in a huge wave along some 12 1-2 miles of the coast.

Beaching parties of Canadians, American Rangers, deGaulle French, and British Commandos fought through barbed wire entanglements and land mines on shore and pushed the Germans back into the lower part of Dieppe.

An entry into the city was forced, raiders occupying part of the lower quarter.

Tanks Held Back

Tanks landed from the raid flotilla were held back by anti-tank barriers which the raiders had no time to destroy, so the lumbering vehicles poured cannon fire into the German ranks.

The French population remained

calm and orderly.

French women nurses took care of their dead and wounded.

French fire engines fought flames which burst out in one building after another from the shelling.

The Allied soldiers withdrew about 3:30 p. m., the last batch giving a great shout as the soldiers piled into motor scows.

Many Remained Off Shore

Dieppe citizens estimated the invading force was about 10,000 men and added that perhaps twice the number stood ready for action in larger transports off shore. (This echoed the German claim that a number of transports were driven off before troops were landed).

The Germans quickly closed in on the battle scene during the re-embarkation and the French civilians were unable to see whether mechanized and armored units were taken back.

The raiders forced an entry into the city and occupied part of the lower quarter, while the tanks, held back by anti-tank barriers which there was no time to destroy, aided by pouring cannon fire into the German ranks.

Thirty Civilians Killed

The city's population was reported calm and orderly while the raiders and the Germans fought in the streets.

First offhand estimates said about thirty civilians were killed at Dieppe, while French reports said that at Rouen 48 civilians died, 101 were wounded and 46 buildings were destroyed by the American raid of Monday. The French reports suggested the raid was intended to prevent arrival of German reinforcements for Dieppe.

In the streets French women nurses took care of their dead and wounded, while French fire engines clanged up behind both lines to fight the flames, which burst out in one building after another, as the town was caught between the

Allied and Nazi artillery barrages.

The Dieppe reports said the Allied troops withdrew about 3.30 P. M.

Still Fighting Fires

Maintaining a rear-guard fire, they reached the beach-head which had been held since the landing.

Then with a shout they left together aboard the motor scows which had brought them.

French firemen still were spraying burning buildings, while overhead the sky was full of dogfights among hundreds of RAF and German planes, the RAF attacking and the Germans defending the German bombers which were aiming at the flotilla.

Nazi View Seen In Report

No expert opinion was available, but Dieppe citizens estimated the invading force at about 10,000 men and said perhaps twice that number were ready for action in larger transports off shore. (This last follows the German line, the Nazis having claimed that they drove off a number of transports before troops were landed.)

These transports made as if to land men in two separate waves, but failed to do so under fire from coastal batteries still in German hands, notably in the fortress on the other side of the town, the Dieppe account said.

Twenty-Six Transports Off Shore

French authorities expressed belief the operation was intended to be of greater scope than it was—perhaps a battle "lasting several days."

It was reported that the last wave of ships which approached shore but did not land men consisted of twenty-six large transports.

Editorial Speculation

Civilians said that because German troops closed in on the scene during the reembarkation they were unable to see whether mechanized and armored units were taken back.

A main theme of editorial speculation in the unoccupied zone was whether the Dieppe raid was liable to "raise a fever" in French public opinion and "create domestic movements" that would add to France's internal divisions. Only one paper, *Le Moniteur*, derided the Americans and British, speaking of "hesitations" and a "critical position" in both Washington and London.

La Venir declared, "if this diversion tactic—which may be renewed, by the way—was liable to raise a fever in our minds, disturb the realities of war and create domestic movements adding their divisions to those stemming from our misfortune, England would not consider the operation too costly."

Krug von Nidda, German consul general in Vichy, called

on Chief of State Petain this morning to report to him on the Dieppe raid.

Moscow Press Plays Up News of Dieppe Raid

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Aug. 20.—News of the Allied raid on Dieppe, quickening Soviet hopes of a second front in Western Europe, was displayed prominently in the Moscow press. British and American communiqués on the action were printed at the top of foreign news pages.

There was no official comment immediately, but the population read the reports eagerly.

The papers also published British and American reaction on Prime Minister Churchill's meeting with Joseph Stalin, emphasizing results of these talks soon would be apparent.

Vichy Hears 10,000 Landed At Dieppe In 300 Boats AUG 20 1942

Wirephotos On Page 3

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Aug. 20—Stories of hand-to-hand combats in the streets of flaming Dieppe under a rain of shells from British artillery were told today in excited telephonic information which got through to Vichy from the scene of yesterday's battle.

Rough civilian estimates placed the number of Allied raiders at about 10,000, mostly Canadians, landed in 300 to 400 small boats and tank scows on the fortified beaches, while thirteen British warships hurled shells into the German coastal defenses.

French nurses and firemen dealt with casualties and damage while the battle raged, said the reports reaching here.

Huge Wave Of Boats

The landing boats came in a huge wave along some twelve and a half miles of the coast. Beaching parties of Canadians, American Rangers, De Gaulle French and British fought through barbed-wire entanglements and exploded land mines on shore and drove the Germans back into the low part of Dieppe some distance away, the reports continued.

CANADIANS BROKE THROUGH WALL OF FIRE AT DIEPPE

Nazis Hurlled Sea, Air and Land Strength Against Attackers, but Failed to Check Onslaught.

[Ross Munro of the Canadian Press went ashore with Allied shock troops storming the beach under Nazi fire yesterday to get this story of the biggest Commando raid.]

By ROSS MUNRO.

With the Canadian Raiding Force Returning From Dieppe, Aug. 19 (Delayed).—Under intense Nazi fire for eight raging hours from dawn until a sweltering afternoon, I watched Canadian troops fight the bloody battle of Dieppe.

There was a furious attack by German E-boats while the Canadians moved in on Dieppe's beaches, landing in the half-light at dawn. As the Canadian battalions stormed through the inferno of Nazi defenses, there was belching of fire from tanks that rolled into the fight.

The grimmest twenty minutes came when a rain of German machine-gun fire wounded half the men in our boat. Only a miracle saved us from annihilation.

A few hours later there was a dive-bombing attack by seven stukas that spotted our landing craft waiting offshore to re-embark the fighting men. Our boat was thrown about by the seven bombs that screeched until they plunged into the water around us and exploded in gigantic cascades.

There was the lashing of machine-gun fire from other Nazi aircraft before anti-aircraft fire that sent them hustling off.

Over our heads in the blue, cloud-flecked French sky, were fought the greatest air engagements since the battle of Britain, dog fights carried on to an accompaniment of planes exploding in the air, diving down in flames or plummeting into the sea from thousands of feet.

Ships Fire Steadily.

Hour after hour the guns of the supporting warships growled salvoes at targets ashore, where by now our tanks

also were in violent action. Unearthly noises rumbled up and down the French coast, shrouded for miles in smoke screens covering the fleet.

There was heroism at sea and in the skies in those hours, but the hell-spot was ashore, where the Canadians fought at close quarters with the Nazis. They fought to the end with courage and daring.

When they approached Dieppe it was a center of coastal defense. When they left Dieppe it was afire, its ruins and its dead lying under a smoky shroud.

The operation against Dieppe started from a British port Tuesday evening. I was aboard a ship which also carried a Royal Regiment from Toronto. It was 7 P. M. when we were told that Dieppe was our destination.

The Royals took it coolly enough. They had been trained with the rest of the force for several months on combined operations for just such a job. Maps, mosaics and photographs of Dieppe were issued, and as the boats put to sea with other ships of the raiding fleet the troops were briefed in their tasks.

Warm and Clear at Sea.

It was a muggy night, but the sky was clear and the sea calm. It was combined operations weather. Below

deck the men sat around, cleaning weapons, fusing grenades and loading magazines of Sten, Bren and Tommy guns.

In the darkness the flotilla formed: shadowy tank-landing craft that looked like tankers, a score of small assault boats, destroyers, gunboats, motor launches and torpedo boats.

A few officers in the raiding party drank some beer with the ship captain and chatted about everything except the operation. We had a snack of bully beef, bread and butter with tea and then went over the side into an assault craft. After leaving the mother ships, our flotilla of little craft took positions in a line astern. The Canadians were to

Dieppe and establish themselves in that area on the flank.

As we pushed away from the mother ship, an old British tar whispered to us:

"Cheerio, laddies, best luck. Give the ——— a licking."

It was pleasant in the open as-

also were in violent action. Unearthly noises rumbled up and down the French coast, shrouded for miles in smoke screens covering the fleet.

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Atmosphere Grows Tense.

I had about convinced myself that this was only another of those familiar exercises when at 4:10 A. M., about fifty minutes before we were due to hit the

beach, a flare arched over the channel. Tracer bullets followed quickly, long green and red streaks marking their paths. They were too close for comfort.

"E-boats," announced a sailor. The atmosphere suddenly grew tense and wide-awake. Men tightened their grips on weapons. A sailor hoisted a Lewis gun into place and cocked it.

Our boats slipped steadily on through the quiet waters. Our motor was hardly audible.

Then the German E-boats appeared close by, off to one side. They opened up with shots that bounced bright red off one or two of our boats. The fire now came from several angles. It was the first time most of us had ever been under direct enemy fire. We flattened against the armor plating of our craft.

Keep Up Running Attack.

The E-boats kept up a running attack for twenty minutes. The night was alive with streaking tracers.

It occurred to me that it was awkward to be traveling toward Germans with other Germans hanging on our heels, but the Royal Navy took care of our unwanted traveling companions. The destroyers popped up with a barrage that sent the E-boats scurrying off like sea rats.

Aircraft drummed overhead by this time heading south. They were the first of the bombers heading for Dieppe and in a few minutes great crumps shook the French channel shore as they unloaded bombs on the port. Nazi anti-aircraft defenses barked at the skies, and the haphazard patterns of tracer flak criss-crossed a horizon that showed the first streaks of dawn. They made a brilliant chandelier over Dieppe. Two searchlights searched for bombers dodging the anti-aircraft fire. Other bombers went in, squadron after squadron.

The flashes of bomb explosions in the town, within two miles of which we now had crept, revealed a concrete jetty at the harbor entrance. The anti-aircraft fire was heaviest from the cliff tops on both sides of the town.

Fellow Raiders on Right.

On our right, I could see another fleet of raiding craft bearing men of the Essex, Scottish Royal, Hamilton Light Infantry

and the Calgary Tank Regiment to the main beach in front of Dieppe.

There was a great roar as a concentration of high explosive and smoke bombs landed on the east of the headland near the harbor with a blinding flash that seemed half a mile long. Black smoke billowed out and turned white as it curled along just above the sea to conceal our landing from the shore defenses.

Crouching low, the Canadians got ready. Their faces were taut and their jaws were firm. We knew this wouldn't be any party.

We could see destroyers and gunboats creeping up behind the attack flotillas racing for the main shore. The flame and roar of the artillery told us that the naval bombardment of the town had started. The navy kept its torrent of shells pouring into Dieppe as we sped for the shore.

Already some of the Canadians were landing at Puits as we headed for the beach at the base of the slope leading to the shore in a break between the chalk cliffs.

To one side, fighter planes hopped in at sea level to blast with cannon and machine guns the hotels and buildings full of Germans on the Dieppe esplanade.

Battle Grows Hotter.

Dawn was breaking. The Battle of Dieppe got hotter.

We were to land in a matter of minutes. Through the smoke layers I looked up at the white cliffs growing higher before us. Anti-aircraft guns up there clattered unceasingly. Machine guns drilled down bullets that clanged against the armor of our boat. By the time our boat touched the beach the din was at a crescendo. I peered out at a slope lying

just in front of us and it was startling to discover that it was covered with the fallen forms of men in battledress. The Royals ahead of us had been cut down as they stormed the slope. It came home to me only then that every one of these men had gone down under the bullets of the enemy at the top of the incline.

The vicious bursts of the yellow tracers from the German machine guns made a veritable curtain about our boat. The Royals beside me fired back with everything they had. One Canadian

blazed away with an anti-tank rifle.

The Germans held a couple of houses near the top of the slope and occupied some strong pill-boxes. At the top of their level they were able to pour fire into some of the boats including ours.

Hit by Sharpshooters.

Several bursts from machine-guns struck men in the middle of our craft. The boat's ramp was lowered to permit the men with me to get ashore, but the German fire caught those who tried to make it. The remainder crouched inside, protected by armor and pouring a return fire at the Nazis.

The Canadian shooting was dead-on, and half a dozen men in steel helmets and field gray uniforms toppled from the wind-downs to the ground.

Other Germans made the mistake of trying to change their positions, only to be caught when sighted by the royal sharpshooters armed with Bren guns.

Caught by the unexpectedly intense Nazi fire, the Canadians fought a heroic battle from those craft that were still nosed up on the beach.

I lay behind a flimsy bit of plating as heavy bullets cut through it a couple of feet above my head. An officer sitting next to me was firing his Sten gun. He got off a magazine and a half, killed at least one Nazi, and then was hit in the head. He fell forward, bleeding profusely.

A sailor next to him was wounded in the neck. Another got a bullet through the shoulder. Those around the injured tied them up with field dressing.

Fire Becomes Murderous.

The fire was murderous now, and the Canadian fire power was being reduced by casualties. There were eight or ten on our boat who had been hit by now, and landing here seemed impossible.

A naval officer with us decided to try to get the boat off the beach.

On maneuvers there were times when it was a difficult task to do this quickly, but by a miracle the boat slid off and we eased away out of the hellish fire with a nerve racking slowness. The Nazis pegged away at us for a half mile out.

That attempted landing was one

of the fiercest and grimmest events in the whole raid and was the only spot where the landing was temporarily repulsed.

Contempt for Danger.

I'll remember forever the scene in that craft. Wounded men lying about, being attended by medical orderlies, oblivious to the fire; the heroism of the Royals as they fought back and strove as desperately as any men could to get on the beach and relieve their comrades fighting ashore; the contempt of these men for danger and their fortitude when hit.

I never heard one man even cry out.

During the whole raid there were no stancher fighters than these Toronto soldiers.

Off Dieppe the raid flotilla remassed after putting troops ashore.

Our wounded were sent to a hospital ship and I transferred to another assault landing craft and then another and another. They were floating about, doing jobs at different beaches.

At one stage fifteen soldiers and I tried to get onto one beach near Dieppe, but the German cliffside machine gun posts, which later were wiped out, plastered us without hitting any one, and we turned back out of range.

Finally we got ashore for a few minutes right in front of the Dieppe esplanade. The smoke screen was so thick, though, that one couldn't see much of the town, and we took off again.

The area in front of the town looked like a battleground of the first great war, broken buildings gutted or burning in all sections.

Nazis Attack by Air.

By 10 A. M. the Canadians, many of their actions led by tanks, seemed to have the town well under control and to have stabilized the situation on the beaches.

Then fifty minutes later the Nazis sprang their one heavy attack by air. For forty-five minutes Stukas, Dorniers, Heinkels and fighters swept up from the south and attacked the fleet, whose terrific bombardment I had been watching from an assault craft just off the main Dieppe beach.

Earlier the enemy had sent over aircraft in fours and fives, but they had been unable to cope with the British Air Forces and had resorted only to minor ma-

chine-gunning and inaccurate bombing.

But the big attack was the real one. The German pilots were flying anywhere from 200 to 2,000

feet high and they showered bombs over the British ships and swept them with machine-gun fire. The sky was splotted with hundreds of black and white puffs of exploding shells and the thunder of the ships' guns was deafening.

Sometimes the Nazis picked peculiar targets. One time their Stukas dive bombed our little craft which by that time carried only one naval officer, four sailors and a lone war correspondent. Their bombs came crashing down on either side of our bouncing craft, making the sea look as if it had been churned by a tornado. Once we almost capsized, but we ended up with only a bashed stern and a shattered bow.

Unsteady, but Seaworthy.

We had just picked ourselves up from the deck when a fighter zoomed in and gave us a hail of gun fire. But they added only more scars to our unsteady, but still seaworthy craft.

The plane was one which succeeded in avoiding squadrons of British planes which hovered overhead throughout the operation, picking off German machines attempting to get in close. Seven Nazi machines crashed into the sea within the short view we had of the complete scene.

One Dornier attempting to attack a destroyer was raked by fire before it could release its bombs. It exploded at about 300 feet. Small bits of debris were all we saw fall into the sea.

Diving Nazis Felled.

Every once in awhile a lone German would swoop on an isolated assault craft whose crew would reply with everything aboard. Sailors would pop off with tommyguns and Lewis guns from hip level and some even used rifles. And they succeeded in bringing down some of these diving Nazis.

At noon the final re-embarkation of troops was under way and the force was taken off the main beach.

With another smoke screen blanketing the raided town, the fleet turned for England. No German aircraft marred the departure, and the navy gave some

coastal installations another bump with heavy guns for good measure.

Through the afternoon I sailed north in a craft to which the Stukas had taken such a liking. It was just an ordinary assault landing craft, thirty feet long and looking like a floating packing box.

I lay in the sun and slept. I woke to see the white cliffs of England in the mist ahead. British planes—fighters and bombers—were swarming south to France again in a steady stream with more packages for the Germans.

CANADIANS LED DIEPPE ATTACK

Royal Hamiltons, Essex Scottish Bore Brunt of Heavy Fighting.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the detailed story of the Commando assault on Dieppe by Ross Munro, 28-year-old Canadian Press war correspondent who went ashore with the commandos who made the first landing on the Allied attacking force.

By ROSS MUNRO
WITH THE CANADIAN COMMANDO RAIDING FORCE, Aug. 19—(Delayed)—(AP) Units of two infantry regiments, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and the Essex Scottish of Windsor, Ont., with a Calgary tank regiment, carried the main attack of the Dieppe raid right into the town itself and battled the Germans through the streets to capture the main portions of the town.

Faced Heavy Bombardment
After a tremendous naval bombardment and aerial bombing of the promenade area by the sea, these units landed on the beach in front of Dieppe and stormed the Nazi-held buildings, barricades, and strong points.

In flank attacks, units of the South Saskatchewan regiment and the Cameron Highlanders from Winnipeg landed at Pourville, two miles west of Dieppe, and the Royal Regiment from Toronto went in at Puit, one mile east of the port.

Units of Les Fusiliers Mont Royal, a French-Canadian battalion, served as floating reserves and finally were sent into Dieppe.

By this operation the Canadians carried out the underlying object of the raid, which was to test the German defenses on the coast and to obtain information about them. Dieppe was left with many parts

of the town burning and, as the raid fleet sailed for England, I could see from the vessel which I occupied a pall of smoke hanging over the port.

Several Positions Destroyed

Several strong gun positions and batteries of coastal artillery were destroyed, a radio direction-finding station was smashed and hundreds of Germans were killed—the Nazis themselves admitted to 400 dead and wounded. The Canadians also brought back a number of German prisoners.

A small group of United States Rangers was included in the force, attached to various regiments. They landed and fought with combat troops. Several of them engaged in the bitter action during the landings and in subsequent engagements on shore.

Just how many Rangers were involved was not disclosed. Right by my side, a young American sergeant, Ken Kenyon of Minneapolis, knocked off a German sharpshooter from a window of a house with a dead-eye shot. This came during the action when the landing force was meeting heavy opposition and terrific fire from machine-gun nests and German small arms.

British Commandos operated with the force and at Varangeville, five miles west of Dieppe, a group led by Lord Lovat captured and destroyed a battery of six six-inch Howitzers which were sighted on the main beach at Dieppe.

Eight miles west of the big target another Commando unit took out some more coastal guns and a part of Royal Marine Commandos were landed at Dieppe as reserves.

The defenses at the channel port were strong and at vulnerable points there was evidence that they had been bolstered recently.

Had Rough Time

The Canadian shock troops had a rough time of it at several points and the losses probably will not be small.

This is really just a story of assault operations but there was more to it than that.

Throughout the eight to nine hours smash at Dieppe and surrounding strong points behind a spearhead of tanks, Canadian, British and U. S. pilots battled overhead in the greatest air combats since the days of the battle of Britain.

Two Commando units assigned to destroy the coastal guns, which, if they had been firing, could have blocked the landing at Dieppe, stole over the English channel and attacked in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

Lovat's Commandos killed the gun crew with bayonets and destroyed the six howitzers.

Giant Tank Landing Craft

While these preliminary attacks were being made the main raid force under Maj.-Gen. J. H. Roberts was crossing the channel. The flotilla included a large number of ships of all types, including a giant tank landing craft which looked like a great lakes oil freighter. These "TLC's" were used for the first time to transport tanks at sea on combined operations.

Destroyers, motor launches, and motor gunboats screened the assault craft during the whole voyage.

This force was trained for five weeks last June and early July on combined operations of this type and at that time carried out the greatest raid and invasion maneuvers ever held.

It was during this training that the Calgary regiment became Canada's first sea-going tank unit. The drivers learned to move the giant tanks up and down the ramp that drops on landing beaches and practiced for weeks on amphibious tank operations.

First Real Action

Now, on a warm August night with the sky sparkling with stars and the channel on its best behavior, these Canadian fighting men were on their way to take part in their first real action of the war.

On the ships as they sailed through the night the troops were quietly confident about the job dead ahead. They knew Dieppe was a defense stronghold, an "E-boat" base noted for its anti-aircraft fire. There was no bravado or boasting on the troop decks. The men spent the last hours smoking, writing letters home to their women folk, and putting the finishing touches to arms and equipment. A dice game whiled away time on one ship.

The German "E-boats" ventured from their coastal lairs to enliven the voyages by attacking the left flank of the flotilla which included units of the Royal regiment. Lurid flares and vari-colored tracer bullets streaked from the "E-boat" guns toward the dim shapes of the craft carrying the Canadians.

Salvos Frightened E-Boats

Some peppered the armor plating harmlessly and others flashed away wide. For half an hour the Nazi

vessels dodged about the channel like broken-field runners and finally a couple of British destroyers fired salvos of guns and sent them scurrying off.

As the zero hour for the assault approached, British bombers dropped high overhead to soften up Dieppe with loads of high explosives. Encouraging crumps and flashes could be seen in the south as the flotilla pushed on.

At 5 a.m., units of the South Saskatchewan regiment eased into Pourville beach and landed silently in the dark without opposition. They got right into Pourville, a former health resort, before the Nazi sentries heard them.

An alarm was given and the westerners skirmished with the Germans, fought a duel with a fortified position that gave trouble from a hilltop, and battled up the val-

ley of the river Scie for several hours.

Colonel's Bravery Lauded

The bravery of the youthful colonel of the regiment, who comes from Vancouver, was the talk of every man who saw him in action. He fought with every infantry weapon, led his men with cool courage, and didn't give a thought to danger.

The vital action switched from Pourville to Dieppe, where our destroyers came within 200 yards of shore and fired point-blank at buildings and targets along the front, preparing the way for the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and the Essex Scottish.

It was nearly dawn now and the fighter planes came in on their low-flying, sniping of the town. They whistled over the promenade, with flak streaking past them, and fired their cannon shells into the buildings occupied by the Germans.

The Nazi machine-gunners got down to business as they spotted the landing craft making for the broad beach.

Bren gunners on the approaching vessels exchanged shots with pillboxes and then the infantry hit the shore and flooded over the beach.

Royal Canadian Engineers came with them to carry out demolitions and smash tank barriers barring the way into Dieppe's main streets.

The Calgary regiment's tanks rumbled onto the beach and with heavy tank guns crashed shells into any handy target where Germans were located.

Occupy Casino

At the west end of the promen-

ade at Dieppe is a casino taken over by the Nazis. Units of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry attacked it, and after a sharp engagement occupied it. But even then it took some time to clean up snipers in the building.

"You would think everything was fine and dandy and then you would hear a 'rat-tat-tat' down the hall from a machine-gun," said one Hamilton soldier as he counted off his Nazi score on his fingers.

The Hamilton unit then pushed into the town and went through some of the heaviest street fighting of the raid.

There were a number of French women and children in the town as well as male civilians. The Royal Hamiltons, who were in contact with them, said they followed fairly consistently the advice of the British government not to participate in the raid.

The Hamilton men saw at first hand the havoc wrought in the port by naval gunners and aircraft. They said several large hotels had been smashed up. The police station which was the headquarters for the German Gestapo had been hit by naval gunners.

These shore fighters went without flinching through some of the toughest fighting and kept singing the praises of the other services.

"The Navy and the Air Force are marvelous," said one soldier on the way home. "We could not have got along without them. Such shooting and such bombing!"

The Royal Hamiltons pushed inland more than a mile beyond the southern outskirts of Dieppe and then fought a stiff rear-guard action as they withdrew to the re-embarkation points, pestered by snipers plugging at them from top windows.

Units of the Essex Scottish landed on the left flank of the Hamiltons on the main beach, and after attacking across the open promenade, where they lost a few men, they worked through buildings and warehouses alongside the harbor. The pillboxes stopped them for a while, but they fanned out pretty well through the central section of the port. There were many grim street fights.

Concrete barriers blocking the roads to the center of Dieppe from the promenade proved temporary obstacles for the Canadian tanks, but between the shell-fire from the sea and the demolitions by the engineers, they finally broke through. Thundered around the Dieppe streets and roamed into the open country beyond, on the lookout for any enemy armored forces which might have been on the scene.

The parties that looked after the organization on the main landing

ground had to endure bombing by German aircraft as well as intermittent shelling by German field guns inland.

The battle never let up. The Navy would bombard the targets selected by the army ashore. Tanks kept firing big shells. Aircraft, friendly and enemy, crowded the skies. Skirmishes and battles involving several companies at one time shook the town with fire from mortars, Bren and Tommy guns.

Grenades were favorite killing missiles.

When the re-embarkation was ordered, the attack units marshaled their scattered forces and withdrew to the water, keeping off the Germans with rear-guard action.

One of the finest of these was fought by the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

They had been held up for several hours north of Pourville and then they located firmly on high ground.

From here they withdrew to the boats without the loss of a man.

"We had no casualties on that return trip because they're a bunch of guys with a lot of guts and good management," said a sergeant.

LEFT WING ATTACK CLEARED WAY FOR MAJOR ASSAULT

AUG 20 1942
Americans Ran Gauntlet of
Heavy Flak Assault to
Reach Shore.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—Larry Meier, of the International News Service, was among the American correspondents in London to be chosen to go on the Dieppe raid. He accompanied American Ranger units and was wounded by shrapnel.)

By LARRY MEIER
(Representing the Association of American Correspondents in London)

ABOARD A ROYAL NAVY GUN-BOAT OFF DIEPPE, Aug. 19— (Delayed) — (AP) The American Rangers—first actual United States units to participate in land operations on the continent in this war—proved their gallantry and won a victory in their all-important share in the record-breaking Dieppe assault.

I accompanied the Rangers and their Command fellow-warriors into the heaviest flak along the

French coast where the Allies blasted German gun emplacements in order to cover the Dieppe landings.

I was the only correspondent to accompany the Rangers. We left a southern English port just before dusk like a lilliputian armada, our gunboat flagship escorting scores of new, American-made troop landing craft, flanked by another fleet of troop and tank landers.

Losses Sustained
We returned somewhat fewer in numbers—many bloody, including me—but triumphant, having defeated the Germans in bitter hand-to-hand fighting and smashed a battery.

Meanwhile, the Canadians frontally assaulted Dieppe, all forces proving the German continental defenses not impregnable, thus raising the curtain for a second front.

Overhead all day raged history's greatest air battle with numerous Americans flying Spitfires to protect the Yanks below.

Quiet prevailed until long after Tuesday nightfall when the gaunt silhouettes of minesweepers cut across the path from the half moon creating a miles-long protective front for our fleet.

In deepest night the mothering gunboat and her numerous deadly ducklings passed through.

Bridgehead Not Easy
The Americans and British discovered that while not impossible, it would not be easy to establish a continental bridgehead.

We neared the French coast in the pre-dawn blackness. Suddenly there came a cry from the bridge lookout: "Starshell to port, sir."

The flare lit up our destroyer. Then in a few seconds: "Two starshells to starboard, sir."

Then hell broke loose. Veterans of many naval engagements said they never had seen such flak. We had run right upon our flakships, two on either side, hurling everything they had and giving the British and Americans the ghastliest 25 minutes.

Ceaselessly the four flakships shrapneled the fleet. Tracer bullets showed the path of their deadly fellows and lit up the target while the destroyer answered with all guns blazing.

The first time the desperateness of the situation dawned on me, a youthful sailor nearby screamed "they got me." He had lost his left eye. I moved to better shelter, lacking a tin hat, and watched tracers fly across the bows.

"Blasting My Face"
Suddenly there was a blast in my face. I was knocked semi-conscious. I thought I was a goner, but I recovered, thinking myself lucky

to escape until I put my hand to my face and discovered something wet and hot. Then my chest felt wet. I realized I had been shrapneled in the left side of my face and the right side of my chest, but they did not hurt for hours.

Firing continued for many minutes more. Four different men were put in our front gun turret, and each was wounded successively. Finally all guns aboard were silenced at the same time. The flakship fell silent, thinking doubtless that our gunboat was sunk. Why she wasn't I can't understand. Certainly she was holed plenty, but for some time she continued toward the coast, meanwhile dropping a landing party headed by a Commando commander.

Taken in Tow
Then our damaged motors stopped. For some time we drifted toward the vicinity of the flakships and German coastal batteries but later we were towed away by an American-made landing craft.

The fury of the German assault on our fleet made me wonder what was occurring with the British-American troops.

They had suffered losses but had managed to reach shore, struggle up cliffs in the cliff, and make an encircling movement on the Belleval-Berneville district four miles east of Dieppe. They wrecked batteries which otherwise would have shelled the major landing party at Dieppe.

Similarly, other Commandos carried out a diversion and silenced batteries west of Dieppe without running into such flak interference as our left wing.

Greatest Air Battle
Dawn brought history's greatest air battle. I watched numerous scrambled individual dogfights and saw many Focke-Wulfs and Messerschmitts go into "the drink," along with some R.A.F. planes, but the record R.A.F. umbrella proved most effective.

Lieut. Berry Chandler of Houston, Tex., whose mother resides at Galveston, was piloting a Spitfire which was shot down, but he was picked up quickly unhurt.

"Everywhere we were it certainly looked good. We saw plenty of Germans riddled. I think I got a couple myself," he said.

Lieut. Sam Junkin from Mississippi, who also was shot down, said "Before I was, I got my share. The fact that later Bostons flew over in daylight and dropped bombs on the Germans without hindrance proves the effectiveness of the British and American fighter support."

"Met Us With Everything"
Describing the left wing attack on Berneval near Dieppe, Ranger

Ervin J. Moger of St. Paul, Minn., said: "Boy, they met us with everything—mortar fire, machine guns, rifles, flak, and finally bayonets, but we got there all right, wiped out or captured the Germans, and busted up their batteries."

"One of our officers got through the barbed wire and smashed an important interceptor tower. It was an up hill fight all the way across the beaches, and through clefts in the cliffs."

"Reembarkation was almost as difficult, owing to ceaseless German gunfire and bombardment. But we showed we can get through the defenses and now as a result of this experience we know a lot more about German coastal protection."

By the time the survivors of this vital diversion reembarked and started homeward I had transferred to a speedy motorboat and was able to scout the coast toward Dieppe. I could see Rangers, Commandos, and Canadians—the latter numbering a division—effecting landings at all six beaches which were their objectives.

From along a front nine miles long wireless messages could be heard coming into headquarters ship to General J. H. Roberts, commander of the entire operation:

"Yellow objective captured; now moving on green objective."

The colors referred to places such as cliff ravines and machinegun nests.

Second Wave Met Trouble
Along the right wing heavy fighting was going on. The first Commando wave under Lord Lovat landed without opposition, so secret was this raid. But the second wave met the heaviest firing and hand-to-hand fighting.

Meanwhile the main force landed on beaches on either side of the Argues river estuary bisecting Dieppe, fought on into the city, and withdrew on schedule.

From the channel, smoke could be seen from the Nazi smoke-screen and from British and American bombs, the ground attack, and shell-fire from destroyers.

Damage to Dieppe Heavy
Obviously the damage to Dieppe was heavy. Famous seafront hotels were in flames. Smoke was arising from the harbor section.

Certainly a heavy blow had been struck against one of the queen cities of Normandy—one of the key points of the German defense system in occupied France.

CANADIAN FORCE

FACED DIRECT FIRE IN SHORE ATTACK AUG 20 1942

Enemy Patrol Boat Sounded
Warning; Invaders Spent
Efforts in Vain.

By ALAN HUMPHREYS
ON BOARD A TANK LANDING
CRAFT OFF DIEPPE, Aug. 19—

(Delayed)—(AP) For eight hours I watched Canadian shock troops, squadrons of British tanks and naval vessels, and an armada of R. A.F. fighters battling in daylight against concentrated German opposition.

By a 1,000-to-one chance, a raiding craft carrying some of the Commandos was intercepted by an enemy patrol just before they were due to land.

Warning Given Nazis
Not only was the craft damaged severely by the German flak (anti aircraft) ships and E-boats but, much more important, a warning was given to the Germans defending the coastal batteries which were the Commandos' objective.

Thus, when the Commandos succeeded in landing on the beach, they simply walked into curtain of fire. The defenders even trained their anti-aircraft guns on the beach.

Against this rain of death, the Commandos, who needed some measure of surprise, spent themselves in vain. The guns, first vital objective of the raid, never were silenced despite the greatest efforts and sacrifices.

The initial failure was a setback felt throughout the whole operation and was responsible partly for later difficulties.

The Navy did a superlative job in getting this large, complicated, and almost burdensome convoy to the right spots at the right time. They did it entirely without incident. No peacetime channel crossing could have been quieter.

No Surface Attacks
During many hours the whole raiding fleet lay a mere two or three miles off Dieppe and not one attempt was made by surface craft to attack.

Fighter protection for the most part was of the best type—out of sight. Only a relative handful of bombers ever reached the ships and a good half of those never reported back to base.

We arrived in boat No. 13 after the Commandos had launched their attacks on the coastal batteries at Berneval, about four and a half miles east of Dieppe, and at Varangeville-Sur-Mer, about the same distance west of the port.

The first attack on Berneval, discovered before it was made, was defeated. Of the surviving Commandos, many are wounded and dying.

At Varangeville, however, the Commandos captured and destroyed a battery of six-inch naval guns with relatively light losses.

"Sneak landings" also were made on the flanks of Dieppe at Pourville and Puy.

By now the whole coastline was springing into activity. The battery at Berneval opened fire. This started rhythm of heavy explosions which not only continued without cease during the nine hours we stayed, but could be heard even when we were halfway back across the channel.

The chief reason for attempting to silence the Berneval battery had been to prevent this.

Sea, Air And Land Forces Share Glory At Dieppe

(Editor's Note—Drew Middleton, of the Associated Press, one of the American newsmen selected to represent United States press on the Dieppe raid, observed yesterday's operations from one of the vessels that lay offshore. He was not permitted to land.)

By Drew Middleton
(Representing the Association of American Correspondents in London)

Aboard a Motor Launch of the Royal Navy Returning from off Dieppe, Aug. 19 (Delayed) (AP)—I have just watched the RAF and the Royal Navy smash the Luftwaffe in the fiercest and most dramatic air and sea battle of the war in the West.

For seven hours in the blue skies over Dieppe and on the glassy waters of the Channel, Briton and German, airman and seaman, fought for the lives of thousands of American, Canadian and British soldiers who scrambled ashore this morning to storm the ancient port of Dieppe.

The result was a decisive Allied victory.

Teamwork Overcomes Foe
Its full measure is not ninety-one aircraft shot down by British pilots and gunners but a long line of landing craft full of weary but triumphant men now passing our ship.

They are homeward bound because of the magnificent job done by the little ships and great seamen of the Royal Navy and the headlong assaults of pilots of the RAF's Spitfires, Mustangs and Hurricanes.

This combination broke a German force of at least 500 aircraft seeking to blast the Commandos and infantry into submission and sink the armada of landing craft.

Tiny Craft Return Fire
Since dawn, when two Focke-Wulf 190's darted at us with machine guns and cannon chattering, this tiny craft and every other ship have been bombed and strafed repeatedly and have blazed back at the enemy.

Our motor launch, which is about one hundred feet long, left a southern port last night, escorting tank-landing craft. The moon was sinking toward the horizon as England dropped astern and the ghost-like line of ships headed for France

about 'gentlemen of England now abed?' They ought to see this. It makes you proud."

The first Commandos landed as we neared the French coast.

RAF bombers had sneaked across the Channel to hammer German gun positions. Ahead anti-aircraft fire spurted in fountains of red tracer bullets.

Across the water we heard the crump, crump of big bombs.

"The well-dressed man will wear a tin hat from this point," the sub-lieutenant said.

Attacked By Focke-Wulfs

As the light brightened, we saw Spitfires flying high overhead. We were still admiring them when there was a roar of planes to port and two Focke-Wulfs attacked our convoy.

They swept over us with every gun firing, and ours answering theirs. One climbed out of the barrage, a second wavered and slid into the sea.

"Let's go and see the fun," said the captain after the tank transports had run in to landings.

We steamed through the smoke and in the early sunlight saw the burning houses of Dieppe and heard the rattle of rifle fire and the chatter of machine guns.

Shells from the four-inch guns of British destroyers began to whistle overhead.

Shelled Buildings Crumble

Watching through field glasses you could see them smash into a row of hotels, once sacred to honeymooning Britons, along one side of Dieppe's main boulevard.

Slowly the British gunners brought the hotels down around the ears of the German machine-gunners and riflemen they sheltered. As the buildings disintegrated under the shelling you could see Allied troops moving forward, running and pausing to fire.

Periodically, we were strafed by Nazi fighters. When we finally cast off, squadrons of Bostons flying very low were sweeping inland to bomb the second line of German defenses.

Hard and dangerous in the summer air we heard the broken beat that characterizes the motors of heavy German bombers.

Four Dornier 17Z's, flying at about 6,000 feet in echelon, headed toward the long lines of British ships. Ship by ship, anti-aircraft guns opened fire and tracer bullets

cut sharp patterns into the blue sky.

The Dorniers looked big and very black as they roared closer. Our little ships jumped under the recoil

of her oerlichon (anti-aircraft gun) and machine guns.

Sees Dorniers Shot Down

The leading bomber swerved slightly and out of its belly tumbled four bombs. You could see them dropping slowly ahead and to port. They landed with explosions that nearly lifted us out of the water. The second and third dropped their loads, but anti-aircraft fire drove off the fourth.

The bombs missed their targets, but by now everyone was watching the Dorniers. The first was blazing from hits by anti-aircraft shells as the others were hotly pursued by three Spitfires.

The first fell flaming into the sea near shore. The next two tried desperately to evade the fighters which hung like black crosses above them. There were furious bursts of machine-gun fire, then one after the other the two Dorniers turned lazily over, burst into flame and fell into the sea.

Tells Of Costly Sinking

The cheers of sailors on other ships could be heard faintly across the water.

After that there was a steady rain of bombs. Our ship shivered and shook. But RAF fighters pressed their attacks and few of the German bombers got a chance to make their run and take careful aim. I saw only one small boat sunk by bombs—and I saw seventeen German planes shot down as payment.

Our ship was ordered to take the wounded off a tank landing craft which had been hit by German field guns while landing its tanks and troops on one beach. While we were lying alongside, the greatest air fight of the day developed.

49 Planes In One Tangle

The sky was literally covered with fighters and bombers. Many more were flying so high we couldn't see them. I counted forty-nine aircraft in one pitched battle to the southwest. Twisting and gyrating madly, they filled the air with the sound of their motors and machine guns.

A Junkers-88 breaks away as though it is going to dive-bomb us.

But, attacked by a Spitfire, it jettisons its bombs and flies away. A Hurricane bursts into flames. A wing falls off an ME-109 and the plane drops slowly into the sea. The whistle of falling bombs seems continuous. I look south and see huge geysers thrown up by falling bombs.

Wounded Taken Aboard

We were taking wounded aboard through all this, and a big Lancashire boy, his face creased with pain, forced a smile when the tiny cockney coxswain bent over to tell him how the battle was going.

We came alongside the destroyer and again we were motionless on the bomb-splashed sea. It was very hot now and the bombers were coming out of the sun to make their attacks.

New swarms of R. A. F. fighters flung themselves at the German formations, broke them up and then pursued the bombers one by one.

We moved in through the smoke to escort the first phase of the withdrawal from the central beach. The bombing was heavier there. It was difficult to keep one's feet in the ship. Two tank-landing craft were burning on the beach and there were three large fires burning in the town. Through the smoke you could see pinpricks of light as the rearguard engaged the Germans.

We came out escorting a lighter full of Canadians. Destroyers laid a smoke screen in front of the town and it was an eerie feeling to move through it and hear the swish of falling bombs.

A tank-landing craft with motors damaged and its steering gear wrecked asked us for a tow. It made three of our tiny craft, but our skipper took it in stride. He ran us alongside and directed the crew to fix lines to the craft. Once more we were motionless and a soft touch for any German bomber that could sift through the British fighter umbrella. One did get through and two bombs smashed off starboard.

A fragment from one went through the tiny cabin which is shared by the ship's two officers. The sub-lieutenant gravely enumerated the loss as "a half-pint

of gin, a picture of H. M. S. Suffolk and a teacup."

With the tank-landing craft secured alongside we started home. The ship looked like a

pirate craft with the crew stripped to the waist in the hot sun and the decks black with blood. As we made our way the last bombs came screaming down, one to port and one to starboard. The launches bearing the last of the landing parties crept through the smoke screen which obscured Dieppe.

High above, machine-guns sputtered as the air battle moved to a triumphant close for the Allies. A kid manning our Oerlichon gun called to the machine-gunner: "Let's go to the movies to-night."

never for one moment was there doubt of the safety of the vast scattered fleet of all types of craft which lay at anchor or drifted hour after hour unchallenged except by the defenders on shore, whose machine guns continued to make the approaches of landing craft a gamble with death.

Full-Dress Rehearsal

From the minute that the assault units stormed the beaches on the French coast it was evident that this was no mere Commando raid—not even a glorified one.

It was a full-dress rehearsal for invasion of the Continent. It proved

Dieppe Called Complete Test For Invasion

(Editor's Note—Gault MacGowan, correspondent of the New York Sun, was chosen by lot to be among the American newspaper representatives in London to cover the great raid on Dieppe. He watched the operations from a warship.)

AUG 20 1942

By Gault MacGowan

(Representing the United States Correspondents in London)

London, Aug. 20 (AP)—Storming the French coast at Dieppe in the biggest operation of its kind in this war, American, Canadian, British and fighting French units carried out a complete test of what must be done to insure a successful landing on the Continent.

And it was the perfect harmony of the sea, land and air forces which made it possible.

Overhead British planes gave the biggest demonstration of an air umbrella that I have ever seen. Spitfires and Hurricanes roared by in bunches. Scores of times it was impossible to see the full extent of the sky battle which ranged far and wide over the district concerned.

50-50 Air-Loss Ratio

But we did not have to wait long for the first victory—it was a case of first blood for the Nazis as a Spitfire came down in a straight dive into the sea. In a moment we had revenge as we saw first one and then two Nazi planes crashing down and a white parachute trailing across the sky to show where another German had bailed.

The official figures showing relatively a 50-50 ratio of air casualties do not reflect the picture of Dieppe Bay, where, although bombs splashed in the sea around us,

that the fighting men of the United Nations can land in Europe, carry the toughest defenses by storm and even capture and hold the beach-head for hours to permit debarkation of plenty of divisions to carry the battle farther.

Learned Hard Way

The gray spots in the colorful picture provided valuable lessons for our men. They learned in the hard school of hand-to-hand experience what methods work best and what fail.

The biggest Allied invasion indicated the German commander in western Europe, Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, was not lying when he declared that his defense was ready.

Gault MacGowan, Reporter for Sun, Present—Censor Delayed Story.

PLANES GUARDED VAST FLEET

Battles in Sky Above District Extended Beyond Sight of Human Eye.

Gault MacGowan, London representative for The New York Sun, was on the history-making raid of the French coast at Dieppe yesterday, but censorship interposed today to prevent his giving his eyewitness story to the readers of his newspaper.

Chosen by lot from among the other American reporters, Mr. MacGowan crossed the channel to follow the operation in a small naval craft to which the correspondents were assigned.

Early today, long before other eyewitness accounts appeared the third page of Mr. MacGowan's dispatch reached the office of The Sun. There was no sign of the first two pages nor of the succeeding sections he indicated would follow. After several hours, the following cable arrived from Mr. MacGowan.

"The British Information Ministry, multiple censorship and remote censorship control are doing their best today to prevent The New York Sun publishing my eyewitness story of the Dieppe raid."

At about the same time, it was announced by the Associated Press that the censor promised to release the Dieppe eyewitness stories "in less than half an hour." This was followed in a short time by the stories of Drew Middleton, of the Associated Press and Ross Munro of the Canadian Press, which will be found in adjoining columns. The only section of Mr. MacGowan's dispatch so far received follows:

By GAULT MacGOWAN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK SUN.

London, Aug. 20.—Storming the French coast at Dieppe in the biggest operation of its kind in this war, American, Canadian, British and Fighting French units carried out a complete test of what must be done to insure a successful landing on the Continent. It was the perfect harmony of the sea, land and air forces which made it possible.

Overhead, British planes gave the biggest demonstration of an air umbrella that I have ever seen. Spitfires and Hurricanes roared by in bunches. Scores of

times it was impossible to see the full extent of the sky battle which ranged far and wide over the district concerned.

We did not have to wait long for the first victory—it was a case of first blood for the Nazis as a Spitfire came down in a straight dive into the sea. In a moment we had revenge as we saw first one and then two Nazi planes crashing down and a white parachute trailing across the sky to show where another had bailed out.

The official figures showing relatively even air casualties do not reflect the picture of Dieppe Bay where, although bombs splashed in the sea around us, never for one moment was there doubt of the safety of the vast fleet of all types of craft which lay at anchor or drifted hour after hour unchallenged except by the defenders on shore who, with machine guns, continued to make the approaches of landing craft a gamble with death.

Like Old Battle Scene

It was an heroic sight, reminiscent of the vast canvases of old-time artists depicting the battles of the Nile and Copenhagen, with the British fleet comprised of innumerable ships of all sizes and shapes taking form in the light of the blood-red rising sun.

Slightly to the northeast of my position, a Calgary regiment, its tanks in barges, was ready to make a frontal attack at the heart of the German positions defending Dieppe.

In the darkness just before dawn, the Commandos and the American Rangers, had gone to capture enemy guns commanding the harbor and beaches and R. A. F. bombers had launched a devastating artillery-like bombardment to force the defenders to take cover.

Long trails of flak lit the skies and livid tongues of flame revealed where the bombs had found targets. Every kind of opposition faced the attackers' E-boats, wire entanglements, pill-boxes, concealed guns and tank traps. In some places everything went according to United Nations plans, and in some according to the German. Yet with the traditional coolness under fire, officers made new plans to meet every situation and the troops succeeded in landing on all six beaches as intended. They swiftly learned the terrific weight of

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artillery the Germans were able to bring to bear on the beaches. The casualties are likely to be heavy on both sides, but they have not yet been officially announced.

The swoop upon Dieppe by troops of the United Nations may well have seemed to the Germans the beginning of a second front.

From the minute that the assault units stormed the beaches on the French coast it was evident that this was no mere Commando raid, not even a glorified one. It was a full-dress rehearsal for invasion of the continent. It proved that the fighting men of the United Nations can land in Europe, carry the toughest defenses by storm, and even capture and hold the beachhead for hours to permit debarkation of plenty of divisions to carry the battle further.

The grey spots in the colorful picture provide valuable lessons for our men. They learned in the hard school of hand-to-hand experience what methods work best and what fail.

The biggest Allied invasion indicated that the German commander in western Europe, Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, was not lying when he declared that his defense was ready. The United Nations test of those strong, but not impregnable, defenses cost the Germans gun batteries, ammunition dumps, a radio location station and the most anxious hours for the Germans since the Luftwaffe lost the battle of Britain.

The storming of Dieppe caused the Nazi Propaganda Minister, Joseph Goebbels, to cry from radio stations in Europe while the raid was at its height:

"The second front has begun." Still it was no invasion. Only a most dramatic and valuable full-dress rehearsal.

[The remainder of Mr. MacGowan's eye-witness story has been delayed by the censors.]

MANY REPORTERS SAW DIEPPE ACTION

22 U. S. Canadian Correspondents Accompanied Commandos.

LONDON, Aug. 20—(AP) Twenty-two unarmed men whose job was to look, listen, and try to keep out of the way of bullets and bombs accompanied the Allied forces in the Dieppe raid yesterday just so they could tell the story to newspaper readers in words and pictures.

Five correspondents for American organizations participated in the cross-channel dash. One of them, Larry Meier of the International News Service, was the only casualty among the correspondents. He incurred superficial wounds on the face and chest from shrapnel.

The American correspondents were chosen by lot from the Association of American Correspondents in London, and, assigned to different units under a pool arrangement, not only made their stories available to each other, but also to members who were forced to remain at home.

Middleton Aboard Launch

Drew Middleton of the Associated Press was aboard a launch which remained just offshore under German bombing and strafing attack, giving him a view of the great aerial battle which accompanied the landing.

Two Canadians and an Englishman were the only correspondents to get ashore.

One of the toughest experiences was that of Wallace Reyburn of the Montreal Standard. He spent six and a half hours ashore with the Canadians and finally had to swim to be picked up by a torpedo boat.

Faced Heavy Fire

Ross Munro of the Canadian Press was subjected to terrific fire from shore when his landing craft was beached. Munro transferred at sea to three other landing boats, finally getting ashore at Dieppe.

A. B. Austin of the London Daily Herald accompanied Lord Lovat's Commando command, which was the first to land.

Quentin Reynolds of Collier's was aboard the headquarters destroyer carrying Canadian Major Gen. James Roberts, who commanded the operations. Reynolds said the destroyer picked up about 300

wounded, besides many wounded in its crew.

Aboard Ships

Gault MacGowan of the New York Sun, John McVane of N.B.C. and Meier also were on ships and landing boats which were subjected to unceasing bombing and shelling.

Robert Bowman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. and Fred Griffin of the Toronto Star completed the list of Canadian correspondents.

Secret One-Man Tanks Used by U. S. Rangers?

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 20.—(AP) A Berlin dispatch to Die Tat today said Americans in the Commando raid on Dieppe tried out for the first time a special weapon described as a one-man tank "containing high explosives in five separate compartments."

It said the tanks were directed toward important fortifications and advanced alone with explosives set off by an electrical timer. This was taken to mean that the operator left the tank before the explosion although the dispatch did not specify.

The Berlin report claimed many of the tanks were exploded prematurely by German gunfire.

SPUNKY SERGEANT FIRST TO KILL NAZI

Ken Kenyon Picked Off German with Shot from Beach.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(AP) A spunky young sergeant from Minneapolis, Ken Kenyon, earned in the Dieppe raid the distinction of being probably the first United States infantryman to shoot a German in this war.

Kenyon, tall and blond, is in the American Rangers and was attached to the Royal Regiment from Toronto in its flank assault at Puits, one mile east of Dieppe.

He was with a group of raiders which ran into plenty of trouble when it touched shore in the first assaults. Heavy German machine gun fire raked his landing craft

crowded with Canadians.

Men were hit right and left and after the first shock they started to fight back, firing everything they had at the Nazis who were hammering them from pillboxes and houses.

Kenyon joined in without a moment's hesitation. Firing his Garand rifle he picked off a Nazi soldier at an open window and the German toppled to the ground.

"Well, that's my first score on those guys," said the sergeant when

his craft had drawn out to sea again with its wounded.

But he brushed aside tributes to his shooting skill.

"Gosh, those Canadian lads deserve credit for fighting back the way they did in that jam," he said.

CANADIANS ESCAPE FROM NAZI CAPTORS

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Aug. 20—(AP) French-Canadian Commandos who fought at Dieppe tonight told this story:

Twelve French-Canadian prisoners taken by the Germans at Dieppe were lined up, given an "about turn" order, and then shot in cold blood by their Nazi captors.

Another big French-Canadian told this story:

"A dozen of us were captured, herded into a courtyard and stripped of all clothes except our underpants. A single Nazi was left to guard us.

"How about a glass of water," I asked the Nazi over my shoulder. The guard lowered his rifle for one moment. That was enough. We were all over him. One of the boys found a handy piece of pipe and that ended that.

"And then the track meet began. We raced through the town's streets. Piles of dead Germans were lying there. But for every dead one there were ten live ones. The bullets were whistling all around, but we made it—in our short pants."

2d Burst Got Focke-Wulf

London, Aug. 20 (AP)—Flying Officer Hollis Hills, of Los Angeles, Cal., was the first Royal Canadian

Air Force pilot to destroy a German plane in the Dieppe battle yesterday.

"We were about eight miles north of Dieppe when four Focke-Wulf 190's jumped us from above," said Hills today.

"I warned the pilot in front of me, but apparently his radio had been damaged, for he did not maneuver as planned.

"I took evasive action and the enemy aircraft passed me. I then gave him a burst from my guns, turned off and came back to give him another. This time smoke poured out and he crashed.

"Two other Focke-Wulfs chased me and one stayed high, ready to jump if I got on another's tail.

"Altogether I was attacked four times, but my plane was hardly damaged."

Capt. Hill, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Hill of 183 Washington avenue, Hillsdale, was injured in an airplane crash last Christmas, but returned to training after a brief furlough. He is a graduate of the Chicago School of Aeronautics and received his flight training at Randolph and Kelly fields, Texas. He was assigned to Fort Wayne, Ind., before he went overseas.

The Air Ministry announced that the American Spitfire squadrons were continuously engaged by about twenty-five Focke-Wulf 190's while over the Dieppe area.

R. A. F. American Eagle Squadrons which are expected to be transferred to the United States Air Force soon also saw action.

Jersey Youth Is First U. S. Pilot To Shoot Down a Nazi Plane

Frank Hill Too Busy With Other Focke-Wulfs to See His Victim at Dieppe Crash; His Parents Recall His Interest in Aviation Since Boyhood

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES, England, Aug. 20 (AP).—Captain Frank A. Hill, twenty-three years old, of Hillsdale, N. J., shot down a Focke-Wulf 190, German's fast new fighter, for the first American fighter victory of the war,

but did not see it crash and so reported only a "probable."

Rangers Will Teach Others

[By the Associated Press] Washington, Aug. 20—The American Rangers who fought with the Canadians, British Commandos and Fighting French in yesterday's spectacular raid on the Dieppe area of France will teach their slashing rough-and-tumble tactics to still more American fighting men.

This is on the authority of Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, who told a press conference today:

"Our participation in the Dieppe raid was by troops specially detailed to the Commandos for training and experience and they will be used for instructors, both in Britain and the United States."

Similar training already is being given to soldiers in this country, he said, notably to the first special service force, made up of both Americans and Canadians, at a camp near Helena, Mont.

The Americans detailed to the Commando training in Britain, Patterson said, were commanded by Brig. Gen. L. K. Truscott, Jr., who was a member of the staff of Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Commandos' chief.

Commenting on the recent arrival of large numbers of American

Virginian Among Pilots Who Blasted Rouen

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The United States flyers who participated in the Flying Fortress attack on Rouen Monday—from which all planes returned safely—included Lt. Fleming C. Goolsley of Marion, Va.

In announcing the names, United States Army headquarters described the raid as "unusually successful" and said photographs showed a majority of the bombs fell within a radius of 300 yards of the freight yards.

R. A. F. Fighter Planes Head Across Channel

A Southeast English Coast Town, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force fighters about 15,000 feet high headed out over the Dover Strait in the direction of Boulogne today.

Marshal Dill Returns To England From U. S.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Field Marshal Sir John G. Dill, Britain's chief military representative in the United States, has returned to England "for a period of consultation and discussion," an official announcement said today.

Marshal Dill's job is one of liaison between United States and British general staffs. Recent reports that he was en route home were linked with speculation concerning a possible Allied attempt to open a second front in Europe.

GERMAN TROOPS SMASHED BY REDS

Stalingrad Defenders Wipe Out Unit Crossing Don River.

MOSCOW, Friday, Aug. 21—(AP) The Red army defending Stalingrad was reported officially early today to have wiped out a German force which had crossed the Don river while other Soviet units fought off constant German attacks inside the Don bend itself south-east of Kletskaya.

In the southern and western Caucasus the Soviets acknowledged

slight German gains against Russian defensive forces fighting east of Pyatigorsk in the Caucasian foothills and south of Krasnodar on the railway leading to the Black sea-port of Novorossisk.

"Southeast of Kletskaya," the communique said, "our forces fought several engagements against enemy forces attempting to cross the Don. An enemy group which crossed was almost completely annihilated, 500 Germans being killed."

The fight southwest of Stalingrad in the Kotelnikovsk sector swayed without decisive results to either side, the communique said, but the Nazis were admitted to have made slight gains at high cost east of Pyatigorsk and south of Krasnodar.

Battle dispatches from four northern sectors said the Red army was holding the initiative in increasingly hard fighting. These were the Bryansk sector 210 miles southwest of Moscow, the Vyazma salient 130 miles west of Moscow, the Kalinin-Rzhev sector northwest of the capital and the Lake Ilmen front south of Leningrad.

These sectors are on a line of more than 400 miles. They were hit, apparently, in a series of sharp individual assaults, as the Germans concentrated their main force in the south.

[Berlin reported Thursday that the Russian defense system between the Volga and the Don south of Stalingrad had been taken by storm at a cost to the Russians of 3,301 prisoners, fifty-two tanks and numerous guns. The Germans said they captured 14,000 Russians since Aug. 11 in the Orel area below Moscow. Russian attacks west of Moscow were frustrated, the Germans said.]

Tank Attack Felled

In the area southeast of Kletskaya, within the Don bend and some seventy-five miles above Stalingrad, the Germans tried a large-scale tank assault, with automatic gunners riding on the outside armor of the vehicles. Military dispatches said Russian fire forced the gunners off the tanks and surrounded and exterminated them while the armored vehicles retired. The Russians in a single sector were reported to have destroyed seventeen tanks and killed 500 Germans.

On the German right flank below Stalingrad, northeast of Kotelnikovsk, a furious battle was in progress for a railway station, which changed hands several times. The battleground in this area was described as a scene of stark devastation, with wheat fields covered with

ashes and littered with corpses and equipment.

More than 2,000 Germans were reported killed and seventy-nine tanks destroyed or burned out in action Wednesday, and a communique said 5,500 Germans were slain and Nazi materiel heavily damaged during the last five days about Voronezh, on the upper Don.

The Russians said they sank a 7,000-ton German transport in the Black Sea.

REDS ATTACK ALONG FRONT OF 400 MILES

**AUG 20 1942
Russians Seize Initiative at
Four Key Points on
Central Line.**

**STALINGRAD HELD DOGGEDLY
Germans Wiped Out Completely
After Crossing Elbow
of Don River.**

Moscow, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The Red Army has taken the initiative in battles developing on four key central Russian fronts along the 400 miles from Bryansk to Lake Ilmen while holding doggedly before Stalingrad and in the Caucasus, battle front dispatches reported today. The centers of the Russian attack were listed as the Bryansk front, 210 miles southwest of Moscow; the salient 130 miles west of Moscow, in the Vyazma area; the Kalinin-Rzhev salient, 130 miles northwest of the capital, and the Lake Ilmen front south of Leningrad.

[This was the first specific mention of Red Army offensives on these fronts in Russian dispatches, though German communiques for days have told of desperate resistance there by Nazi forces

hurled onto the defensive by strong Soviet attacks.]

No complete details of the central campaigns were given, but the Russians said that they had taken a heavy toll of garrison forces left to man the central and northern battle line while the Nazis massed their greatest strength for the Don bend and Caucasus offensive.

"Great losses were suffered by the Germans on the Bryansk, western, Kalinin and northwestern fronts, where the initiative in active military operation belongs to our troops," said Red Star, the army newspaper. The Russians apparently were striking out along this whole line in a carefully-timed series of sharp assaults.

Nazi Spearhead Crushed.

In the south, where the Germans concentrated ever-reinforced troop and air strength, the Russians said that some Axis troops had forced a crossing in the elbow of the Don in their drive upon Stalingrad, but were completely wiped out on the east bank. While Red Army men on the steppes between the Don and the Volga thus were reported to have accounted for Nazi bridgeheads, Russians withdrew again in the battle of the western Caucasus behind screening cavalry counter-attacks and the Kuban city of Krasnodar was left in the hands of the Germans.

Details of the trans-Don engagement were few, but the Soviet Information Bureau said that "in one sector alone, about seventeen enemy tanks were de-

stroyed and more than 500 Germans were killed." Several Russian counter-attacks were launched in the area of Kletskaya, within the Don bend, eighty miles northwest of Stalingrad, and seven enemy tanks were destroyed and a German infantry battalion was routed, it was announced.

Red Guns Burn Tanks.

The German crossing of the Don Elbow was made southeast of Kletskaya. The communique reported that Soviet soldiers had killed or rounded up all who made the thrust, implying that they had regained full mastery of the east bank of the Don in the defense of the western approaches to Stalingrad, industrial and shipping center on the Volga.

"Southeast of Krasnodar," it was announced, "our troops fought fierce defensive engage-

ments against enemy tanks and motorized infantry. The Germans launched several heavy attacks, forcing our units back. Soviet artillerymen set fire to five tanks."

A German column was reported wiped out in the Pyatigorsk area of the central Caucasus and the information bureau said that 350 Nazi dead and six disabled tanks were left on the battlefield.

2,000 Reported Killed.

More than 2,000 Germans were reported killed and 79 tanks destroyed or burned out in action yesterday and the communique said 5,500 Germans were slain and Nazi materiel heavily damaged during the last five days about Voronezh, a battle-scarred city on the upper Don.

Krasnodar is a manufacturing and agricultural town with a population normally of 220,000 on the right bank of the Kuban, about 60 miles by air northeast of Novorossisk, an emergency base of the Red Navy's Black Sea fleet.

The communique said the city was abandoned after battles which cost the invaders heavily; it announced seven German tanks were destroyed and some 250 Germans were wiped out on a single sector.

Field dispatches said the Russians were maneuvering southward toward foothills of the Caucasian Mountains, evidently as a prelude to a swing westward for the protection of Novorossisk and other Russian-held Black Sea ports.

The German push down the Rostov-Baku railway toward the Grozny oil fields was dismissed by the midnight communique with a statement that two German tanks were destroyed and more than 100 Germans were killed in the area of Pyatigorsk, 170 miles southeast of Maikop.

Stiff fighting persisted before both arms of German pincers pointed toward Stalingrad, one west of that city in the Don bend, the other from the direction of Kotelnikovsk, 95 miles southwest of that Volga River industrial center.

3 NAZI GENERALS KILLED IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Aug. 20—(AP) Russian guerilla forces killed three German generals, 104 other officers, 650 Gestapo agents, and 4,717 enemy troops in White Russia during July, according to a statement issued by the chairman of the Soviet White Russian Republic today. The Guerrillas derailed 123 regu-

lar trains and one armored train and blew up or set fire to 219 bridges, the statement said.

Don Line Cut, Nazis Claim

New York, Aug. 20—The German radio, heard by the Associated Press, today broadcast high-command claims that the Russian defense system between the Volga and the Don south of Stalingrad had been taken by storm in a bitter battle and that German attacks in the Caucasus "are gaining ground."

The battle of the Volga-Don fortifications cost the Soviets 3,301 prisoners, 163 tanks, 50 guns, 90 machine guns and mortars and 66 flame throwers Tuesday and Wednesday, the German communique said.

Since August 11 the German forces have taken 14,000 prisoners and destroyed or captured 400 tanks and 200 guns in an attack around Orel, the high command added.

It said German planes destroyed three transports on the Black Sea and raided railways behind the Soviet lines.

The Nazis said, further, Russian attacks east of Vyazma and near Rzhev, both about 130 miles west of Moscow, were frustrated yesterday by bitterly-resisting Germans.

Several Soviet attacks on the northern front also were reported repulsed.

Total Soviet plane losses of yesterday were 104, the Germans claimed.

HORTHY'S SON KILLED Hungarian Regent's Heir Was Flying Against Reds.

Budapest (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 20 A. P.).—Stephen Horthy, son of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, was reported today to have been killed on the Russian front, where he was a flight lieutenant with Axis forces.

He had taken the title of Deputy Regent, and left Hungary for active service on the Eastern front only a few weeks ago. Young Horthy, 38 years old, was widely known as a sportsman flyer and once piloted a small plane from Hungary to India and back.

HUNGARIAN COUNCIL HOLDS CONFERENCE

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 20.—(AP) The death of Stephan Horthy, deputy regent of Hungary, while serving as a flight lieutenant with the Axis forces on the Eastern front, prompted the Hungarian Council of Ministers to convene today in Budapest to consider the succession to the regency held by his father, Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

Dispatches from the Hungarian capital announced this morning that the younger Horthy, 38, was dead but did not say how he was killed.

AIR CLASH OVER EGYPT British Fighters Destroy 4 Axis Planes in Battle.

Cairo, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—British fighters destroyed at least four enemy planes in a sudden increase of aerial activity over the Egyptian battle front west of El Alamein, British headquarters reported today. The communique mentioned no bombing raids, however, and said that there was nothing to report concerning land operations yesterday.

Rome (From Italian broadcasts), Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Axis forces repelled a British attack on the southern flank of the Egyptian battlefield yesterday, the Italian High Command reported today. German and Italian planes repeatedly attacked Malta and Nazi fighters shot down seven British aircraft in dogfights which developed over that central Mediterranean island, a communique said. The Italians acknowledged the loss of one plane.

MALTA GETS SUPPLIES Convoy Unloaded Without Axis Interference.

The British radio reported today that in Malta, the great convoy which battled through German and Italian sea and air attacks has now discharged its cargo. CBS heard the broadcast in New York.

"These important supplies brought there by the British Navy were unloaded on the island without any interference from the air," said the broadcast. "The Luftwaffe's losses during attacks on the convoy had been too heavy

for air attacks to be continued. "The lull over Malta continues. Enemy fighters which approached the island yesterday made off as soon as British fighters went up."

NAZIS SEIZING DUTCH More Than 1000 Reported Held as Hostages.

Berne, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The German occupation officials in Holland, fearful that the Dutch would side with the Allies in the event of invasion, are busily arresting hostages. A dispatch from the Hague to the newspaper Die Nation of Berne said today that more than 1,000 had been taken, and added:

"Although the Dutch were disarmed completely in June, 1940, the Germans are not convinced they would not fight with the English and Americans in case of an invasion."

Die Nation also quoted the Essener National Zeitung as warning that "it is of more interest to the Dutch hostages than to the German Army to hope that the without effect." The reference was to a radio appeal to the Dutch to continue resisting.

They put effect." The reference was to the Dutch to continue fighting.

Croat 'Rebels' To Lose Property

Bern, Aug. 20 (AP)—Dispatches from Rome said today that Italian forces fighting Croatia hereafter would confiscate the property of all rebels or any Croats who were away from their homes without valid reason. The value of the goods thus seized would be distributed to the families of war dead and wounded.

Pair Held In Slaying

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Aug. 20 (AP)—Paris police announced today the arrest of two young men charged with the assassination of Henri Gachelin, secretary of Jacques Doriot's Fascist Party. He was shot in Paris August 4 and died three days later.

Another Paris police communique announced that an "incident which could have grave consequences" occurred last Saturday night at Agen, seventy miles south-east of Bordeaux.

The occurrence was not otherwise described but it was credited to "extremist elements," and eleven individuals, including three Frenchmen, were arrested as dangerous to public order.

A similar announcement regarding an incident at Lyons was made a few days ago.

Iran Calls U. S. Experts To Aid Reorganization

Teheran, Iran, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The Iran Government today called on five United States experts to reorganize the departments of Finance, Police, Public Health and Supply.

Marines Mop Up in Solomons

Navy Says Only Japanese Remnants Remain on the Captured Islands.

Washington, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The navy reported today that United States marines were engaged in mopping up remnants of Japanese forces on islands recently captured in the Solomon Archipelago in the South Pacific.

At the same time, the navy reported that an enemy destroyer or cruiser had been bombed and set afire by aerial forces.

Opposition by the enemy reported in the first communique on the Solomons in three days consisted of casual bombardments of marine shore positions by Japanese planes, destroyers and submarines. Only minor damage was inflicted, the navy said.

The information was contained in Navy Communique No. 109,

based upon reports received up to 3:30 P. M., Eastern war time, which follows:

South Pacific area:
1. United States Marines are

engaged in 'mopping up' remnants of the Japanese forces on the islands which were recently captured in the Solomon Archipelago.

2. Casual bombardments of our shore positions by enemy aircraft, destroyers and submarines have inflicted only minor damage.

3. An enemy destroyer or cruiser was bombed and set afire by our aircraft.

4. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Jap Warships Bombed.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—

Allied bombers struck a new blow in support of United States Marines fighting to dislodge the Japanese from the Solomon Islands by blasting at enemy warships almost 400 miles north of the battle area yesterday, Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters announced today. The communique disclosing the attack also announced the loss of the 10,000-ton Australian cruiser Canberra in the first stages of the Solomon Islands

ENEMY STAGES NUISANCE RAID ON SHORE POSITIONS

Jap Planes, Destroyers and Subs Engage in Casual Bombardment.

DAMAGE ONLY MINOR

U. S. Forces Well Installed, Battle Remaining Foes in Jungles, Aug. 20

FUEL DUMPS BOMBED

Heavy Explosions Seen After Allied Air Attack on Maobisse Area.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—(AP) The winning American thrust at the Solomon islands today reached the advanced stage of mopping up remnants of Japanese forces apparently left stranded there when enemy warships were destroyed or forced to withdraw.

The Navy said that while the United States Marines were busy with this task, Japanese aircraft, destroyers, and submarines engaged in a casual bombardment of the newly won shore positions. They inflicted only minor damage, but a Japanese destroyer or cruiser was bombed and set afire by American aircraft.

Uninterrupted Success

Thus, the Navy's first communique in three days on the offensive in the Solomons brought word that it was continuing with uninterrupted success. It also brought evidence corroborating the general

assumption that the Marines had installed themselves in positions from which they will not easily be dislodged.

The Navy gave no details of the fighting, but observers piecing together today's news and that contained in previous communiques endeavored to reconstruct the general course of the battle.

They recalled that previous Navy announcements told of attacks on Japanese shipping in the harbors of the Solomons, and a night battle between American and Japanese naval units, in which the latter were forced to retreat. Meanwhile, the Marines made their landings.

The destruction or disabling of ships in the harbor and the defeat of the Japanese flotillas at sea obviously left the Japanese troops on the islands cut off. Many of them were killed in action, the Navy had reported, and many prisoners were taken.

Nuisance Warfare

Presumably, the rest sought refuge in the jungle clad hills which in many places rise steeply just inside the shore line. In the jungles it would be possible for them to

wage a sniping sort of nuisance warfare at the victorious Marines.

The mopping up operations which the Navy cited today were generally taken to mean that the American forces were engaged in clearing the tangled jungleland of such detachments.

In any event, the use of the phrase "mopping up," showed the Americans in clear and continued command of the situation ashore. The wording of the communique was taken to indicate that Japanese bombardment from the air and from the sea was proving highly ineffectual, and the bombing of a Japanese warship showed an alertness against any Japanese effort to dislodge the Marines by sea action.

Allied Planes Blast Japanese Warships In North Solomons

Sinking of Australian Cruiser in First Part Of Battle Revealed

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAD-

QUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 20.

—Allied bombers struck a new blow yesterday in support of United States Marines fighting to dislodge the Japanese from the Solomon Islands by blasting at enemy warships almost 400 miles north of the battle area, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The communique disclosing the attack also announced the loss of the 10,000-ton Australian cruiser Canberra in the first stages of the Solomon Islands battle while serving with United States naval forces under the command of Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley.

Australian authorities listed casualties aboard the Canberra—which carried 816 men—as 84 dead and 109 wounded. Among the fatalities were the commander, Capt. Frank Getting of Sydney and Ensign J. W. Vance of the United States Navy.

Bombers Attack Warships.

The announcement concerning the aerial assault on Japanese naval units yesterday said merely that Allied heavy bombers had attacked enemy warships near Faisi—a small island near Bougainville, at the northern tip of the Solomons—with unknown results and that all the raiders had returned safely despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The announcement was of particular interest here, however, for it constituted the first official mention of operations against Japanese naval units in the Solomon Islands area since the battle in which the Canberra was lost almost two weeks ago.

The Japanese fleet was reported to have withdrawn northward after that engagement, and there has been considerable unofficial speculation concerning its whereabouts.

In addition to the attack on the enemy naval units, Allied bombers made a low altitude raid yesterday on a Japanese-occupied town in Timor, far to the northwest of Australia, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters reported.

Tribute Paid to Cruise Crew.

The bulletin expressed Gen. MacArthur's "profound regret" at the loss of the Canberra and paid high tribute to her officers and crew.

Prime Minister John Curtin likewise praised the Canberra's men in a message of sympathy to relatives of those lost in the action.

"The battle record of this ship, bearing the name of the national capital, will add another illustrious page to the imperishable record of Australian forces in this war," he

said.

The Canberra was the first Allied casualty in the battle of the Solomons to be identified by name. Washington previously had announced the loss of one cruiser and said two cruisers, two destroyers and a transport had been damaged, but did not identify the vessels.

In addition to Ensign Vance it was believed that at least one other American was aboard the Canberra. One report said he was a sailor and had been wounded.

All Planes Return From Timor Attack

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, Friday, Aug. 21.—(AP) Allied bombers scored hits on the target area of Maobisse in the center of Japanese-held Dutch Timor yesterday and "large explosions indicated that fuel or ammunition dumps had been hit," a communique announced today.

"All our planes returned," it added.

This attack followed Wednesday's attack on Japanese warships at Faisi, a Solomon island port 350 miles northwest of Timor, where U. S. Marine operations are centered.

A headquarters spokesman here said that no inference should be drawn from the lack of activity in the northeastern sector, the New Guinea-New Britain area.

No Recent Clashes

Japanese and Allied troops still face each other in the Kokoda area, midway between Gona and the Allied base of Port Moresby, although there has been no recent clashes. Allied reconnaissance continues over the entire northeastern zone.

Tokyo radios were silent today—as they have been for almost a week—about the fate of Japanese forces which fought the American landings in the Tulagi and Guadalcanal areas.

But Japanese-controlled radio stations through Southeast Asia maintained a blare of victory propaganda which concentrated on taunting the Allies for disclosing the "crushing magnitude of their naval losses."

Faisi is near Bougainville, strong Japanese base at the northern tip of the Solomons. It was the first hint that Japanese naval units might be reforming for a renewed assault on Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley's fleet which chased the Japanese warships from Tulagi in the opening hours of the Solomon offensive.

Other Allied bombers attacked a

town in Timor, some 2,500 miles west of the Solomons, but the results were not disclosed.

A short air-alarm sounded in Brisbane, one of the large cities on the Australian east coast, but no bombs were reported dropped.

Flyer Saved By Toehold

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 20 (AP)—An American aerial gunner, Sergt. G. C. Hollister, owes his life to a lucky toehold 25,000 feet above the earth.

Hollister was firing from the bottom turret of a bomber under attack by Zero fighters over New Guinea when one of the Zeros whipped in close and a cannon shell blew off the turret door.

The sergeant fell out backward but his feet caught behind a bar connecting his two guns.

His earphones were torn off, but he still was able to shout for help through the intercommunication system transmitter. Another gunner saved him from a drop of 25,000 feet.

Moresby Bombs Graze AP Man

By Murlin Spencer
[Associated Press Correspondent]
Somewhere in Australia, Aug. 20—Ed Widdis, Associated Press photographer formerly in San Francisco, reports that he needs a new camera as a result of the raid by twenty-four Japanese bombers on an Allied airdrome near Port Moresby Monday.

He got excitement but no pictures at the advanced Allied base in New Guinea, and this professional frustration came after a 1,000-mile six-day trip by jeep through the Australian Hinterland on which all he picked up was a case of measles.

He was pretty disgusted upon his arrival at this point and went on to Port Moresby in search of action shots.

Jap Formation Sighted

on which all he picked up was a case of the measles.

He was pretty disgusted upon his arrival at this point and went on to Port Moresby in search of action shots.

Widdis wrote from Port Moresby:

"My first day here I was out on the flying field photographing the transfer of an airplane motor.

"The first warning of a raid the mechanic and I had was when we heard anti-aircraft fire.

"Looking up, I saw Japanese bombers very high and almost overhead. I admit they were a beautiful sight, in perfect formation and almost pure white, with bursts of anti-aircraft fire exploding around them.

"Three men and I started running for tall grass at the side of the runway when the bombs started hitting. The first one hit about 30 yards to our left and I fell on my face and lay still.

"There was a lull of a few moments and I and the others managed to make an old bomb crater. They all were wounded, one pretty seriously. We had to help him to the crater.

"All this time I was luggin' my camera and it wasn't until I reached the bomb crater and started to take a shot that I discovered a bomb splinter had completely wrecked the camera.

"Now I'm thankful I'm alive.

"When the all-clear came we helped the seriously injured man to an ambulance and since I couldn't take any pictures anyway I went in search of a good drink.

"P. S. I also could use a good explanation.

"I wasn't hurt but when it all was over I discovered some RAF pilot's wallet in my camera case. I don't know how it got there but some mighty peculiar things happen in a bombing raid."

LIEUT. BEVAN MISSING Jersey Navigator Was in South Pacific Raids.

Highland Park, N. J., Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Lieut. John R. Bevan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence A. Bevan of 362 North Fourth avenue, has been missing since August 10 in the South Pacific war zone.

The War Department notified his parents that Lieut. Bevan, an Army Air Force navigator, had participated in several Allied bombing raids on Japanese positions in New Guinea during the past few months.

Lieut. Bevan's father is director of the extension service at

the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, Rutgers University. Bevan said he last heard from his son about twelve days ago.

The 25-year-old navigator is a graduate of Wesleyan University.

CHINESE RECAPTURE 2 STRATEGIC TOWNS

CHUNGKING, China, Friday, Aug. 21.—(AP) Chinese troops commanded by "Little Tiger" Gen. Hsueh Uayh, hero of Changsha, have captured Kweiki and Shangjao to wrest from Japanese control

a 60-mile stretch of the Eastern Kiangsi railroad, dispatches said today.

This development, combined with the recapture of Wenchow port in Southeastern Chekiang province, marks a definite turn in the battle of Eastern China which began 13 weeks ago, Chinese quarters said. The Japanese primary objective had been to remove the menace of air

bases within range of Tokyo.

Because of the Japanese failure to send counter-attacking reinforcements into the Wenchow area, some observers here believed the Japanese might be withdrawing their troops from Southeastern China preparatory to a strike at Siberian Russia.

Cholera ^{AUG 20 1942} Kills Many In Tengyueh

Chungking, Aug. 20.—(AP)—The Chinese Central News reported today that between 3,000 and 4,000 persons had died of cholera in Japanese-occupied Tengyueh in Western Yunnan province, where Japanese forces penetrated Southwest China after their conquest of Burma.

Central News said Japanese troops were among the victims of the epidemic.

Meanwhile, in Eastern China, Chinese dispatches said, the military position had been stabilized further by Chinese recapture of Wenchow and the widening to 60 miles of the gap between Japanese forces seeking to strike from east and west toward each other along the Kiangsi railway.

The Japanese have made a number of efforts to close the gap, the

Chinese advices said, but now were reported digging in around Yingtan in the west and Shangjao in Eastern Kiangsi.

A Chinese army spokesman reported that high Japanese officers, led by Gen. Shunroku Hata, former commander of Japanese forces in Central China, visited Mongolia last month.

He said the visit evidently was intended to strengthen the defenses of inner Mongolia, which borders on Soviet-protected Outer Mongolia, and reported road-building equipment had been sent there by the Japanese.

INDIAN RIOTERS KILL OFFICIALS

2 ~~Are~~ Beaten and Burned Near Gandhi's Home.

Nagpur, India, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Indian dissidents beat and burned two policemen to death and killed three others brutally in an attack on a police station at Ashti, a British commune said today.

Ashti is near Wardha, headquarters of Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the campaign for immediate independence.

Four district officials, including the sub-divisional magistrate of the village of chimus, were pounded to death and their bodies were burned by a mob, the commune added. The assailants offered to spare their victims' lives if they disowned allegiance to the Government and joined the rioters, the account added.

Bombay, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Serious cases of looting and arson by large mobs of Indian independence demonstrators broke out anew today in Madras State.

A commune said 3,000 Indians attacked a police station in the West Godavari district and looted homes. A mob of 500 attacked Government offices in the Ramnad district and looted the local treasury.

Police fired on demonstrators at Bhimavaram. The number of casualties was not known immediately.

India Rebels Kill 5 in Police Station Attack

By the Associated Press
Nagpur, India, Aug. 20.—Indian dissidents beat and burned two policemen to death and killed three others in an attack on a police station at Ashti, a British commune said today.

Ashti is near Wardha, headquarters of Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the campaign for immediate independence.

Four district officials, including the sub-divisional magistrate of the village of chimus, were pounded to death and their bodies were burned by a mob, the commune added.

The assailants offered to spare their victims' lives if they disowned allegiance to the government and joined the rioters, the account added.

1421 Exchanged Japs Arrive at Yokohama

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 20 (A. P.).—The liners Asama Maru and Conte Verde reached Yokohama today with 1,421 Japanese repatriates, mainly from the United States, exchanged for Americans taken from the Orient to Portuguese East Africa by the same liners. Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who was Japan's Ambassador to Washington, and Saburo Kurusu, special envoy to Washington when the Pacific war broke out, were among the passengers.

Thailand Conquest Easy for Japanese; Virtually Bloodless

Country So Full of Nipponese It Was Like A Second Japan

(Reiman Morin, who tells here of Japan's bloodless conquest of Thailand, was a correspondent for the Associated Press and Wide World in Japan, the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, Malaya, Burma and Thailand before the Japanese interned him in French

Indo-China. Repatriated with other American correspondents and diplomats, he now is en route to this country.)

By REIMAN MORIN,

ABOARD S. S. GRIPSHOLM, AT SEA, Aug. 20.—Japan took Thailand by messenger.

On the afternoon of December 8, 1941, the Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok strode into the foreign office with a short note. It announced that Japan was at war with the United States and Britain. That was the message, and no words were wasted.

In almost the same moment Thailand became a Japanese base.

The Ambassador barely had time to glance through the windows at the emerald Buddha and the grand palace across the street from the foreign office before Japanese troops began streaming across the border from Indo-China. Within six hours they had overcome some token Thai resistance and were rolling over the country by rail and highway toward positions opposite Malaya and Burma.

Within six weeks the fiction of Thai neutrality was officially laid aside and she emerged as an ally of Japan.

It was virtually a bloodless conquest, as smooth and automatic as if Thailand had been a Japanese colony. And so it was in many ways.

Ground Already Prepared.

The ground had been prepared long before. No better base for operations against the British ter-

ritories, Malaya and Burma, could have existed. For years Japan had been engaged in insuring the availability of that base.

Thailand was like a second Japan just before the war.

Thai warships had a Japanese look. No wonder. They were built in Japanese shipyards.

You saw their troop trains pulling out of Bangkok station. Pvt. Osathananda was almost a dead ringer for Pvt. Ichihashi of Japan, short, stocky, clad in baggy pants, a uniform cut with an ax. His training was partly Japanese and his psychology by that time wholly so. So was much of his equipment. Later, along a dusty road in the former French province of Battambang, you could take a close look at his bicycle. Made in Osaka.

At the station flags were waving and brass bands blatted sour Oriental imitations of Western war songs. The officers stood like robots, surrounded by their families and friends. Where have you seen that before? In every port and at every railroad in Japan.

Japanese "spiritual mobilization" boys had been busy in the land of the sacred white elephant.

There was an ordinary commercial airline and a seat on the next plane for Indo-China. But—

"Have you received authorization from the Japanese Embassy?"

"No, why? What have the Japanese got to do with it?"

Needed Authorization.

No explanation, except that to fly from Thailand you need Japanese authorization. So, just for fun, you try it. Just for fun, and that is the only result.

Outside the city, traveling overland, you come across the Thai Youth Organization. They have some new, shiny gliders, and instructors are teaching them to fly. You can't tell if the instructors are Japanese, but there is no doubt about the gliders. They are gifts from the Tokio newspapers, Ashahi and Nichi Nichi.

At a desolate border station Thai immigration officials lock you in a shack every night. "Frankly, it's for your own protection. The people don't like white people. They might kill you."

The Thai peasant, only a short while ago so friendly, has been taught to hate a white face.

Meanwhile through the country Japanese buyers are grabbing every

scrap of Thai rubber. The price in Singapore has been pegged at a high level—cash on the line. And in gold! You can't tell a Thai planter that Japan is going broke.

So that was Thailand just before the war. Politically, economically, and above all, psychologically, it was already conquered territory.

Saito Did Most of Work.

One man did most of this. He was the massive, fun-loving, supremely smart Japanese intelligence officer, Col. Iro Saito. He was educated in Hawaii. He switches at will to English, French or German. In 1937, the War Office sent him to Bangkok. The night before he sailed, he told me, "I'm going to have a lot of fun down there."

The colonel had more than fun.

He put Thailand in his watch-pocket during the next three years. He wormed his way into the highest Thai army circles, saw to it that Japanese armament and technical assistance was always available, assisted in framing a treaty of friendship, brought Japanese economic and "cultural" missions, talked Bangkok into the comic-opera war against Indo-China, and most important, sold Japan to Thailand as the mediator of that conflict.

Indo-China, at that time, was occupied by the Japanese army. So it was not difficult to induce the French to give Thailand a huge chunk of territory in the peace treaty. Col. Saito then went back

to imperial headquarters, supreme army and navy group in Tokio. He winked at me and said, "they recalled me because I didn't do any work."

His work conquered Thailand, and provided the Japanese army with its best land base, opposite Malaya and Burma.

Brazil Detains Nazis Waiting To Sail at Rio

Germans Held as Hostages for Nationals in France; U-Boats Sink Sixth Ship

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—German nationals aboard two repatriation ships were seized today in the harbor here as hostages for interned Brazilians in occupied France, as Brazil announced the loss of her sixth ship to Axis torpedoes in the new outbreak of U-boat raids and Allied counter-action in the south Atlantic.

A Presidential order declared the Germans must remain in Brazil "as hostages for our countrymen held at Compiegne," the French town where the armistices of both 1918 and 1940 were signed. (The Nazis have a concentration camp at Compiegne for Americans whose countries are at war or have broken relations, as Brazil has done, with the Germans.)

30.24-18297

Tonight President Getulio Vargas announced that henceforth Brazilian merchantmen moving through the usual sea lanes would be convoyed by the navy and air force in cooperation with the U.S. Navy & Air force.

The hostage order excepted only those with diplomatic status among the Germans awaiting repatriation via Lisbon on the exchange ships Bage and Cuyaba. The two ships had been scheduled to sail early this week but were held in port when the submarine crisis flared.

"Departure of Germans who had exercised any diplomatic functions here should be permitted," President Getulio Vargas's order said, but there was no mention of how they might get home.

The sixth announced victim of recent submarine attacks was the small coaster Jacy, sunk yesterday off Port Itacaré in the northeastern state of Bahia. The submarine commander forced all on board to abandon ship in small boats, then sank the Jacy.

Another Submarine Sighted

While the announcement brought a new crisis to the undeclared war of the South American coasts, maritime sources reported that still another submarine was sighted this morning in the western south Atlantic.

The score of counteraction through yesterday was: two submarines reported sunk, one by a United States bomber, one attacked

and two others sighted since last weekend.

Further details were disclosed today on a United States naval pilot's destruction of one of the U-boats.

Lieut. Comdr. Jack Lacey sighted the submarine on the surface with about 10 of the crew on deck. He dived in a surprise machine-gun attack that bowled two or three of the crew into the water as the rest

rushed for the conning tower. Then the sub attempted a crash-dive and Lacey let go four bombs, all of which struck squarely on the target.

While Brazilian authorities indicated this nation's intention of battling Axis aggression but refraining from an outright declaration of war, a general roundup of spy suspects was pressed in coastal cities. Among those held was Wilhelm Koenig,

head of the German tourist bureau in Brazil and regarded as one of the most important Nazi operators in Brazil.

One high official of the government navigation line declared today that the sinkings were the result of "brazen operation of Nazi spies who informed on planned troop movements."

The Germans on the exchange ships had been due to sail earlier in the week in exchange for Brazilian nationals in Axis territory.

They were detained then when Brazil announced the sinking of five ships by U-boats within three days in which perhaps 600 persons perished, including Brazilian troops.

Most of those on the repatriation ships are German diplomats and their families who must remain along with the hostages until some means may be found for them to leave Brazil.

Brazil Seizes Nazis on 2 Ships

All Germans Except Diplomats on Board Exchange Liners Will Be Held as Hostages

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—All Germans except diplomats who had embarked on the exchange ships Bage and Cuyaba were ordered held as hostages today by President Getulio Vargas soon after the sinking of the sixth Brazilian ship in recent days was announced. The ships already were filled with German nationals, ready to sail for Lisbon in exchange for Brazilian nationals.

The voyages had been postponed earlier in the week when a crisis arose over the sinking of

five Brazilian ships by Axis submarines, claiming the lives of perhaps 600 persons, including Brazilian troops. The sixth U-boat victim, announced today, was the coastal steamer Jacy.

An official statement said that President Vargas had decided that the "departure of Germans who had exercised any diplomatic functions here should be permitted; others must remain as hostages for our countrymen held at Compiegne."

[The Germans have a concentration camp at Compiegne, near Paris, for interned Brazilians and other Americans arrested in occupied France.]

Brazil Rounds Up Spies.

The Jacy was sent to the bot-

tom a few miles off the northeastern coast after all aboard were ordered off in lifeboats.

One high official of the Government Navigation Line declared today that the sinkings, which brought Brazil into undeclared conflict with the Axis, were the result of the "brazen operation of Nazi spies who informed on planned troop movements." The Brazilian authorities began a general roundup of spy suspects in coastal cities.

Among those held was Wilhelm Koenig, head of the German Tourist Bureau in Brazil and regarded as one of the most important Nazi operators in Brazil. The Naval Ministry announced that all lighthouses, flashing buoys and other navigation aids

on about 2,300 miles of Brazil's coast, from latitudes 1° to 21° south, were subject to blackout or changes without notice. The area affected extends from the

mouth of the Amazon to Victoria, north of Rio de Janeiro.

"Brazilians will know how to fight decisively and, with or without arms, will know how to die for Brazil," Air Minister Joaquim Salgado told an audience clamoring for action even as the nation's warships and planes combed the sea for raiders which have sunk five ships in recent days, with a possible loss of more than 600 lives. Senor Salgado said that silence on the Government's plans was necessary for the moment in order not to tip its hand to the Axis.

Editor Says War Exists.

Apparently representative of the general attitude was the statement of the well-informed Editor J. S. Maciel Jr., who said that war actually exists already and that there is no need of talking about a declaration.

[The Chilean Government—only American nation in addition to Argentina maintaining relations with the Axis—sent an energetic protest to Germany last night against the sinking of Brazilian ships, which it said was contrary to the laws and practices of warfare.]

The Government, meanwhile, having given free rein to anti-Axis demonstrations for two days, moved to re-establish some measure of coolness by canceling a student mass meeting last night in Rio de Janeiro and clamping down an 11 P. M. curfew. Many armed police and soldiers patrolled the city's streets to avert disorders and attacks on

Axis-owned shops, many of which have been wrecked.

Newspapers continued, however, to publish in large headlines the reported sinking of two Axis submarines and to demand strong action.

Latest published reports indicated that only 196 of the 836 persons known to have been aboard the five sunken Brazilian ships had been saved.

ARGENTINE LEGISLATURE HITS BRAZILIAN SINKINGS

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 20.—Both Houses of the Argentine legislature observed a one-minute silence today in tribute to Brazilians lost in the sinking of Brazilian ships by Axis U-boats.

Radical Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, author of the resolution urging a break in relations with the Axis, told the Chamber that "recently I said here that the war which is involving the world is knocking at the door of American ports."

"With the sinking of Brazilian ships the war has broken through the doors of the South American continent. The forces of barbarism have sown the coast of Brazil with bodies."

U-Boats Sink 2 More, Raise Toll to 438

By the Associated Press

The sinking of two more merchant vessels by enemy U-boat raiders operating off South America's coast was disclosed officially yesterday, boosting to 438 the Associated Press score of announced sinkings in the western Atlantic since December 7.

The latest victims of Axis U-boats in recent days, the coastal steamer Jacy, and a medium-sized British merchantman.

Destruction of the Jacy took place Wednesday, official reports from Rio de Janeiro said, a few miles off the northeast coast of South America. All aboard were ordered off in lifeboats. A high official of the government navigation line said that all the six recent sinkings were the result of "brazen operation of Nazi spies who informed on planned troop movements."

The British cargo carrier was blasted to the bottom several hundred miles off the South American coast, the Navy announced, but all 95 aboard were rescued after drifting in lifeboats for seven days. Survivors said the vessel was bound from South Africa to the United States, that the raider remained

submerged during and after the attack and the sunburn was the worst hardship they encountered before being picked up by a Norwegian ship and brought to a Gulf Coast port.

Thirty survivors of an unidentified British schooner sunk by an enemy submarine were landed today at Willemstad, Curacao, in the Dutch West Indies. Pending further details, the sinking was not included in the Atlantic ship loss tabulation.

95 MEN REACH PORT AFTER TORPEDOING

British Ship Sunk Without Single Loss of Life.

A Gulf Coast Port, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Ninety-five members of the crew of a medium-sized British merchant ship torpedoed off the coast of Africa drifted in lifeboats for seven days before they were picked up by a Norwegian ship, survivors related here. [The navy announced in Washington that the ship was sunk in the middle of June.]

The ship, bound from South Africa to the United States, was attacked 600 miles west of Free-town, Africa. There was no loss of life in the sinking, which was announced today by the navy.

The vessel sank slowly after it was blasted by a single torpedo at 5 A. M., and crew members said that they had ample time to provision and launch lifeboats. The men on the ship never saw the submarine.

"We had our guns ready," said John May, 30 years old, one of the British Navy gun crew, "but the blasted Jerries wouldn't come out where we could get a crack at 'em."

The sailors, most of whom were Indians, said that sunburn was the worst hardship they encountered before they were picked up and brought here.

Willkie Going to See Stalin

Says He Will Perform Services for U. S. in Trip to Near East Fighting Front

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Washington, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Wendell L. Willkie announced today that he would leave in about three weeks for the Near East and Russia on a trip to perform certain services for the Government.

President Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie said, asked him to undertake these services. It is appropriate, he added, only for the Chief Executive to say what their nature is.

The 1940 Republican President nominee did assert that of course he hoped to see Joseph Stalin, Russian Premier. Also he hopes to visit fighting fronts.

He emphasized, however, that the trip was his own idea and that he had had to seek the sanction of the United States and the governments of the countries that he will visit before he could make it. He plans to be back not later than October 15.

It has been rumored several weeks ago that Mr. Willkie might go to India for this Government in an attempt to mediate the Anglo-Indian troubles, but when he was asked today whether he proposed to intervene in any respect in the Indian situation he asserted flatly that it was obvious from his itinerary that he did not intend to do so.

May See Fighting in Egypt.

While Mr. Willkie did not specify what he meant by the "Near East," he made it clear that he expected to see some of the fighting in Egypt. It was expected that he also would make an extensive swing through the area, probably visiting Iraq and Iran.

At his own request, he said, Gardner Cowles, one of the top officials here of the Office of War Information, and Joseph Barnes, director of the New York office of the OWI, would make the trip with him.

While the trip was his own idea, Mr. Willkie admitted to questions that because of Mr. Roosevelt's request to perform some services, it would take on a semi-official tinge. This semi-official status was heightened also by his choice of companions. It was not disclosed whether Mr. Cowles or Mr.

Barnes had any specific governmental tasks to accomplish abroad, however.

Anxious to Meet Leaders.

To an inquiry about his object in making the journey, Mr. Willkie told reporters:

"Well, if you are speaking strictly personally I think America, both now and in the future, is going to have to work in close co-operation with these countries. I want to become acquainted with those countries and their leaders. Also, I want to see the war effort."

Mr. Willkie made a trip to England early last year to observe wartime conditions.

Urges U. S. Aid to India.

Washington, Aug. 20 (A. P.).—Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, told the Senate today the United States could demonstrate the sincerity of the Atlantic Charter by calling upon Great Britain to grant independence to India, but Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, interrupted to say that Mr. Reynolds's remarks were not in the interest of unity "when he attempts to dictate to our ally."

Senator Reynolds, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said the third declaration of the Atlantic Charter proclaimed the right of all people to self-government, and that the upwards of 370,000,000 people of India were crying out to the world for independence that they might join the United Nations.

Democratic Leader Barkley asked if Senator Reynolds spoke for himself or for the Military Affairs Committee.

"I am speaking for myself," Mr. Reynolds answered.

Currie Back From China

MIAMI, Aug. 20 (AP).—Laughlin Currie, who has been on a spe-

cial mission from President Roosevelt to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, returned to this country today by Pan American Airways African Clipper. Mr. Currie would not discuss his mission. In response to a direct question whether he bore a message to the President from the Chinese leader, he smiled and said: "That would be a reasonable assumption." He left the United States July 7.

U. S. Armored Force in Egypt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, commenting today on the recent arrival of large numbers of American troops in Egypt, said American forces in the Middle East were largely technical troops, but included Armored Force units and a considerable number of Air Force men.

Court Refuses To Order Bahr Acquitted

By the Associated Press

Nwark N. J., Aug. 20.—Federal Judge William F. Smith denied today a defense motion for a directed verdict, or acquittal, of Herbert Karl Bahr, who is on trial on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Charles R. Hardin, Bahr's court-assigned counsel, told the court the Government had not shown any overt act by the former Buffalo (N. Y.) student and athletic star, as charged in the indictment.

He also contended the Government had failed to support with evidence a statement by Bahr relating in scenario-like fashion the intrigue by which the Gestapo directed him to obtain information concerning American war production.

Judge Smith said he was "not impressed by defense arguments" and ordered the trial to continue.

The Government rested yesterday after placing Bahr's bulky statement in evidence.

Fate of Pastor Molzahn Will Be Known Today

Judge J. Joseph Smith Will

Deliver Charge to Jury; Dodd to Review Case.

HARTFORD, Aug. 20.—(AP) The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, accused of conspiracy to spy against the United States, will know sometime tomorrow or tomorrow night whether he can go back to his parish in Philadelphia or whether he must serve a prison term that might be as long as 20 years.

With the defense having concluded two days of summation, during which it contended the prosecution failed to show that Mr. Molzahn conspired or even had any intent to conspire, Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith said he would charge the jury of eight men and four women and give them the case tomorrow.

Prosecution's Rebuttal

The government's final summation, to be presented by Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., special assistant to the attorney general and head of the prosecution in the four-weeks-long trial, will precede the judge's charge.

For nearly six hours Chief Defense Counsel James W. Carpenter protested the innocence of the 47-year-old one-time German cavalry officer who has been pastor of Old Zion's church, founded in 1742, for 13 years.

"This defendant doesn't have to prove his innocence, but I respectfully submit that he has proved it

beyond a reasonable doubt," said Carpenter at the conclusion of his painstaking summation.

"Intent Not Shown"

"We contend that the government has utterly failed to show any intent—and that is the vital thing—on the part of Pastor Molzahn to participate in any conspiracy to undermine the country."

Besides reviewing the entire defense case, Carpenter told the jury that America must share some of the blame for the Nazis' rise to power, declaring:

"There has been throughout the entire trial contempt hurled at the Nazis from the government side. Don't think for one moment that I

am here to defend the Nazis, but let's not be too smug, we Americans. What was the cause of the rise of the Nazis, and what part did we play in it as a nation?"

"That (Nazism) did not come out of the heart and soul of the German people as portrayed by the defendant and his wife. That came out of the Versailles treaty. I regret to say that through the mistakes of the United States of America, we, as well as the noble Germans who aren't represented by the Nazis, are responsible."

The spare, elderly lawyer then expressed regret that the United States had not followed President Woodrow Wilson and his secretary of state, Elihu Root, who he termed "the greatest statesman since Alexander Hamilton," and joined the League of Nations. That was his opinion, said Carpenter, even though he was a lifelong Republican and "my ancestors would probably turn in their graves" if he became a Democrat.

Sympathy for Kunze

Carpenter expressed some sympathy for Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former "fuhrer" of the German-American Bund and one of four men pleading guilty to conspiracy to deliver military secrets to Germany and Japan, the charge against Mr. Molzahn. Kunze was "not entirely devoid of some honor," said Carpenter, because "criminal though he is, he stood up like a man and admitted his guilt."

The defense counsel terms it "an act of providence" that Kunze, one of three conspirators who testified for Mr. Molzahn, was caught in Mexico early last month and thus was able to give his version of the identity of the "Kurt" mentioned in a letter, now in possession of the government, which Kunze wrote a fellow conspirator asking for funds.

"Kurt," Kunze, swore, was not Kurt Molzahn, but Kurt Tuermer, a Mexico City lace manufacturer with whom he had become friendly.

Termed "Picayune" Affair

Carpenter deprecated the conspiracy in which the quartet who pleaded guilty—Kunze, Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Tex., Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, and Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson—was involved as a picayune affair though he conceded it was "a serious affront and a crime" against the government.

"This conspiracy had about as much effect on the lack of welfare of the nation as a boy at a circus would have shooting beans with his bean-shooter against an elephant," said Carpenter.

He contended the testimony in the trial showed they "never got a single bit of that mass of material" for Germany and Japan listed in the indictment.

"The conspiracy was carried on by some cheap, uncultured, inflated men who were incapable of doing the government any serious harm," he said.

PELLEY DENIES GUILT IN CONSPIRACY CASE

He and 3 Others Plead Innocent of Impairing Military Morale

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—William Dudley Pelley, one-time leader of the Silver Shirts, who is under a fifteen-year sentence for sedition, and three more of the twenty-eight persons indicted for conspiring to impair the morale of the armed forces, pleaded innocent in Federal District Court today. They and eight others have until Sept. 20 to obtain local counsel and file motions attacking the indictment.

Hudson de Priest of Wichita, Kan., and Detroit, Court Asher of Muncie, Ind., publisher of X-Ray, and Ralph Townsend of Lake Geneva, Wis., also pleaded to the indictment.

The others were George Sylvester Viereck, Elmer J. Garner and son, James F. Garner, of Wichita; Prescott Dennett of Washington, who appeared in an Army private's uniform, having been arrested soon after he entered the Air Corps; James True of Arlington, Va.; Oscar Brumback of Washington, Gerald B. Winrod of Wichita and Charles B. Hudson.

Army Will Train New Port Corps Technical Battalion Will Serve Ships At Foreign Posts

Washington, Aug. 20 — (AP) — Organization and training of a large number of port battalions to operate overseas ports and insure prompt handling of American

military shipments was announced today by Undersecy. of War Robert P. Patterson.

The battalions are being formed by the new Army transportation corps, services of supply, and the training of both officers and men will be conducted at its unit training center, Indiantown Gap, Pa. After completion of training there, the battalions will be sent to ports of embarkation for further instruction in ship-to-pier and pier-to-ship cargo handling, lighterage operations, and related jobs.

A feature of the training program at Indiantown Gap will be the use of "land ships" — replicas of cargo vessels, permitting demonstrations of proper loading and unloading methods, and the operation of winches, cranes, lifts and other machines.

Patterson also announced at a press conference that the Army's program to relieve officers from administrative duties for command or combat service resulting in an expansion of personnel procurement by the Army specialist corps. Civilians specially equipped by training or experience to handle the administrative duties, but unavailable for military service for various reasons, are recruited through the specialist corps to replace Army men assigned to duty with troops.

Patterson said that between Aug. 1 and 17, requisitions from the arms and services of the Army for specialist corps members increased by 220 per cent. Appointments are being made in specialist corps every day, he said, to meet requirements for specially-trained men to fill specific jobs.

ADMIRAL VICKERY SAYS HIGGINS BAN WAS HIS DECISION

Tells House Investigating Committee He Was Responsible for Order.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—(AP) Rear Admiral H. L. Vickery, in direct charge of the Maritime commission's ship construction program, told a House Merchant Marine subcommittee today he was solely responsible for cancellation of a contract with the Higgins Shipbuilding corporation of New Or-

leans for construction of 200 liberty cargo ships and facilities.

"Nobody thought up the cancellation but myself," Vickery told the subcommittee named to investigate circumstances surrounding the action. "I discussed it with nobody until I made up my mind and went in and presented it to the chairman."

Last to Start Production

"My decision was based on the fact that the Higgins yard would be the last one to come into production; that it had the most unexpended money; and other yards could build more ships than we could get the steel for."

He said at the outset of the program for producing 18,000,000 tons of ships in two years, he set a goal of a half a ship per month per yard, or 105 working days per ship, but by June the production rate had developed to a point where with unlimited steel supplies, 29,000,000 tons of ships could be produced in the two year period.

REP. FADDIS HITS ARMY'S GRANTING OF COMMISSIONS

**Charges American Force Is
Becoming 'Mexicanized';
Stimson Offers Denial.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 — (AP) Disclosure by the War department that 18,967 civilians with no previous experience as military officers had received army commissions during the sixty days beginning last June 1, brought from Representative Faddis (D.-Pa.) today the comment that the United States army "is getting Mexicanized."

On the other hand, Secretary of War Stimson said a large percentage of the appointees were much-needed doctors and other technical men. He said appointments from civil life would decline greatly as officers' training schools turn out more and more graduates.

Expected Longer List

Faddis, a member of the House Military Affairs committee and sponsor of recent legislation requiring the armed services to make periodic reports on civilian commissions, said he was surprised that

"the list isn't bigger."

"They've curtailed some," he commented, "probably because the general staff has been cut down and they can't get around to issuing the commissions so fast now."

"They've probably commissioned every movie actor who can stand up by himself," he declared. "It's hard to find anybody below a brigadier-general."

The report, filed in conformance to the Faddis amendment to the service men's pay increase act, was made public by the Senate Military Affairs committee after the House committee declined to release it on the ground it was confidential.

Naval Report Withheld

The Navy department filed a similar report, but it was not made public, the House Naval Affairs committee regarding it as confidential. The Faddis amendment requires that the reports be filed every sixty days, but permits the two departments to withhold reporting any names when such action might jeopardize the national safety.

"It may be of interest to note that of the total number of appointments x x x approximately 10,000, or 53 per cent, represent doctors and other members of the medical professions who were commissioned in the medical reserve," Secretary Stimson said in a letter to Vice President Wallace and Speaker Rayburn.

Administrative Positions

Many of the others, Stimson explained, were appointed to perform administrative duties not requiring military training.

This procedure, the secretary wrote, made it possible for the army to "meet officer requirements without removing an excessive number of qualified officers from troop units to perform administrative duties." Going to men ranging in age from 19 to 61 years, the commissions included eight colonels, 37 lieutenants colonels, 636 majors, 3,051 captains, 7,483 first lieutenants, and 7,752 second lieutenants. Most of the recipients were given non-combat assignments.

'Monopolies Do Not Pay,' Farish Asserts

AUG 21 1942

(Wirephoto on Page 24.)

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 20—Two officials of Standard Oil Company (N. J.) told the Senate Patents

Committee today their company was "one of the first to learn that monopolies do not pay."

They were W. S. Farish, president of the New Jersey company, and Frank Howard, president of Standard Development Company, a subsidiary.

"Monopolies Didn't Pay"

Chairman Bone (Dem., Wash.), questioning Howard about Standard's relations with Germany's I. G. Farbenindustrie, asked Howard if he did not know of monopolies in various industries in the United States.

"Our company found that monopolies didn't pay for the stockholders," Howard replied. Farish confirmed Howard's statement as representing Standard's "position."

Qualifies Statement

Howard qualified his previous testimony that Standard had broken off relations with I. G. F. in September, 1939, after the outbreak of war.

Creekmore Fath, the committee's counsel, challenged Howard's assertion yesterday that relations had been suspended in 1939. He charged that four patent and trade agreements between the New Jersey company and the German chemical trust "were not terminated, but were in full effect until the consent decree in March, 1942," which dissolved the relationship.

Contact Continued

Howard then qualified his statement to say that "joint operations" were suspended, but that correspondence with I. G. F. continued while Standard tried to liquidate the complicated financial relationship because of war conditions.

Farish sought to show the Senators that Standard's pre-war contracts with I. G. F. enabled antici-

pation of America's need for synthetic rubber.

Producing 20,000 Tons

With certain German patents acquired in a process-exchange arrangement Farish said in a statement prepared for the committee that Standard spent millions of dollars on rubber research and production facilities before Pearl Harbor.

"At the time of Pearl Harbor," the statement said, "Standard Oil Company (N. J.) had under construction entirely with their own capital nearly 20,000 tons per an-

num capacity of synthetic rubber and synthetic rubber raw material, an amount almost as great as the German Government had provided for itself before it went to war.

"Every oil synthetic rubber plant now being built by the Government is being built in large part with our plans and as the result of our engineering."

Swapped "Some" Data

H. T. Haslam, a chemical engineer who is vice-president of Standard, indicated yesterday that Standard had spent \$15,000,000 of its own money in developing German processes which resulted in war products.

From I. G., he said, Standard obtained information on buna rubber in exchange for "some information" on its own butyl rubber experiments.

One Firm Applied

Farish testified that Standard had offered its butyl rubber plant free to anyone in the United States, but only one company had applied for it and consequently was given the information.

During the hearing Farish told the committee that his company's oil properties in the Dutch East Indies were "thoroughly destroyed" before they fell into the hands of Japanese invaders.

Farish said the New Jersey company owned a half interest in Sumatra properties of the Standard Vacuum Company.

Witnesses in earlier hearings of the committee charged that Standard, through a patent pool with the German chemical trust, had tried to control the synthetic rubber and other developments.

Quick Priorities

Seen In Stand Of Nelson

AUG 21 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 20 — Prompt action to forestall any war-production shutdowns due to lack of materials appeared imminent today in consonance with Donald M. Nelson's newly enunciated "get-tough" policy.

The production chief was expected to give his regional directors throughout the country power to issue "quickie" priority ratings to provide needed small quantities of materials or parts.

Thus holders of war contracts threatened with stoppage or curtailment of output because of an interruption in the flow of materials or a breakdown of machinery could obtain readily the materials needed to keep going.

CIO Hits Steel Management

Officials said such a plan, if adopted, undoubtedly would put strict limits on the amount of materials at the disposal of the regional officers.

Eighteen officials of AFL and CIO metal-fabricating unions were invited by the WPB to a conference here Monday at which raw-material shortages will be discussed.

The *Economic Outlook*, published by the CIO, said shortages due to inefficient management by the steel industry had caused a considerable number of plants to shut down.

"Heads" Threatened

Official Washington watched closely for more drastic action from Nelson, who yesterday made it clear that he had taken his gloves off for a finish fight on the question of his administration of war production.

"From now on any one who crosses my path is going to have his head taken off," he said in discussing statements from Congressional and other sources that the War Production Board has mishandled its job.

Nelson denounced "loose talk" about wholesale plant shutdowns and flatly contradicted recent reports that as many as 1,000 plants might suffer slow-downs or shutdowns because of lack of materials.

"I can see the way ahead and we're going to come out on top," he said.

A new irritant was the "leak" of internal WPB reports and one such reported instance led to the dismissal of Frederick I. Libbey, an engineering consultant.

Stephen E. Fitzgerald, head of WPB's information division, emphasized that the dismissal was not because the leak resulted in publication of a story critical of the iron and steel branch, but because Libbey had discussed confidential material publicly.

However, WPB will continue its "open-door" policy to the press, he explained.

Libbey issued the following statement:

"I want to make it clear that any

opinions I have expressed are only based on the record—testimony before the Truman committee, for example. But if what I said has made Mr. Nelson mad enough to clear out the dead wood my head is a cheap price to pay for it.

"I would gladly give what little neck I have left to see the boss up to his knees in splinters and still swinging."

NAVY WITHDRAWS FROM WAR PLANT AT BAYONNE, N. J.

**Action Follows Vote by
Workers, Agreeing to
Avoid Further Delays.**

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 20.—(AP) The General Cable corporation plant, which manufactures equipment for the nation's armed forces, was returned to private management today by Rear Adm. Harold G. Bowen, who had been in charge under presidential order since last Friday.

President Roosevelt ordered government control terminated on recommendation of the Navy and a short time later Admiral Bowen turned the plant back to Dwight

R. G. Palmer, president of General Cable. The admiral and two aides left a few minutes later.

Absolves Company

In Washington, Secretary of Navy Knox said the government's action in taking over the plant was in no way occasioned by any fault on the part of the company. He added:

"I hope this incident will bring home to war workers everywhere the necessity for discipline and order in the face of the enemy and recognition that the War Labor Board is the umpire in industrial disputes."

In a statement issued after relinquishing control, Admiral Bowen said:

"The realization by the employees of the plant that their stoppage of war production was giving aid and comfort to the enemy made possible the termination of government operation and averted the possibility of grave consequences."

Unsanctioned Strike

The Navy took over operations when 1,000 strikers, members of the A. F. L.'s Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, voted to continue a four-day walkout in protest over a War Labor Board decision refusing to grant them pay raises. The strike, which was not sanctioned by the A. F. L. union, caused a complete shutdown of the plant.

The strike ended the day the Navy took command and the workers returned under the same conditions that prevailed under company management.

The workers voted Tuesday night against further production interruptions during the war and asked that the plant be returned to the company. It was on this vote that Admiral Bowen recommended withdrawal of the Navy.

Admiral Bowen said that six hours after the Navy moved in normal production was resumed, "thereby fully accomplishing the only objective of the original possession order."

Thanks Officials

In giving control back to Palmer, Admiral Bowen said: "The Navy appreciates the splendid cooperation and assistance of the corporation's executive and management staffs." Palmer replied: "The General Cable corporation is deeply grateful for the Navy's accomplishment and a job well done."

ARMY TAKES OVER SECOND WOODS PLANT

**Company Objects, but Officer
Says Street Makes No Difference**

BOSTON, Aug. 20 (AP) — A spokesman for the S. A. Woods Machine Company revealed today that the government had taken over a second of its plants. He termed the seizure "unwarranted and purely coercive."

"After taking possession of our shell plant last night," the company spokesman said, "the government this morning revealed the punitive and oppressive character of its proceedings by also taking over our other plant."

The company's South Boston plant, engaged in war material manufacture, was taken over by the Army Ordnance last night after the management's refusal to comply with a War Labor Board directive.

The plant taken over today, a company spokesman said, "is entirely segregated, makes no implements of war, is a separate unit for collective bargaining and was not involved in any way with the War Labor Board case."

The company at the same time pledged to "cooperate whole-heartedly" in maintaining production of vital war materials.

Major Ralph F. Gow of the Boston Ordnance District, who supervised the Army's occupation of the plants, said the firm's buildings are on two sides of a street, but added, "It's all one plant as far as I am concerned."

Preview of Second Front

**Dieppe Raid Called Warning to Allies
Of Grim Cost of Invasion**

By GLENN BABB,
Wide World.

We have had our preview of the second front. Yesterday forces of the United States, Canada, Britain and the Fighting French broke into the defenses of Naziland at Dieppe, maintained themselves for nine hours on the soil of Adolf Hitler's New Europe and returned to base on

schedule.

For the first time an Allied landing on the continent has been carried out under the conditions that will obtain when the Commandos and Rangers are followed by the great transport fleets filled with the army of Europe's liberation.

Goebbels' propaganda machine, trying to convince the Germans and their slave peoples that Dieppe was the real thing and that it failed disastrously, pictured a mythical transport fleet lying offshore in the Channel mists yesterday. But that was only a figment of the Goebbels imagination; when it becomes reality the Nazis will have to invent new myths to explain the opening of a new and dreaded phase of the war.

AUG 21 1942
"Dunkerque in Reverse"

This preview of the second front is at once an inspiration and a warning of the cost of the grim task that must be undertaken and carried through. The United Nations have done what Hitler has not dared to attempt—even when Britain reeled almost helpless after Dunkerque. They have crossed the Channel and landed with all the weapons of invasion on the enemy coast.

Dieppe was Dunkerque in reverse, with a mighty canopy of planes covering an offensive operation, not a retreat. It showed vividly how greatly the war situation has changed since the black days of June, 1940, for not even the dangerous position of the Russians in the Caucasus or the threat to Suez can obscure the growing accumulation of evidence that the initiative is passing from Hitler's hands to the forces bent on his destruction.

United States troops have fought on the continent for the

the re-establishment of the continental beachhead is a necessary preliminary to a march to the Rhine and beyond. Dieppe was the dress rehearsal for that vast and costly operation.

Losses Are Heavy.

Yesterday's landing was admittedly costly. The Canadian people, whose sons formed the bulk of the landing forces—grimly welcoming the chance after two years of waiting and preparation—have been warned by their government to expect heavy casualties. Nearly 100 Allied fighter planes were lost, with at least 68 pilots, a heavy toll even though offset by at least equally heavy German losses, which some experts estimated accounted for a third of the Nazi air power in the western coastal zone of operations.

The layman may ask for the justification of this expenditure of life and costly weapons. It is simply that so tremendously important an operation as the invasion of Naziland cannot be undertaken without every bit of knowledge and experience that can be gathered—knowledge of the enemy's permanent fortifications and tactical dispositions and plans, experience of what the enterprise requires in the way of weapons, manpower and training.

The Dieppe raid was invaluable in its contribution to the Allies' fund of military wisdom. It tested their ability to land in daylight on a hostile shore, to maintain themselves throughout a day of bitter fighting on a hotly-contested beachhead and, most important of all, they proved the ability of their air forces to maintain over the narrow seas the powerful cover of fighter planes without which the invasion will be impossible.

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION AIR CORRESPONDENT

SAID THAT RELEASE OF THE ARMY COOPERATION COMMAND'S
FULL STORY WOULD "TELL OF THE GREAT DASH AND
DARING OF THE MUSTANG PILOTS," AND BRITISH COMMENTARIES
GENERALLY WERE HIGH IN PRAISE OF THE SINGLE-ENGINE
REPUTED TO BE AMONG THE WORLD'S FASTEST.

AUG 21 1942

PHIL REUT NITE-1004A

London--Second Add American Pilots x x x sweeps.

The Air ministry announced that the American Spitfire

squadrons "were continuously engaged by about 25 Focke-Wulf 190's

while over the Dieppe area."

↑ RIF
The American Eagle squadrons which are expected to be

transferred to the U.S. air force soon also saw action.

LONDON—FIRST ADD HILLS XXX HARDLY DAMAGED.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION LAST NIGHT

REPORTED THAT HILL'S WAS FLYING AN AMERICAN-MADE

MUSTANG FIGHTER (NORTH AMERICAN P-51).

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30.24-18301

30.24-18301

WITH U.S. AIR FORCES— FOURTH ADD AERIAL

(GALLAGHERS) X X X FOR ME."

AMONG OTHER AMERICANS IN THE FIGHTER COVER

OVER DIEPPE WERE MAJOR DELWIN B. AVERY OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.,

CAPT. AMOS F. RIHA OF TAYLOR, TEX., FIRST LIEUTENANTS ELMON

R. COBB OF MCPHERSON, KAS., THOMAS K. FLEHING OF GLENDALE, CALIF.,

ROBERT D. INGRAM OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EDWARD J. BEN JOHNSON

OF WILLOW, OKLA., CHARLES D. LEWIS OF SPRUCE PINE, ALA., THOMAS

K. TAYLOR OF TULSA, OKLA., ~~THOMAS~~ RICHARD G. BANBURY OF WICHITA,

KAS., AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS ROYAL N. BAKER OF FORT WORTH, TEX.,

WESLEY T. BALLARD OF VICTORIA, TEX., ROBERT E. CORRIGAN OF LOUISVILLE,

KY., EDWIN DALRYMPLE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., ~~ED~~ ADRIAN A. DAVIS OFPORT ARTHUR, TEX., MATT EV H. MOSBY, JR., OF ~~NEW~~ ESPANOLA, ~~FLA.~~NEW MEXICO, JOHN L. RAMER OF MARION, O., ~~DERWOOD~~ K. SMITH OF WATERLOO,

IND., MONROE P. SMITH OF JACKSON, MISS., JACK W. SPERLING

OF TOLEDO, O., CHARLES H. VAN REED OF READING PA., WILFRED R.

WALTNER, KANSAS CITY, MO., ~~OF~~ JOHN S. WATERMAN, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,MERRITT C. WOLFE OF AKRON, O., AND JOSEPH C. REED OF ~~NEW~~ BROOKLYN,

N.Y.

A SOUTHERN BRITISH PORT, AUG. 20-(AP)-WOUNDED DIEPPE

RAIDERS, MOSTLY CANADIANS, STILL WERE BEING BROUGHT BACK FROM THE SHORES

OF FRANCE EARLY TODAY WHILE THE TRIUMPHANT RAF FOR THE SECOND DAY

CONTINUED TO PROVIDE AN AERIAL COVER.

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GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS WERE AMONG THOSE

LANDED TODAY. SOME WERE OFFICERS OF HUGE PHYSICAL BUILD. ONE PRISONER

WAS A MIDDLE-AGED MAN DRESSED IN A FISHERMAN'S BLUE JERSEY. BEHIND HIM

WERE TWO SOLDIERS, ONE ONLY 17.

THERE ARE NO FACILITIES AT THIS PLACE FOR PRISONERS SO THE

CANADIANS SWIFTLY RIGGED UP A BARBED WIRE COMPOUND.

THE LAST BARGES TO RETURN ARRIVED AS THE DAY WORE ON.

ONE CANADIAN SOLDIER SAID HE SPENT THREE HOURS IN THE

SEA AND CAME BACK UNINJURED, ALTHOUGH HE COULD NOT SWIM. HE GAVE HIS

LIFE JACKET THE CREDITS.

MUNRO

LONDON, AUG 20-(AP)-A LANKY YOUNG CANADIAN WITH A THREE-DAY GROWTH OF BEARD BURST INTO THE LONDON OFFICE OF CANADIAN PRESS EARLY TODAY, HIS UNIFORM TORN AND CRUSTED WITH THE BLOOD OF COMRADES.

HE GRABBED HIS FAVORITE TYPEWRITER, SPREAD OUT A SHEAF OF DIRTY, SCRIBBED NOTES AND STARTED WRITING. THE MAN WAS ROSS MUNRO, 28-YEAR-OLD WAR CORRESPONDENT FROM TORONTO, AND HIS STORY WAS THE BATTLE OF DIEPPE, WRITTEN FOR HIS OWN PRESS ASSOCIATION AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HOURS AFTER MUNRO FIRST HUNCHED OVER HIS "MILL" HE WAS STILL BANGING AWAY, THOUGH DOG-TIRED. HE DECLINED ALL FOOD BROUGHT TO HIS DESK; HE PREFERRED TO NIBBLE ON ANTI-SLEEP TABLETS SMOKE ALMOST ENDLESS CIGARETTES.

OUT OF A STREAM OF MOLTEN-EXPERIENCE HE CAST ONE OF THE WAR'S GREATEST NEWS STORIES.

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IN SIMPLE, OFTEN SELF-SEARCHING PHRASES MUNRO CARRIED HIS READERS WITH HIM IN AN ASSAULT BARGE TO THE BEACH AT THE BOTTOM OF A TERRIBLE INCLINE WHICH THE GERMANS SWEPT WITH THEIR FIRE FROM ABOVE.

TYPICAL WAS THE PART:

"...I PEERED OUT AT A SLOPE LYING JUST IN FRONT OF US AND IT WAS STARTLING TO DISCOVER THAT IT WAS COVERED WITH THE FALLEN FORMS OF MEN IN BATTLEDRESS. THE ROYALS AHEAD OF US HAD BEEN CUT DOWN AS THEY STORMED THE SLOPE.

"IT CAME HOME TO ME ONLY THEN THAT EVERY ONE OF THESE MEN HAD GONE DOWN UNDER THE BULLETS OF THE ENEMY AT THE TOP OF THE INCLINE..."

THE BARGE WITHDREW TO CARRY CASUALTIES, BUT MUNRO SHIFTED TO ANOTHER, AND THEN TO ANOTHER, UNTIL FINALLY HE, TOO, WAS ASHORE WITH THE COMMANDOS. UP AND DOWN THE BEACH HE SHIFTED IN THE HAIL OF FIRE TO GET THE STORY OF HIS HOME-LAND REGIMENTS. AND THEN HAD TO WITHDRAW TOO SOON TO SUIT HIM. BACK IN LONDON, HIS FIRST STORY FINISHED,

MUNRO WAS CHAGRINED THAT HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO COVER THE WORK OF A DESTRUCTION CREW 25 MILES FROM THE MAIN CANADIAN ACTION.

"I'M SORRY. I SHOULD HAVE BEEN THERE," HE SAID. "BUT THEY DIDN'T PROVIDE ME WITH TRANSPORTATION."

COMMANDOS

A BRITISH PORT ON THE SOUTH COAST, AUG. 20-(AP)-CANADIAN

COMMANDOS BACK FROM THE ~~SEE~~ SAVAGE ASSAULT ON DIEPPE SAID TODAY

THEY HAD A GREAT RESPECT FOR ~~THE~~ GERMAN MORTAR FIRE.

"THAT STUFF GOES OFF WITH A 'WOOF' AND YOU CAN'T DUCK IT," SERGT. MAJ. FRANK MATHER OF ESTEVAN, SASK. "IT'S GOT A FLAT TRAJECTORY AND ITS VERY ACCURATE."

"WE CAN LEARN A LOT FROM THEIR MORTAR TECHNIQUE," AGREED KEN HOBAN OF KILDONAN, MAN. ~~ESTEVAN~~

AUG 21 1942

MEMBERS OF A SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT HERE WERE ON THE RIGHT FLANK ~~OF~~ OF THE ASSAULT TROOPS, MOVING IN WEST OF DIEPPE. THEY PILED OVER A 10-FOOT SEAWALL TO ENTER THE VILLAGE OF POURVILLE.

"OUR JOB WAS TO LAY OUT A BUNCH OF PILLBOXES," SAID PVT. WALTER SAVA OF ESTEVAN, SASK. "THE ~~NEEDLES~~ HEINIES WERE ON THE FORWARD SLOPE OF A HILL AS WE LANDED AND WE RANG TO THE RIGHT AND CLEANED THEM OUT FROM BEHIND WITH GRENADES."

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"WHERE WE GOT IT WORST," SAID ANOTHER, "WAS ON THE WAY BACK. THEN THEY LAID IT INTO US. "

THE MOST ~~INTERESTING~~ TIOLED MAN IN A GROUP HERE WAS A FRENCH-CANADIAN PRIVATE, CHARLES LECLERC OF BELLECHASSE, QUE. HE CAME BACK WITH A GERMAN HELMET TAKEN FROM A NAZI HE HAD BAYONETTED. WAS A FULL-BLOODED SASKATCHEWAN THE QUIETEST OF THE GROUP HERE ~~WAS AN~~ INDIAN SLEEPING OVER IN THE CORNER OF A BARRACKS. ~~WAS~~

"WHAT: HIS NAME?" SOMEONE ASKED.

"ALBERT NO-NAME," WAS THE ANSWER.
DIEPPE-NAVAL

AUG 21 1942

LONDON, AUG. 20--(AP)--BRITISH DESTROYERS FIRED THOUSANDS OF FOUR-INCH SHELLS AT THE GERMAN DEFENSES AT DIEPPE AND ON THE CLIFFS AND BEACHES AROUND THE CITY DURING THE MORE THAN ~~NINE~~ EIGHT HOURS OF THE ~~OPERATION~~ ^{FIGHTING} A NAVAL OBSERVER SAID TONIGHT.

"THE RAID PROVED THAT A LARGE FORCE OF SHIPS GIVEN THE PROPER AIR COVER CAN BE MAINTAINED WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE ENEMY COAST DESPITE STRONG DEFENSES," HE ADDED.

THE GERMAN CLAIMS OF DAMAGE INFLICTED ON BRITISH NAVAL FORCES ARE "RIDICULOUS," HE ~~REPLY~~ SAID.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ARTILLERY FIRE AND ~~IND~~ ^{AND} ~~MINES~~ ^{AND} FIRES SANK FOUR DESTROYERS, THREE TORPEDO BOATS, ONE ~~ESCORT~~ ^{AND} ESCORT VESSEL, SEVEN TRANSPORTS AND DAMAGED FOUR CRUISERS, FOUR DESTROYERS, FOUR MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS, ONE TUGBOAT, ONE STORM BOAT FOR DISSEMBARKING TROOPS AND FIVE TRANSPORTS.

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BRITISH COMBINED OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT ONLY ONE DESTROYER, HMS BERKELEY, WAS SO SERIOUSLY DAMAGED THAT SHE HAD TO BE SUNK. ~~NUMBER~~ ^{THE} COMBINED HEADQUARTERS ~~STATED~~ ^{SAID} THE ONLY OTHER NAVAL LOSSES RESULTING FROM THE HEAVY ATTACK WERE "A FAIRLY LARGE NUMBER OF LANDING CRAFT, WHICH WAS TO BE EXPECTED IN AN OPERATION OF THIS NATURE."

THE NAVAL OBSERVER TOLD OF THE "UNEVENTFUL" CROSSING, OF THE STORMING OF BEACHES BY THE RAIDERS, AND OF THE VIRTUALLY INCESSANT SHELLING FROM NAVAL CRAFT.

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"THE WITHDRAWAL CALLED FOR THE BIGGEST SMOKE SCREEN

OF THE DAY THROUGH WHICH LANDING CRAFT SLIPPED FROM THE BEACH CROWDED WITH RETURNING TROOPS," HE SAID.

"ONCE AGAIN THE DESTROYERS OPENED A BOMBARDMENT AND CLOSED IN TO GIVE THE LAST POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITY FOR LANDING CRAFT TO EMBARK THE LAST OF THE REAR-GUARDS. THE DESTROYERS WERE THE LAST TO LEAVE, COVERING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE LANDING CRAFT.

"AIR COVER FOR THE RETURN TRIP WAS EVEN GREATER THAN THAT GOING OVER AND THOUGH SEVERAL ATTEMPTS WERE MADE BY DORNIERS AND JUNKERS TO GET THROUGH IN ALMOST EVERY CASE THEY WERE CHASED HOME BY BRITISH FIGHTERS."

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 20-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO QUOTED DISPATCHES FROM BUDAPEST TODAY AS SAYING THAT STEPHAN HORTHY, SON OF ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, (CQ) REGENT OF HUNGARY, HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION ON THE EASTERN FRONT. STEPHAN HORTHY (CQ) WAS DEPUTY REGENT.

(A BERN DISPATCH SAID THE SON WAS KILLED AS A FLIER IN THE ACTION AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.)

RW741AEW NH

MOSCOW, AUG. 20-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN AIR RAID TWO NIGHTS AGO ON THE GERMAN BALTIC COAST CITIES OF KOENIGSBERG, DANZIG AND TILSIT WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR AS ONE OF THE GREATEST MASS OPERATIONS OF THE RED AIR FORCE.

THE THREE CITIES WERE UNDER CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT BY SEVERAL SQUADRONS FOR SEVERAL HOURS, RED STAR SAID. TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT THE LARGE RAIDING FORCE BOMBED MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL OBJECTIVES IN ALL THREE CITIES WITHOUT A LOSS.

"AS A RESULT OF THE BOMBING MANY FIRES BROKE OUT IN DANZIG, INCLUDING SEVEN LARGE ONES, WHICH WERE SEEN BY THE CREWS ON THEIR RETURN WAY AS LONG AS VISIBILITY PERMITTED."

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TASS WENT ON. "SIXTEEN EXPLOSIONS WERE REGISTERED, OF WHICH FIVE WERE VERY POWERFUL AND SENT FORTH BRIGHT FLAMES AND GREAT CLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE.

"TEN FIRES BROKE OUT AND TWO HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WERE REGISTERED IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORT ADMINISTRATION, WAREHOUSES AND THE DANZIG DOCKYARDS.

"AS A RESULT OF THE BOMBING IN KOENIGSBERG 13 FIRES BROKE OUT AND HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WERE OBSERVED IN THE VICINITY OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY STATION. FOUR FIRES AND ONE POWERFUL EXPLOSION BROKE OUT IN TILSIT. ALL OUR AIRCRAFT RETURNED TO THEIR BASES."

RQ1102AEW

LONDON, AUG. 20-(AP)-THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED THE VIENNA RADIO WENT OFF THE AIR AT 9:06 P.M. TONIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF A NEWS BROADCAST.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, AUG. 21-(AP).

THREE AMERICAN NEGRO SOLDIERS WHO SWAM THROUGH A FLAMING RIVER TO RESCUE A FIGHTER PILOT "FROM DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY"

TODAY WERE AWARDED THE SOLDIERS MEDAL, THE FIRST TIME NEGROES HAVE BEEN DECORATED IN THIS WAR ZONE.

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THE THREE, MEMBERS OF AN ENGINEER UNIT, WERE PVT. JULIUS

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S. FRANKLIN, ~~OF~~ (31 AMERICA STREET) CHARLESTON, S.C., PVT. HARVEY

~~W. H. CRADLE~~ OF (ROUTE FIVE) GREENVILLE, N.C., AND PVT. JAMES

SCOTT OF (GRANDY STREET) MONTGOMERY, ALA.

LAST JUNE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ THE FIGHTER PILOT'S PLANE STRUCK
A LOG IN A TAKEOFF, PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER WHERE ITS SPRAYING
GASOLINE WAS IGNITED. FRANKLIN DOVE INTO THE RIVER, SWAM TO THE
PLANE AND PULLED THE PILOT TO SAFETY. CRADLE AND SCOTT, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
DISREGARDING THE DANGER OF EXPLODING AMMUNITION AND FLAMES, ALSO WENT
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
INTO THE RIVER TO ASSIST. JMW/1135P / ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, AUG. 20 (AP)—THE JAPANESE
ARE FEVERISHLY REORGANIZING THEIR NAVAL AND AIR FORCES ~~IN THE~~
ISLANDS NORTHWEST OF THE EMBATTLED SOLOMONS, ~~SEEKING A WAY~~ ~~IN~~
OUT OF THE DILEMMA WHICH THE UNITED STATES MARINES ~~IN~~
FOOTHOLD IN THE SOLOMONS HAS PLACED ~~THEM~~ THEN, INFORMED SOURCE
SAID TONIGHT.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ PREVIOUSLY IT HAD BEEN INDICATED
THAT THE ALLIED FLEET UNDER VICE ADMIRAL ROBERT LEE GORDLEY

WAS BEING REGROUPED TO MEET THE EXPECTED ^{JAPANESE} CHALLENGE.

THE INFORMANTS, WHOSE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ IDENTITY COULD NOT
BE DISCLOSED, SAID THE APPARENT LULL IN THE SOLOMONS ~~WAR~~ DID
NOT MEAN THAT THE AMERICAN CONQUEST HAD BEEN COMPLETED OR THAT
THE JAPANESE WERE CONTENT TO USE ^{LOCAL} DESULTORY FIGHTING TO DISTURB
THE AMERICANS IN POSSESSION OF FOOTHOLDS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN
ISLANDS OF THE CHAIN.

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REPORTS INDICATED THAT ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ LAND FIGHTING
ON THE ISLANDS WAS INCREASING IN BITTERNESS WITH THE INITIATIVE
AND ADVANTAGE WITH THE AMERICANS. IT WAS SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THE
JAPANESE HAD LOST CONTROL OF THE SOUTHEASTERN SOLOMONS THE JAPANESE
HAVE NOT YET LIQUIDATED THEIR STRONG FORCES STILL BEYOND
THE AMERICAN FORWARD POSITIONS.

THE ENEMY IS WAGING A BITTER DELAYING ACTION
IN AN EFFORT TO MARK TIME UNTIL THE JAPANESE FLEET
OFFER RELIEF OR UNTIL OTHER JAPANESE MIGHT DEVELOP A COUNTER-

OFFENSIVE ELSEWHERE TO DRAW OFF THE ALLIED BLOCKADE STANDING
BETWEEN THE JAPANESE IN THE SOLOMONS AND THEIR REINFORCEMENTS.

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

THE INFORMANTS EMPHASIZED THAT THE OPERATION IS STILL
IN THE BALANCE, WITH THE SCALES TIPPED IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES.

THESE POINTS WERE STRESSED, THE EXCELLENCE OF
SMOKEY'S PLAN, THE ASTUTENESS OF ITS EXECUTION AND THE
AMAZING VALOR OF THE ASSAULTING MARINE AND OTHER NAVAL
FORCES. WHEN THE FULL STORY IS TOLD, IT WAS SAID, ~~THEIR DEEDS~~
THEIR DEEDS WILL STAND ALONGSIDE ANYTHING ACHIEVED IN
THIS WAR.

AUG 21 1942

NIGHT LEAD NOMURA

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), AUG. 20-(AP)--ADMIRAL KICHISABURO
NOMURA AND SABURO KURUSU, FORMER AMBASSADOR AND SPECIAL ENVOY TO
WASHINGTON, RETURNED HOME TODAY AND WERE IMMEDIATELY REWARDED WITH A
DOZEN BOTTLES OF WINE AND OTHER DELICACIES FROM THE EMPEROR "IN REC-
OGNITION OF THEIR CONDUCT OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS."

(THESE TWO WERE STILL NEGOTIATING "FOR PEACE" IN WASHINGTON LAST
DEC. 7 WHILE THE JAPANESE WERE ATTACKING PEARL HARBOR).

THEY MOTORED TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE AS SOON AS THEY ARRIVED HERE.
THEY ALSO PAID THEIR RESPECTS AT SHRINES AND TO THE MEMORY OF THE

WAR DEAD.

LATER, THEY CALLED ON PREMIER TOJO; GENERAL SUGJIYAYA, CHIEF OF THE
ARMY GENERAL STAFF; ADMIRAL SHIMADA, NAVY MINISTER; AND ADMIRAL NAGANO,
CHIEF OF THE NAVY GENERAL STAFF.

CHUNGKING, AUG. 20--(AP)--RECAPTURE OF THE KEY TOWNS OF
KWEIKI AND SHANGJAO WAS REPORTED TODAY BY CENTRAL NEWS WHICH SAID
THE CHINESE HAD WON BACK THEIR HOLD ON ~~A LARGE EASTERN KIANGSI SECTION~~
OF THE BITTERLY-CONTESTED KIANGSI-CHEKIANG RAIL LINE, AND WERE ENLARGING
THEIR POSITION.

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THE NEWS AGENCY SAID CHINESE TROOPS WERE DRIVING WESTWARD
ALONG THE RAIL LINE FROM KWEIKI AND EASTWARD FROM SHANGJAO TOWARD
KIAOFENG, JAPANESE STRONGHOLD NEAR THE CHEKIANG BORDER.

CHUNGKING--INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAPH CHINESE XXX EASTERN KIANGSI.
TODAY'S HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT FOLLOWING THE RECAPTURE
OF WENCHOW JAPANESE REMNANTS AROUND THE TOWN WERE MOPPED UP.
NINETY MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, OUTSIDE SUICHANG, FIGHTING IS STILL
IN PROGRESS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ALTHOUGH THE CHINESE EVACUATED THE
TOWN ON AUG. 15.

A CHINESE ARMY XXX ETC., FIFTH GRAPH.

RQ1034AEW

30.24-18307

30.24-18307

rio de janeiro, friday, aug. 21-(ap)-- dispatches from porta
~~simply~~ ~~the~~ ~~also~~ indicated today that united states planes
 had sunk another axis submarine off the brazilian coast --the
 third undersea raider reported sunk in these waters in recent days.

united states fliers were credited with sinking one of
 the ~~other~~ ~~submarines~~ ^{TWO} previous sinkings. at least two others
 submarines have been reported attacked and two others sighted
 since last weekend.

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Lima, Peru, Aug. 20--(ap)--The Peruvian Chamber of
 Deputies today adopted a resolution condemning the sinking of ~~the~~
 Brazilian merchant ~~ship~~ as an "unjustified...crime committed by the
 Nazis outside of war zone waters." The chamber reaffirmed its
 solidarity with Brazil in her stand against the Axis. ~~Peru severed~~
 Peru ~~has~~ severed diplomatic relations with the axis earlier this year.

QUITO, ECUADOR, AUG 20--(AP)--FOREIGN
 MINISTER GUARDERAS TODAY CABLED BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER
 OSWALDO ARANHA THAT ECUADOR'S GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS THE SINKING

OF SIX BRAZILIAN SHIPS BY AXIS SUBMARINES IN THE PAST FEW DAYS
 AS AN "UNQUALIFIABLE TRANSGRESSION OF MORAL AND INTERNATIONAL
 LAWS."

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THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ADOPTED
 A RESOLUTION PROTESTING AGAINST THE SINKINGS AS AN AT
 DIRECTED "AGAINST THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT."

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 20-(AP)- PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS
 DECREED TODAY THAT RENTS MUST REMAIN UNCHANGED FOR TWO YEARS
 BEGINNING SEPT. 1 AND ORDERED THAT ALL RENTS INCREASED SINCE
 LAST DEC. 31 MUST BE RETURNED TO THEIR ORIGINAL LEVEL.

WILLEMSTAD, CURACAO, DUTCH WEST INDIES, AUG. 20
 (AP)--THIRTY SURVIVORS OF A BRITISH SCHOONER SUNK BY AN
 ENEMY SUBMARINE WERE LANDED HERE TODAY, HAVING BEEN ~~PICKED UP~~
 BY A SHIP AT SEA YESTERDAY. SOME WERE INJURED.

MEXICO CITY, AUG 20-(AP)-THE BRITISH-AMERICAN EQUITIES
 COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY HAS LEASED 250,000 ACRES OF LAND SAID TO
 BE RICH WITH NATURAL GAS IN WHAT THE PRESS TODAY CALLED "THE FIRST
 INVESTMENT OF AMERICAN CAPITAL IN SUBSOIL SINCE THE MEXICAN OIL
 EXPROPRIATION IN 1938."

THE FIELD, LOCATED NEAR THE U.S. BORDER ON THE EAST COAST.

COULD SUPPLY A LARGE PART OF NORTHEAST MEXICO WITH NATURAL GAS, AND TODAY'S REPORT SAID THE BRITISH-AMERICAN EQUITIES COMPANY HAD PURCHASED ALL STOCKS FROM THE MINERAL COMPANY, INCORPORATED, OF MONTERREY.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AUG. 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO PLEDGED THE COOPERATION OF HIS NATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT YESTERDAY AT HIS INAUGURATION BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND HIGH OFFICIALS.

TORONTO, AUG 20-(AP)-IN THIS WAR TIME IS ON NEITHER SIDE, SIR WALTER MONCKTON, FORMER BRITISH MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, SAID TODAY. "WE MUST REALIZE THAT THIS WAR IS NOT A SIDE-SHOW AND CANNOT BE WON CASUALLY," HE SAID.

SIR WALTER ARRIVED HERE TODAY EN ROUTE TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CONVENTION IN DETROIT. MICH.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, AUG 20)

OUR EMBASSY STAFF DURING TOKYO INTERNMENT

TOLD NOT TO EXPECT

SAME TREATMENT

WE GAVE JAPS

LUCKY SHIPMENT PROVIDED FOOD

POKER AND GOLF

HELPED PASS

AUG 21 1942

TIME (1200)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: MAX HILL, CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND WIDE WORLD BUREAU IN TOKYO, DESCRIBES IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE THE LIFE OF OUR EMBASSY STAFF DURING INTERNMENT. MR. HILL IS RETURNING TO THIS COUNTRY ABOARD THE "GRIPSHOLM".)

AUG 21 1942

BY MAX HILL

(ADVANCE)...ABOARD M. S. GRIPSHOLM, AUG 19-(WIDE WORLD)-HELEN SKOULAND (CORRECT), THE AMERICAN EMBASSY'S SLIM, BLONDE AND EFFICIENT HEAD OF THE TOKYO FILE ROOM, TWIRLED THE DIALS OF THE STUBBORN SAFE WITH NERVOUS FINGER. FINALLY THE GREAT STEEL DOORS SWUNG OPEN.

DOWN FROM THE SHELVES AND CONTAINERS CAME CONFIDENTIAL FILES, THE CLOSELY GUARDED CODES--ALL SPILLED HELTER-SKELTER INTO WAITING METAL WASTEBASKETS AND EMPTY FIVE GALLON GASOLINE TINS.

FIRST ONE BASKET BLAZED UP, THEN ANOTHER, AND THEN A THIRD. IT WAS EARLY DECEMBER, BUT SWEAT BEADS APPEARED ON ALMOST EVERY FOREHEAD. THE GRIM CODE ROOM STAFF WAS MATCHING ITS WITS AGAINST BLINDLING TIME.

EYES REDDENED, FACES WERE BLACK WITH SOOT. CHARLES E. (CHIP) BOHLEN, SLOSHED THE FLOOR WITH BUCKETS OF WATER.

JAPANESE OFFICERS MARCHED UP THE GRILL IN THE LOCKED DOOR, PEERED IN AND WITH QUICK BROWN EYES NARROWED TO SLITS WATCHED THE DESPERATE ACTIVITY.

THEY WANTED TO PROWL ABOUT FOR SHORT-WAVE RADIOS. THIS, THEY

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WERE TOLD, WAS THE CODE ROOM. IT DID NOT CONTAIN A RADIO. THIS SATISFIED THEM. THEY BOWED POLITELY AND TRAMPED OFF DOWN THE CORRIDOR. THE BON-FIRES BLAZED UNDISTURBED, WITH RELIEVED BUT GRIMY CLERKS POKING ABOUT IN THE FLAMES TO BE SURE THE LAST SCRAP TURNED TO ASHES.

WITH THE SYSTEMATIC PATIENCE OF A JAPANESE POLICEMAN THE OFFICERS THEN SEARCHED EVERY ROOM IN THE COMPOUND--AND IN EVERY ROOM WHERE THERE WAS A FIREPLACE THEY FOUND EMBASSY SECRETARIES BUSY WITH THEIR BURNING OF FILES AND ALL MATERIAL WHICH MIGHT BE USEFUL TO AN ENEMY. THEY IGNORED ALL THAT WAS GOING ON.

WHILE THEY WERE OUTSIDE THE CODE ROOM THEY COULD LOOK DOWN ON THE GARAGE COURT WHERE MAJOR DANA JOHNSTON HAD PILED ARMLOADS OF WRITTEN MATERIALS, SPLASHED GASOLINE OVER THE HEAP AND WAS HAVING A PRIVATE BON-FIRE OF HIS OWN.

ON TOWARD THE AMBASSADOR'S HOME THE LITTLE CALVACADE OF ^{AUG 21 1942} RADIO HUNTERS MARCHED. THEY BRUSHED PAST THE STARTLED DOORMAN, PLUCKED TWO SHORT-WAVE RADIOS FROM THE RESIDENCE AND DEPARTED. OTHER OFFICERS REMAINED IN THE COMPOUND, GIVING ORDERS, WATCHING ALL THAT WENT ON, BUT NOT REALLY INTERFERING.

BY NIGHTFALL OF DECEMBER 8 THE CONFUSION WAS OVER--LITTLE AMERICA IN TOKYO WAS BEING SET UP. ONLY TWO AMERICANS OTHER THAN THE EMBASSY STAFF WERE THERE, MICHAEL SHATHIN AND LEWIS PEPPERMAN, MOTION PICTURE REPRESENTATIVES WHO HAD SLIPPED INSIDE BEFORE THE IRON GATES SWUNG SHUT WITH POLICEMEN HANGING ONTO THEM.

THE FIRST JOB WAS TO SHUFFLE THE SIXTY-ODD MEN AND WOMEN AND DEAL

30.24-18309

THEM INTO CONGENIAL MESSSES. FIRST OF ALL CAME AMBASSADOR GREW'S RESIDENCE, WHICH HE AND MRS. GREW GLADLY SHARED.

ELEVEN MEN AND TWO WOMEN AND A LITTLE GIRL--CYNTHIA SMITH-HUTTON, DAUGHTER OF THE NAVAL ATTACHE AND HIS WIFE--MADE UP THE MESS THERE. MOST OF THEM ALSO SLEPT IN THE RESIDENCE.

OFFICES BECAME BORNITORIES, CHARLES COOPER AND JAMES ESPY, FOR INSTANCE, SETTING UP THEIR BEDROOM IN THE AMBASSADOR'S PRIVATE OFFICE. IN ALL THERE WERE NINE MESSSES. FOR THE FIRST FEW DAYS IT WAS DIFFICULT TO BUY OUTSIDE FOOD, BUT LUCK WAS ON THE SIDE OF THE EMBASSY THERE.

ONLY A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE TATUTA MARU HAD ARRIVED BACK FROM SAN FRANCISCO WITH SEVERAL TONS OF AMERICAN FOOD--FLOUR AND BUTTER AND BAKED BEANS AND CORN AND PEAS AND TINNED MEATS. THIS SUPPLY, PLUS THE STOCKS BROUGHT IN FROM PRIVATE HOMES, CARRIED THE EMBASSY THROUGH UNTIL ALMOST JUNE. ^{AUG 21 1942}

LIFE FELL INTO A PATTERN IN SHORT ORDER. IT WAS A SIMPLE SORT OF LIVING, OF COURSE, WITH LITTLE TO DO BUT WONDER AND THINK ABOUT WHAT WAS GOING ON IN THE WORLD--AND FRET OVER INACTIVITY.

THE JAPANESE SPOKE PLAINLY ABOUT CONDITIONS. EUGENE BOOMAN, THE COUNCILLOR, WAS TOLD AT ONE TIME HE COULDN'T EXPECT THE SAME TREATMENT IN JAPAN THAT JAPANESE DIPLOMATS WERE RECEIVING IN THE UNITED STATES. THE INFERENCE WAS THAT ACCORDING TO THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES "LITTLE AMERICA" WAS GETTING AS MUCH AS ADMIRAL NONURA IN HIS COMFORTABLE SUITE AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

FIRST OF THE SPORTS CREW TO SWING INTO ACTION WAS LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MARTIN STONE, WHO DESIGNED AN ABBREVIATED EIGHTEEN-HOLE GOLF COURSE WITHIN THE EMBASSY COMPOUND. EVERY MORNING AT 10 A.M. THE AMBASSADOR SET OUT ON HIS DAILY ROUND, AND SOME OF THE ARDENT GOLFERS, FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD S. CROCKER AMONG THEM, PLAYED AS MANY AS FIFTY-FOUR HOLES DAILY. SUNSHINE OR SNOW.

TOURNAMENTS BECAME THE RULE, WITH ROBERT FEARY, THE AMBASSADOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, OFF BY HIMSELF FOR THE ROUND ROBIN TOURNAMENT. BRIDGE, CHECKERS AND CHESS AND DOMINOS TOOK THEIR PLACE IN THE REGULAR SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST OF SEVERAL MASS SOCIAL GATHERINGS WAS HELD CHRISTMAS EVE IN THE RECEPTION ROOM OFF THE AMBASSADOR'S OFFICE.

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THERE A CHRISTMAS TREE WAS SET UP AND TRIMMED AND MAJOR KARL GOULD, WHO HAS ALMOST THE SORT OF FIGURE A SANTA CLAUS SHOULD HAVE, APPEARED ON THE SCENE IN TRADITIONAL CARB-WHISKERS AND ALL.

EACH GIFT HE PULLED FROM THE PILE BENEATH THE TREE WAS PRESENTED WITH A VERSE OF HIS OWN COMPOSING, SOMETIMES GOOD, SOMETIMES NOT SO GOOD.

CARRIE MCMAHON, SECRETARY TO COLONEL HARRY CRESSWELL, WHO HAD BEEN TO NOWHERE AND BACK IN THE TATUTA MARU--THE JAPANESE LINER WHICH TURNED AROUND IN MID-PACIFIC AFTER WAR WAS DECLARED--RECEIVED A TOY BOAT AND THE FOLLOWING VERSE:

"I LOOKED OVER FUJI AND WHAT DID I SEE,

"COMIN' FOR TO CARRY ME HOME--

"TWENTY-SEVEN KEMPEIS NOT AFTER ME."

KEMPEIS, IN CASE YOU DON'T KNOW, ARE JAPANESE GENDARMES. FUJI, OF COURSE, IS JAPAN'S MOST FAMOUS VOLCANO, VISIBLE ON CLEAR DAYS FROM YOKOHAMA HARBOR.

AUG 21 1942

PERHAPS, THE STEADIEST ENTERTAINMENT WAS AMBASSADOR GREW'S POKER GAME, A SMALL STAKE AFFAIR IN WHICH CHARTS AND RECORDS WERE KEPT FROM THE BEGINNING. BEFORE ARRIVING IN RIO DE JANEIRO, THE REGULARS HAD PLAYED MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED SESSIONS, AND BOTH THE AMBASSADOR AND HIS WIFE WERE ON THE PLUS SHEET OF THE LEDGER.

ALL THIS WAS ON THE PLEASANT SIDE--BUT TO BALANCE THIS WERE MANY AND VARIED DISCOMFORTS. HEAT WAS ON ONLY FOR AN HOUR IN THE MORNING, AN HOUR AT NIGHT, EVEN DURING THE COLDEST DAYS. POLICEMEN PROVLED THE PREMISES, AND ON OCCASION PEERED INTO THE AMBASSADOR'S WINDOWS, WATCHING WITH NAIVE CURIOSITY THE ACTIVITIES INSIDE.

CIGARETTES WERE RATIONED, WITH ONLY AN OCCASIONAL BOOTLEG SUPPLY TO ADD TO THE USUAL TEN PACKAGES OF TEN CIGARETTES EACH PER WEEK.

EMBASSY PERSONNEL WAS PERMITTED TO LEAVE THE EMBASSY COMPOUND, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE LAST FEW DAYS, ONLY FOR VISITS TO THE DOCTOR, THE DENTIST AND THE BANK, WHERE LIMITED WITHDRAWALS OF FUNDS WERE MADE. JUST PRIOR TO DEPARTURE, SHORT SHOPPING TRIPS TO THE IMPERIAL HOTEL STORES WERE ALLOWED, BUT A POLICEMAN TAGGED ALONG AND WATCHED

AUG 21 1942

THERE WERE NO BATHS, BUT THE EMBASSY POPULATION WAS INCREASED BY ONE WHEN A BOY BABY WAS BORN IN MAY TO MR. AND MRS. JAMES HAMASAKI, WHO HAD WORKED FOR THE CONSULATE IN TAINOKU, TAIWAN.

WHILE MR. GREW AND HIS STAFF DECLINE TO COMMENT, IT IS KNOWN THAT CONDITIONS AND TREATMENT WERE FAR FROM SATISFACTORY IN THE LIGHT

30.24-18311

30.24-18311

OF PAST INTERNATIONAL PROCEDURE. THE EMBASSY COMPOUND SEEMED A NEST-
ING PLACE FOR A MISCELLANEOUS ASSORTMENT OF POLICE AND GENDARME AND
NONE OFFICE OFFICIALS, NONE OF WHOM WAS WILLING TO TAKE ANY PERSONAL
RESPONSIBILITY.

ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION AN OFFICIAL PROTEST WAS MADE, IN WHICH
FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVES WERE INFORMED THAT MR.GREW AND HIS
STAFF DID NOT CONSIDER THEMSELVES EITHER AS CRIMINALS OR PRISONERS
OF WAR, BUT THAT SUCH AN OPINION EVIDENTLY WAS HELD BY AT LEAST SOME
OF THE JAPANESE OFFICIALS.

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JUST A FEW DAYS BEFORE MR.GREW WAS TO OBSERVE THE TENTH ANNIVER-
SARY OF HIS ARRIVAL IN JAPAN--JUNE 10, 1932--A FORMAL GATHERING WAS
HELD AT THE RESIDENCE, WITH THE AMBASSADOR SPEAKING TO HIS STAFF,
WHAT HE SAID TYPIFIES THE STOUT SPIRIT WITH WHICH HE KEPT THINGS
ON AN EVEN KEEL DURING THE ENTIRE SIX-MONTH STAY. IN PART, HE SAID:

"I HAVE NOT AN IOTA OF DOUBT OF OUR ULTIMATE VICTORY....CALL
IT BLIND FAITH IF YOU WILL. XXX COLD LOGIC MAY ASCRIBE THAT FAITH
MERELY TO WISHFUL THINKING. BUT THERE IS MORE TO IT THAN THAT...
PLEASE SHARE MY ABUNDANT FAITH, IF YOU CAN, THAT OUR EFFORT WILL NOT
BE IN VAIN."

THEN WITH DEEP AND CLEAR FAITH, MR.GREW READ PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S
GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

AMONG THE MOST FAMOUS PETS AT THE EMBASSY WAS MRS.GREW'S DOG,
"MICKEY." HIS PEDIGREE WAS SO MIXED NOBODY COULD TRACE IT BEYOND THE
MOTHER, LE ALONE FIND THE FATHER. PART MONGREL, APTLY DESCRIBES
HIM. A FEW DAYS BEFORE SAILING CAME THE ORDER: NO DOGS PERMITTED
ON SHIPBOARD.

AS THE STAFF DROVE OUT OF THE COMPOUND, BOUND FOR TOKYO STATION AND
HOME THEY SWEEP PAST A LINE OF AT LEAST NINE SMALL MOUNDS, AND OVER
ONE WAS THE HEADSTONE:

"MICKEY."

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(THIS IS THE SECOND AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE BY MR.HILL ON OUR EM-
BASSY STAFF IN TOKYO DURING INTERNMENT.)

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, SENT AUGUST
19.)

Leave
Blank

Marines Smash Solomon Landing Party, Destroy Seaplane Base in Gilbert Islands; Flying Fortresses Beat Best Nazi Fighters

AUG 22 1942

Jap Landing Force Wiped Out By Marines

PEARL HARBOR, Aug. 21 (AP)—United States Marines mopping up Japanese in the Solomon Islands killed 670 of an enemy force of 700 and captured the remainder yesterday, a communique issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U. S. Pacific fleet commander, said tonight.

The action occurred, the communique said, after a night time attempt by the Japanese to land the 700 troops from high-speed boats in an effort to break through the Marines' lines.

Text of Communique

Admiral Nimitz's communique said:

Since the initial successful landings in the Solomon Islands by United States forces under the command of Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley a period of mopping up in order to consolidate our positions has been in progress.

(The Marines, with a Navy covering force, made the first landings in the Solomons the night of Aug. 7.)

Japanese defenders took to the hills and jungles to escape from our forces. There have been daily skirmishes between United States Marine patrols and enemy detachments. In these actions, both sides have suffered casualties.

On August 19 the marines, with a loss of six killed and 13 wounded, wiped out a Japanese detachment of 92 officers and men. Enemy resistance continued until the last man was killed.

On the night of August 20 the enemy landed a force of about 700 well-equipped troops from high-speed boats outside the marines' lines, and attempted to break through.

During the darkness only hand-to-hand fighting was possible, but with the breaking of day the marines were able to maneuver. While one battalion held the front line another battalion moved

ed to a flank and drove the then withdrawing Japanese to the beach.

The action continued until late afternoon. Of the 700 Japanese, 670 are dead, and the rest prisoners. Marine losses were 28 killed and 72 wounded.

The marines in the Solomons who are under the command of Major General Alexander A. Vandergift, U.S.M.C., have added another page to their history of outstanding achievements.

The communique gave no indication as to where the 700 attacking Japanese came from, or which of the island now in the hands of the marines was the scene of the action.

Jap Warships Reported Under Big Air Attack

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—A BBC broadcast, recorded by CBS, said "it is reported today that flying fortress bombers from Australia have launched a big attack off the Solomon Islands against Japanese warships" but several hours later no other source had indicated that a new action of this nature was under way.

Instead it appeared possible that the British station was repeating General Douglas MacArthur's communique of Thursday, which told of an attack Wednesday by "our heavy bombers" against enemy warships at Faisi, in the northern Solomons. The communique said results of the attack were unknown but all the bombers returned to base despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

munique of Thursday, which told of an attack Wednesday by "our heavy bombers" against enemy warships at Faisi, in the northern Solomons. The communique said results of the attack were unknown but all the bombers returned to base despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Allies Bomb Timor — Pres. GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 22 (Saturday) (AP). — Allied bombers bombed Maobisse, in Portuguese Timor, yesterday for the second successive day, starting fires in building areas and shooting down one Japanese fighter plane, it was announced here today. One Allied

plane was lost, a communique added.

The communique: "NORTHWESTERN SECTOR—Timor: Allied medium bombers attacked Maobisse, hitting crossroad and building areas. Fires were started. Three Zero fighters intercepted our formation, one being shot down over the sea after a running fight. We lost one plane.

"NORTHEASTERN SECTOR—Activity limited to reconnaissance."

In Thursday's raid on Maobisse, a little Japanese-occupied village seven miles south of Dili, large explosions were touched off, indicating that fuel or ammunition dumps had been hit, and one returning pilot told of seeing "a lot of Jap soldiers running for their lives into the jungle."

A spokesman here said there was only minor ground action in the Kokoda area, midway between Gona and Port Moresby, in New Guinea.

Allied Bombers Blast Enemy Forces Based On Island of Timor

Great Explosions Are Reported Touched Off At Town in Interior

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 21.—While Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air scouts searched the waters around the embattled Solomon Islands for new evidence of Japanese naval activity, Allied bombers made another attack yesterday on enemy forces based on the island of Timor, northwest of Australia.

(A British broadcast said today that United States Flying Fortress bombers were reported to have "launched a big attack off the Solomon Islands against

Japanese warships." The broadcast, heard in New York by CBS, said no details had been received.

A communique announcing the raid on Timor said medium bomber had touched off great explosions at the Japanese-occupied town of Maobisse in the interior of the half-Dutch, half-Portuguese island indicating that fuel or ammunition dumps had been hit.

(A communique issued last night by the Navy Department in Washington said United States Marines were engaged in mopping up remnants of Japanese forces on islands "recently captured" in the Solomons. The announcement reported that a Japanese destroyer or cruiser had been set afire by Allied aircraft and said casual bombardments of Allied shore positions in the Solomons by enemy planes, destroyers and submarines had done only minor damage.

(Previous reports had indicated the Marines had landed on three of the southernmost Solomon Islands and the latest Navy communique was generally taken as meaning that the occupa-

pation of these bases virtually was completed.)

Raiders Return Safely.

All the Allied raiders returned safely from the Timor mission, said the bulletin, which made no mention of any Japanese aerial opposition.

One of the pilots returning from the Maobisse raid told of seeing "a lot of Japanese soldiers running for their lives for the shelter of the jungle."

The bombers dropped to low levels to attack the place, a native settlement 17 miles south of Dili, in the Portuguese part of the island.

Diving on their targets, the bombers hit fuel or ammunition dumps, and when they pulled out of their dives their gunners peppered objectives with machine-gun bullets.

The leader of the bombers was so satisfied with the success of the raid that he ordered a bottle of beer issued to each member of the raiding

party—a luxury in their northern Australian base.

Reconnaissance Activity.

MacArthur headquarters' only reference to the situation in the Solomons—where Allied bombers were reported to have attacked Japanese warships the previous day in the Bougainville area at the extreme northern end of the archipelago—was a terse line in the communique saying:

"Northeastern sector—Reconnaissance activity only."

A spokesman at the headquarters declared, however, that no inferences should be drawn from the lack of activity reported in that sector.

Dispatches from Auckland, New Zealand, quoted informed sources there as saying the Japanese were busily reorganizing their naval and air forces in the northern Solomons, apparently in preparation for some sort of counterblow against the newly won Allied footholds to the south.

Japanese land forces in the Solomons, these sources declared, were waging a bitter delaying action in the evident hope of receiving reinforcements, and they declared the outcome still hangs in the balance, with the scale at present tipped in favor of the Allies.

Following is the text of Navy communique No. 109, based on reports received up to 3:30 p.m. yesterday:

"South Pacific area:

"1. United States Marines are engaged in 'mopping up' remnants of the Japanese forces on the islands which were recently captured in the Solomon Archipelago.

"2. Casual bombardments of our shore positions by enemy aircraft, destroyers and submarines have inflicted only minor damage.

"3. An enemy destroyer or cruiser was bombed and set afire by our aircraft.

"4. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Blow At Makin In Gilbert Group

Seaplane Base, 2 Planes
And 2 Ships Are
Destroyed.

MAJ. JAS. ROOSEVELT IS AMONG RAIDERS

Marines in Solomons Kill
670 of Jap Force
Of 700.

By Walter B. Clausen

PEARL HARBOR, Aug. 21 (AP)—

(P)—American sea fighters, with Major James Roosevelt, son of the President, among them, belted the Japanese a crippling hit and run blow on Makin Island in the Gilbert group Aug. 17, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Pacific naval commander, said today.

The Marines, supported by hard-punching units of the fleet, landed on the northernmost island of the Gilbert group in an operation aimed at clipping the claws of enemy forces in the archipelago stolen from the British.

At Least 80 Japs Killed

Major Roosevelt was second in command of the Marine raiders. He and other top officers came off without casualty, the admiral's communique said.

At least 80 Japanese were killed in the Makin Island attack, seaplane installations ashore and two seaplanes on the water were destroyed, while American naval guns succeeded in sinking one small enemy transport and one gunboat, Nimitz's communique said.

After the purpose of the attack was "accomplished in its entirety" the raiding force was withdrawn.

(A Tokyo radio broadcast earlier today said a force of 200 U. S. Marines had attacked Makin Island but had been forced to withdraw.)

It was the second offensive stab at the enemy's South Pacific holdings since the night of Aug. 7,

when United States Marines and Allied naval units under U. S. Vice Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, attacked the Southern Solomon Islands in an operation which left the American sea-soldiers firmly in possession of emplacements and installations the enemy once held.

Japs Caught by Surprise

Makin is the northern-most of the Gilbert Island group, being located approximately 1,100 miles northeast of the Solomon Islands. It is almost in a direct line between the Solomons and Hawaii.

Admiral Nimitz's communique indicated the raid caught the Japs so completely by surprise that they added to their own losses by bombing their own aircraft with bombers from nearby bases.

Text of Communique

The text of the communique, No. 7, issued by Admiral Nimitz: A force of Marines of the United States Pacific fleet made a successful landing on Japanese held Makin Island on Aug. 17. The purpose of the expedition was to destroy installations of this enemy seaplane base. The purpose was accomplished in its entirety and the force has been withdrawn.

Known enemy losses inflicted by the Marines are at least 80 Japanese killed, radio installations and stores destroyed and one large and one small seaplane destroyed on the water. Other losses were inflicted on enemy

forces by heavy bombing attacks on their own aircraft from other bases, which were attempting to assist them.

Ships of our expedition gunned and sank one small transport and one gunboat.

Considering the nature of this operation, our force suffered only moderate losses.

The naval officer commanding the operation was Commander John W. Haines, U.S.N. The Marines were commanded by Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, U.S.M.C. Res. Second in command was Major James Roosevelt, U.S.M.C. Res. None of these officers was on the casualty list.

Aimed at Neutralizing Jap Base

Purpose of the action seemingly was to neutralize bases developed by the Japanese in the British-owned Gilbert Islands after a United States "quickie" raid on the islands last January.

Makin Island is only about 300 miles south of the long-developed Japanese base at Jaluit, in the Japanese-owned Marshall Islands.

A few hundred miles north of Jaluit are Tarao and Wotje, strong Japanese bases which were blasted, together with Jaluit, in the U. S. naval foray on the Marshall and Gilbert islands last February.

Makin Island, an atoll 16 miles long, also was hit during the Jan-

uary raid, and a Japanese supply ship and enemy planes were destroyed there.

The nearest major Japanese battle bases to Makin are now Ponape, about 1,100 miles west, and the more important base of Truk, 460 miles farther west, both of which are in the Caroline Islands group.

The surprise blow on Makin apparently is another indication that a campaign of stepping stones is under way and the American-led Allied offensive against the Japanese in the Pacific is to be a continuous one.

There are some thousand islands involved in the Japanese-held areas of the western Pacific, including the islands held by the Japanese under mandate following the first World War.

7,000-mile Battle Line

The battle line of the Pacific on which Admiral Nimitz is directing his striking forces is 7,000 miles long, and American units apparently now are on an offensive to keep the Japanese guessing as to where the next attack will come.

Major James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son who was listed today as a participant in a Com-mando-type raid of United States forces on Makin in the Japanese-held Gilbert Islands group, has been a Marine Corps officer since 1936 and on active duty continuously since November, 1940.

It was in that last month that he gave up his business as a Los Angeles moving picture producer to help mobilize the Marine Corps battalion to which he was attached. He proceeded in command of a battery to the Marine Base at San Diego.

Took Part in Midway Battle

Seven months later he was given temporary duty at Marine headquarters in Washington. Thereafter, under the screen of military secrecy, he vanished from public notice until his reappearance first in the battle of Midway Island and now in the Gilbert Island raid.

The President's 21-year-old son saw his first service in the Marines as a lieutenant colonel in the Volunteer Reserve. He was commissioned Nov. 13, 1936 and assigned to a so-called "casual company" in the eastern reserve area.

From November 16 to December 16 of that year he was aboard the cruiser Indianapolis, was transferred to a limited service unit Sept. 1, 1937, and on Feb. 25, 1938 was ordered to Culebra, Puerto Rico, to participate in fleet landing exercises.

There he received his first experience in the type of operation which he later carried out under combat conditions at Makin Island.

Roosevelt was relieved from active duty on his return from Puerto Rico, but soon was recalled as an observer of anti-aircraft fire at Parris Island, S. C., in April,

resigned his colonel's commission in the Marine Reserve in Oc-

tober, 1939, but was reappointed as a captain two months later and assigned to volunteer service in the 11th Reserve district.

In that capacity he acted as liaison and morale officer for the 22nd Battalion, the post he held when called to active duty in November, 1940.

Roosevelt was awarded Brazil's National Order of the Southern

Cross in July, 1937, and the Dominican Republic's Order of Military Merit of First Class, with white badge, at about the same time. The latter presentation was made by President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

The Gilbert Islands, a group of 20 or more small islands on the Pacific map, lie athwart the Equator almost on a direct line between Hawaii and Australia.

Since the Solomon Islands also are near this direct line, the current action suggests American forces are taking further steps to clear the sea lanes to Australia and to seal off the Japanese who occupy many small islands to the north and west.

The Gilberts, under British protection since 1915, once were considered strategic with reference to the establishment of trans-Pacific air lines to Australia.

About 500 miles eastward of the Gilberts lie Howland and Baker Islands, which are United States possessions and are only about 1,800 miles from Honolulu.

A firm hold on the Gilbert Islands plus continued occupation of strategic positions in the Solomons thus would give the United Nations a new series of stepping-stone defense bases across the Pacific to the Antipodes.

In Midway Battle

Major Roosevelt's participation in the Makin Island raid was not his first experience under fire. According to reports, he was also on the scene during the Japanese attack on Midway Island in June. Before that, and before the United States entered the war, he had been under fire in Iraq, where he was acting as an observer with the British in the Middle East.

Major Roosevelt, who is thirty-four years old, was at one time a lieutenant colonel in the marine reserves, but resigned his commission to take the lower rank of captain, with which he went into active duty in November, 1940. He received his temporary promotion to major in May, 1942.

He has been in the marines since 1936, when he got his lieutenant colonel's commission in the volunteer reserve and was assigned to a "casual company" in the eastern reserve area. From Nov. 16 to Dec. 16, 1937, he was aboard the cruiser Indianapolis. In September 1937, he

was transferred to a limited service unit, and in February, 1938, he went to Culebra, Puerto Rico, to participate in fleet landing exercises. It was there that he received his first experience in the type of operation in which he was employed at Makin Island.

Major Roosevelt, when he was not active in the Marine Corps Reserves, was active in business, in the motion picture industry and in politics, and for a while was one of the President's assistants in Washington. He was married twice. His first wife was the former Betsey Cushing, whom he married in 1930. They had two children, Sara Delano and Kate. In 1940 they were divorced, and a year later he married the former Romelle Theresa Schneider, a nurse he had met during an illness.

Carlson's Career

Lieutenant Colonel Evans F. Carlson, who was in command of the marines at Makin, is forty-seven years old, and a native of Plymouth, Conn. He joined the marines in 1922, after serving in the field artillery in France during the first world war. After service in the West Indies and Nicaragua, where he was a major in the Guardia Nacional from 1923 to 1925, he went to Shanghai in 1927. After two years he went to Peiping, where he was adjutant of the Peiping Legation Guard. In 1935 and 1937 he commanded the Marines Presidential Guard at Warm Springs, Ga.

As late as 1940 Major Carlson made a four-month trip, taking him more than 4,000 miles through nine provinces of China in the longest overland journey made by a trained observer there since his own previous journey behind the guerrilla lines in 1938, when he spent many weeks with the Communist 8th Route Army. In 1940, after his resignation from the Marine Corps he wrote about what he had seen in "Twin Stars of China," a book which received high critical acclaim.

Carlson resigned his commission before Pearl Harbor to devote his time to writing and lecturing on the Chinese war, but went back into active service when it became apparent that there would be war between Japan and the United States. He is well versed in Japanese military tactics and in Far Eastern politics and diplomacy.

Tokio Reports Gilberts Attack By U. S. Troops

'Complete Repulse'
After Landing
Is Claimed

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 21.—A Japanese communique reported today that about 200 American troops effected a landing at dawn August 17 on Makin Island, at the northern tip of the Gilbert Islands, but were "repulsed completely." (There was no Allied confirmation of such a landing attempt.)

The communique, issued by Imperial headquarters, follows:

"The Japanese garrison on Makin Island at the northern tip of the former British-owned Gilbert Islands, in spite of their numerical inferiority, repulsed completely some 200 American troops who effected a landing at dawn on the island August 17."

The Gilbert Islands are on the Equator 2,400 miles southwest of the Hawaiian Islands. They are a cluster of 15 small islands, with an area in all of 166 square miles.

Makin Island itself is north of the Equator and about 1,100 miles northeast of the Solomon Islands where United States Marines have been consolidating positions won from the Japanese in the first full-fledged Allied offensive in the Pacific.

The Gilbert Islands, along with the Marshalls just to the northwest, were bombarded by air and naval artillery by the United States Navy late in January.

MARINE MOVE BEGUN IN MAY

First Large Force Then Started
To South Pacific,
U. S. Discloses

Combat Reporter Writes Story
Of Convoy To New
Zealand Port

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 21.—The first large forces of American marines moved out to the Southwest Pacific in May and gathered in New Zealand for action against Japan's island outposts, it was disclosed officially today.

The story of the first big troop movement—the necessary prelude to such an offensive as that currently under way in the Solomon

Islands—was written by a marine combat reporter and was released today by Marine Corps headquarters. The reporter was not identified.

"This was the first strong unit of the marine forces gathering in the South Pacific," he wrote.

Escort Strong One

"The value set upon the ship's load of fighting men was attested by the strength of her escort. A hard-pressed navy, with nearly world-wide demands for its ships, had assigned sufficient warships to see the Marines safely on their way.

"The precautions were effective and the speedy transport made her way without incident through hazardous waters.

"Three and a half weeks later she arrived in the South Pacific port which was to become the base of operations for a powerful striking force. Cargo ships and transports came in with their precious loads of men and materiel.

"There the Leathernecks continued to gather, enjoyed a brief liberty in a hospitable land, and settled down to the job at hand.

"The New Zealanders—for New Zealand was the gathering point for this force—gave the marines a royal welcome. Marines in town on liberty were invited to New Zealanders' homes and were shouted (New Zealand for "treated") to tea, to drinks, and to shows.

Dominion Combed

"New Zealand not only opened its homes and hearts to the visitors. It worked hard to get ready the big new camps needed to quarter them. Construction of camps began less than a month before the first contingent arrived.

"The Dominion was combed for building materials, plumbing, stoves, wiring—all the varied materials that go to make a camp. Lumber only a few days out of New Zealand's forest became decks for tents and walls for huts.

"All public works construction in New Zealand stopped and the labor thus released concentrated on building the camps to receive the Marines. Women joined the working parties. When the first transport of Marines pulled into the dock the camps were ready to receive them."

Chinese By-Pass, Then Capture Kwangfeng

(By the Associated Press)

Chungking, Aug. 21.—An official Chinese military report today said Chinese forces had recaptured Kwangfeng, which the Japanese had developed into one of their most powerful strongholds in Kiangsi province.

It was stated that the recapture had dispelled the threat of the first overland Japanese invasion of Fukien province.

Rail Hold Widened

The Chinese were said to have retaken the city yesterday morning, after by-passing it in the Kiangsi campaign, in which they have recaptured Kweiki, Shangjiao and other points, wresting from the Japanese the control of a sixty-

mile stretch of the eastern Kiangsi railroad.

A Chinese communique, saying Kwangfeng was recaptured Thursday at 8 A. M., confirmed previous reports that the Chinese had re-occupied Kweiki and Shangjiao, and said the Japanese were falling back on Kiangshan, with the Chinese in pursuit.

The Japanese are ready to quit Sungyang, in adjoining Chekiang province, it added.

The town is under Chinese attack, and several fires have been started, indicating Japanese withdrawal preparations, the Chinese said.

Ten or more Japanese small boats were sunk, and a number of soldiers were killed, when the Chinese intercepted the loot-laden Japanese fleeing Wenchow, in Chekiang province, toward Tsingtien, the communique said.

China Arrests General

Chang En-to Accused of Trying to Form Own Anti-Japan Army
CHUNGKING, Aug. 21 (AP).—General Chang En-to, a division commander on the southern Shantung front, was ordered arrested today by the national military council on charges that he attempted to desert with all his troops and organize his own "anti-Japanese shock army."

The defection, it was said, was thwarted by Colonel Sun Wei-yin, a

loyal regimental commander, after Chang had forcibly detained his deputy division commander, chief of staff and several other officers.

When Sun rebelled with his men against his superior's action and killed a regimental commander who backed Chang, the general was said to have fled with 200 followers.

Seized Japanese Plane Found Speedy in Tests

But U. S. Pilot Says His Knees
Were Up to His Chin

CHUNGKING, Aug. 21 (AP).—A captured Japanese Army plane has been taken up for test flights over China by Major David L. Hill, of Hunt, Tex., and may be used for practice dogfights by Brigadier General Claire L. Chennault's "Flying Dragons."

Hill, six-foot two-inch former American Volunteer Group pilot and now a member of General Chennault's force, had trouble crowding his lanky frame into the seat built for pint-sized Japanese. "My darn knees were up to my chin," he said. The plane, a 1940-model I-19, was seized by the Chinese last year when it was forced down in Fukien Province.

"The short turning radius and maneuverability of the plane are unbelievable," said Major Hill. "It takes off and lands with very short runs. Its acceleration is terrific. Instruments are simple and all gadgets are handy. It has no armorplating and no self-sealing gas tanks, which is sacrificed for performance."

Sen. Reynolds Shows Scorn For Criticism

To Continue to Speak
His Mind Despite
Rebukes of Colleagues

Washington, Aug. 21.—(AP).—Chairman Reynolds (D-NC) of the Senate military affairs committee proclaimed his scorn for criticism today after being rebuked by administration leaders in the Senate for advocating immediate independence for India.

The strapping, ruddy-faced former North Carolina lawyer expressed neither surprise nor re-

ent at the "dressing down" received yesterday from Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky and others, but said he would not be deterred in the future in his desire to speak his mind "in the interest of my country's welfare."

Barkley, Sen. Connally (D-Tex) chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Sen. George (D-Ga) its ranking member, all expressed fear that speeches such as Reynolds' on "delicate" international matters tended to create disunity in the United States' war effort.

All expressed hope for ultimate Indian independence after the war and said that without victory no nation could be assured of independence.

When the Senate had passed to other matters, the irrepressible Reynolds said to George:

"Walter, if my speech didn't do anything else, it certainly brought forth three good orations upon freedom and independence by three of the outstanding men in the Senate."

Barkley, calling attention to the delicate problem for Great Britain created by demands for Indian independence, had remarked after Reynolds' speech.

"I think that senators who happen to be the chairmen of committees should consider that their statements carry weight in the minds of the public far beyond their personal views."

Connally said it would be "most unfortunate" if the government, speaking through either the Senate or House, "should give expression to sentiments or take action which might arouse chaos in the ranks of nations associated with us," while Sen. George asserted "Japan and Germany will seize upon every word American statesmen utter to emphasize that there is disunity."

"Anything anybody says contrary to the ideas of some people is construed as a suggestion of disunity," Reynolds told interviewers.

"The Axis powers are telling the people of India promises of freedom after the war won't be fulfilled. My view is that freedom now would give the lie to the Axis propagandists."

"If the mention of the Indian subject is calculated to create disunity, as charged on the Senate floor yesterday, then no radio commentator should be permitted to mention the subject, and no newspaper should be permitted to publish any editorial, article or letter."

SEN. BRIDGES FAVORS FREE INDIA AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) declared today that India was entitled to its freedom but it was in the interest of the United Nations to defer granting it until after the war.

He told a reporter that if the Uni-

ted States can help solve the present problem by sanctioning British promises to grant post-war Indian independence, he favors such a step.

Yesterday, the New Hampshire Senator said that Great Britain could not grant India independence because it would be an invitation for Japan to step in. He made the comment in answer to a demand by Senator Reynolds (D-N.C.) that India be freed.

Navy Decorates Men in Crew of Mine Sweeper

Honors 17 in the Quail Who Sailed From Philippines to Australia in Launch

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Navy reported today that seventeen officers and men who served on the U. S. S. Quail, a mine sweeper in the Philippines, had been rewarded with decorations and promotions for their heroism.

The crew, at the Navy's order, scuttled the Quail just before the Japanese reached its anchorage and then escaped by a motor launch to Australia, making the 2,000-mile trip in a month.

The men were commanded by Lieutenant Commander John H. Mortill, thirty-nine years old, of Waverly, Va., who recently received the Navy Cross for his service during the Japanese bombings of the Cavite Navy Yard.

The Distinguished Service Medal, the Army's highest award for non-combat service, has been conferred on Colonel Theodore Wyman Jr., of Kingston, N. Y., for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service" in the direction of emergency construction at isolated and widely separated points in the South Pacific area.

Announcing the award today, the War Department said that Colonel Wyman, district engineer at Honolulu, was ordered last October to proceed with the construction at "locations difficult of access and widely separated," and to have the work completed by Jan. 15.

"Under extremely difficult conditions of supply and construction," the citation said, "Colonel Wyman completed the work in eleven weeks from the date of notice to proceed, and on Dec. 28, 1941, over two weeks ahead of schedule, reported the projects ready for use. Colonel Wyman displayed unusual judgment, foresight and energy in carrying out his duties, and through his accomplishment rendered a service of great value to the defense of this and co-belligerent countries."

The Navy announced today that

Vice-Admiral Ferdinand L. Heintzmann, fifty-eight years old, of Beloit, Kan., will succeed Rear Admiral George T. Pettengill, sixty-five, of Boise, Idaho, as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard on Sept. 15.

WYMAN WINS D. S. M. FOR WORKS IN PACIFIC

Army Says Colonel Did Construction Tasks of Great Value

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal, the Army's highest award for non-combat service, has been conferred on Colonel Theodore Wyman Jr., of Kingston, N. Y., for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service" in the direction of emergency construction at isolated and widely separated points in the South Pacific area.

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The locations of the projects and the nature of the work were not disclosed.

The department announced the award of the Soldier's Medal for Heroism to seven enlisted men. Among those receiving the award were:

Master Sergeant Wesley F. Cummins of Colorado Springs, Col., who has since been commissioned a first lieutenant in the air forces, for his attempt to save the pilot of a plane which crashed near Bradley Field, Conn., last April 8. He was burned severely in the attempted rescue.

Homeward-Bound 32 Weeks

China Correspondent's Wife, on Way to U. S., Recounts Exciting Eight Years in Orient.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Jennifer White is the wife of J. D. White, Associated Press Wide World correspondent who has been in the Far East since 1932. They were married in Peiping, China, in 1934, and she has helped him cover many of the angles of the crisis: the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese conflict in 1937 and the Tientsin blockade in 1939, among them. She was on her way to California when the war caught her and she was interned in Manila. In two Wide World stories, Mrs. White highlights her life as the wife of a foreign correspondent in the Far East, and under the bombings and in the internment camp in Manila. Here is the first story.)

By JENIEFER WHITE

ABOARD S.S. GRIPSHOLM AT SEA, Aug. 20 (Wide World) The life of a correspondent's wife is full of crises and upsets; you never know what's going to happen next. Maybe I'm used to it now, but thinking back over eight years, it seems rather natural.

Perhaps, that's because it's the sort of life I've wanted since I was fourteen. I decided then that I wanted to marry a foreign correspondent, preferably one working for the Associated Press. At that tender age I met a very nice AP correspondent, while crossing the Indian ocean on my way to England. I blush to admit that I've forgotten his name, but I do remember that it didn't take me long to decide I wanted an AP correspondent of my own.

Still on Way Home

Since that's the life I asked for, it doesn't seem unnatural to me that, although I started out last November for California from our home in Peiping, eight months later I'm still on my way.

Even so, I took an awful chance on my husband, as we were married a whole year before he joined the AP. We had been living a quiet life in a Chinese garden. But when Jady was assigned to cover North China for the AP we were brought into the real world with a bang.

It made a complete change into life, reaching even into the kitchen, where it involved endless discussions with the cook about why meals were postponed, missed entirely, or reinstated without warning. Peiping cooks are a proud species, and there was always a week or two of suspense when we hired a new one, waiting to see whether he could take a situation where it sometimes was impossible to make household plans even a day ahead.

Pre-Dawn Messages

I don't know why it should be so, but 3 o'clock in the morning seems to be the fashionable hour for telegrams to arrive, ordering

one's husband off on the next train, plane, bicycle, or donkey, after a story which may be just across town or hundreds of miles away.

The first time this happened Jady had to go to Kalgan to track down a Chinese woman who was rumored to have outdone Mrs. Dionne by producing nine children all at once. Any woman could have told him this couldn't be done, but no, Jady had to go just the same. He came back with the first story of a new puppet government which the Japanese had set up in Inner Mongolia when no one was looking.

This was our first separation and my introduction to what since has become an old story. I kept one eye on the office and the other on the house, building up credit with

the cook by trying religiously to be on time for meals.

In Middle of Excitement

These times were more than made up for by the feeling of being right in the middle of the exciting things that were happening around us. I helped my husband get out some of his stories when the Chinese-Japanese war started just outside the city walls in 1937, taking short breathing spells to go upstairs to listen to the guns booming and banging and the tanks rumbling across the country-side.

Even answering the telephone was fun, because every time you picked up the receiver there was a chance that you were going to hear something pretty exciting.

Peculiar Things Commonplace

Peculiar things were always happening. Peiping and Chinese houses with their large gardens are particularly favorable for the growth of large pet populations, and we had reached the total of three dogs, seven cats, and five kittens.

We decided to build them a small Chinese house and courtyard of their own in our garden, regardless of the fact that a war was going on. The Old Chinese stonemason and the carpenter who contracted for the job (for three U. S. dollars) both took their work so seriously that they refused to be interrupted by the Japanese planes flying over the house to drop demolition bombs just outside the city.

We've seen it many times since, the way the Chinese have of going about their business no matter what is happening around them, but it was a little startling then.

During quiet times, we lived the sort of life anyone lives in Peiping. We spent a great deal of our time with friends, going on moonlight picnics on the palace lakes, or on short trips to old temples and tombs in the western hills, and

flying Chinese kites in the spring. We spent hours in old Chinese shops, hunting for things for the house. By the time we had found something special, bargained for it, and perhaps had gone back to the shop many times, it had a little history.

AUG 22 1942

But sooner or later 3 o'clock in the morning would come and another telegram would take Jady off on another story. Sometimes, when it wasn't too far off and I wouldn't be in the way, I was able to go along, but mostly I had to stay home. This was hard to take when Jady was sent some place we had planned to see together, Harbin, for instance, or Northern Korea, or Inner Mongolia. But I felt better when he came back with a small and typical something for me or for the house.

But I was with him when the war began in 1937, and again in 1939 I spent a month in Tientsin while Jady was there covering the Japanese blockade of the concessions.

Well, eight years of this sort of thing taught me not to be too surprised at anything—no matter what.

Perhaps that's why I wasn't too upset when the war I was trying to outrun caught me alone in Manila on my way to America. I found myself interned with 3,000 strange people, and no way of getting in touch with Jady. It was five months before we knew what had happened to each other, and seven before we were brought together again at Shanghai for repatriation.

Red Positions Breached By Enemy Tanks

AUG 22 1942 Break-through Southwest Of City—Germans Repulsed Elsewhere.

RED BOMBERS START BIG FIRES IN WARSAW

Germans Reported Pouring Fresh Troops Into Don Bend Sector.

By Eddy Gilmore
MOSCOW, Saturday, Aug. 20. (A)—The Nazi bid for Stalin-

grad reached a critical stage early today with reinforced German troops trying to erect bridge-heads across the Don 40 miles above that Volga city and attempting to exploit a wedge driven into Russian positions northeast of Kotelnikovski below the Don.

The midnight communique said the Red Army had repelled constant German attacks southeast of Kleitskaya on the Don bend, but acknowledged that Nazi tanks had breached Russian positions southwest of Stalingrad in the Kotelnikovski area.

German Troops Trapped
"Northeast of Kotelnikovski repeated heavy attacks by tanks and mechanized infantry were repelled," the communique said. "In another sector the enemy sent 100 tanks into the attack. Only a few succeeded in breaking through."

"The infantry which followed the tanks was cut off by Soviet troops. Its annihilation now is proceeding."

The next 24 hours should tell much in the grim fight for Stalingrad. Twice in two days the Germans have thrown forces across to the eastern bank of the Don loop, but the Russians said most of these shock troops were wiped out.

Russian observers admit, however, that it is going to be hard to hold the Germans, especially if the Nazis realize a superiority of numbers and equipment as they have now for two months.

The banks of the Don River loop were reported strewn with dead German shock troops in a bloody fight for control of both river sides.

The Red armies fighting in the Caucasian foothills south of Krasnodar on the road to the Black Sea port of Novorossisk still were falling back. The Russians were officially reported to have killed more than 2,000 Germans before retiring to new positions.

The communique reported the Russians repulsed enemy attacks southeast of Pyatigorsk. There the German drive was along an asphalt road leading to Nalchik, 50 miles beyond. Nalchik in turn is only 100 miles west of the Russian oil city of Grozny.

Russians Retaliate
Soviet bombers were engaged in heavy defensive action over this entire area, but also went over to the offensive Thursday night with a long-range bombing of Warsaw in occupied Poland. Eastern Prussia and Upper Silesia.

"A large force" of Soviet bombers "caused 14 big fires in Warsaw, and 19 explosions were observed," an announcement said. Warsaw is more than 700 miles from Moscow, and the Russians

said all their planes returned. "Many fires also were caused and heavy explosions observed in the districts of Eastern Prussia and Upper Silesia where German military objectives were attacked." Russian dispatches said the Germans were pouring fresh troops, at least two divisions strong, into the critical Don bend area above Stalingrad.

Vast Area Aflame
A vast area was aflame on this sector south of Stalingrad as the Nazi tanks battered into Russian mine-fields. But the Russian line refused to crack, although in one sector alone, eighty tanks led four German regiments to the assault. Scattered groups got across the Don from the bend, southeast of Kletskaya, but Russian dispatches yesterday said the defenders had frustrated all efforts to make a real break-through. Many of the Germans were reported driven back into the water.

Krasnodar Hot Sector
The hottest sector of the Caucasian front was south and west of Krasnodar. In the mountain passes approaching the naval station of Novorossisk (no longer used by the Soviet Black Sea fleet).

The Germans were trying desperately to develop a major push. But in three days more than 2,500 were declared annihilated, and in a two hour battle, Don and Kuban Cossack warriors cut down several hundred parachutists.

In continued fighting on the Leningrad front in the north the Russians were reported to have taken a strongly fortified point on a railway and to have held it after five heavy German counter-attacks. This was the first anniversary of Hitler's futile siege of Leningrad by 300,000 soldiers, 6,000 big guns and 1,000 tanks.

Russians Claim Repulse of Nazis Near Stalingrad

German Forces Put Up Violent Fight for Pathway to City

By the Associated Press.
MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—German forces which crossed the Don River loop southeast of Kletskaya fought violently for a pathway to Stalingrad today, but field dispatches said strong Russian bayonet charges pinned down the vanguard and the

complementary thrust southwest was hurled counterattacks.

Izvestia declared that almost all the Germans who sought to establish bridgeheads along the Don bend were exterminated, but two fresh Nazi divisions moved up.

This report from the government publication came as the army newspaper Red Star said approaches to the river were covered with the bodies of Germans, Italians, Hungarians and Rumanians, even while the crossing effort persisted.

German airmen supported the assault operations.

Surprise Attacks.
Soviet air scouts discovered a large concentration of Italians in two settlements and Red Army ground troops were reported to have wiped out virtually all of them in surprise attacks with mortars.

The Axis dead totaled thousands, the Communist newspaper Pravda said. It reported 17 tanks led a charge into Red Army positions at one place, but six were destroyed and the others turned back.

Heavy Soviet artillery and Soviet tank crews co-operated to thwart a charge of 35 tanks on the Russian lines in another sector during the critical battle on the Don bend.

Reserve Troops Sent Up.

Setbacks to the southern arm of the German pincers aimed at Stalingrad led to the assignment of new planes, tanks and reserve troops to that theater above Kotelnikovskii.

A dispatch to Izvestia said a great area was set aflame when German tanks hit a Soviet minefield. Soviet fighters swept up to shoot down many dive-bombers attacking Red Army lines; but other Nazi aircraft quickly took their places.

Five German columns of tanks and motorized infantry were reported moving behind aerial and artillery bombardment in the thrust up the railway line northeastward toward Stalingrad.

Reverses again attended the defense of the Western and Central Caucasus. Russians said, however, about 700 Germans were slain south of Krasnodar before a further Soviet retreat in that area and that the invaders made "some advance" southeast of Pyatigorsk only at heavy cost.

Kuban Cossacks cut down several hundred Nazi parachutists in a two-hour battle west of Krasnodar at the approaches to Novorossisk, Russian dispatches reported today.

The Germans used tanks and large infantry forces in an attempt

to break through the northwestern Caucasus foothills to the coast.

The mid-day war bulletin said a Soviet formation annihilated more than 2,500 Germans, destroyed 14 tanks, seven armored cars, 103 trucks and many guns during a three-day engagement in the western theater below Krasnodar.

Red Navy warships, on patrol against a possible German attempt to supplement Caucasian operations

with an invasion from the Crimea, were credited officially with sinking a 7,000-ton Nazi transport in the Black Sea.

Local fighting persisted on the Leningrad front. Counterattacking Red Army troops were reported to have forced a river crossing to dislodge the Germans from a settlement. Guerrillas were said to have re-won two villages and killed 80 Germans in that area recently.

Other guerrillas, operating in White Russia behind the invaders' central front lines, killed three German generals, 104 other officers, 650 Gestapo agents and 4,717 troops during July, a special government statement said.

Kuban Cossacks Mop Up Nazi Chutists

[By the Associated Press]
MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—Kuban Cossacks cut down several hundred Nazi parachutists in a two-hour battle west of Krasnodar, at the approaches to the Black Sea port of Novorossisk, Russian dispatches reported today.

The Germans used tanks and large infantry forces in an attempt to break through the northwestern Caucasus foothills to the coast.

Leningrad Fails To Crack After 12-Month Siege

Defies Ceaseless Bombing by Huge Hitler Force Expecting Quick Capture

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.
MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—Adolf Hitler launched his unsuccessful assault on Leningrad a year ago today, besieging the former capital with 30,000 soldiers.

After 12 months, the city's defenders fight on.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced at noon that more than 1,000 Germans had been wiped out in 48 hours of local fighting on the Leningrad front and that Russian troops captured an important strategic position in a limited offensive.

"We destroyed 10 machine guns, three mortars and two ammunition dumps and seven enemy artillery batteries were silenced," the bureau said in summing up the latest developments of the struggle joined when the Germans struck August 21, 1941.

People Helped Fight.

Civilians called into action by Marshal Klementi Voroshilov from the population of 3,000,000 helped Red Army divisions to stem the onslaughts.

"Stand firm to the end" was his order, and they did even more.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said the Nazi high command aligned 52 infantry divisions, four motorized divisions and four tank divisions against Russia's second city—previously known as St. Petersburg and Petrograd.

The Germans hauled up 6,000 big guns, 19,000 machineguns, 4,500 mortars and 1,000 tanks and supported these ground weapons with 1,000 planes, expecting to smash into Leningrad immediately.

(There is no question that the Germans believed the fall of Leningrad was a certainty at this time last year. American correspondents in Berlin were told so, and a trip was arranged so that they could see the triumphal entry.

(The Germans planned to permit the Finns to enter first and the correspondents were sent to Helsinki. But on their arrival Finnish officers told them: "The only way you'll get into Leningrad is by parachute." A few days later the correspondents were back in Berlin, twitting high German officials who had arranged the wild goose chase.)

Women Take Up Guns.

The Red Army dug in against the assault. Workmen dropped their tools in factories and took up guns. Women and children replaced the workers to keep industrial wheels turning.

Bombs fell by day and by night and long-range guns hurled explosives into the city, but neither the

Red Army lines nor the civilian population cracked.

To the accompaniment of the ceaseless bombardment and German threats from three sides, summer faded into autumn and autumn into a terrible winter siege.

Through everything, one thin line of supply and reinforcement was kept open to the city by train, sledge and truck. Food ran short and malnutrition cut down many, but defenses held.

Soviet counteroffensives finally threw the Germans back and the spring and summer brought relief. Although the pressure is still on it, the city's position is eased.

Reds Raid Nazi Poland

BERLIN (From German Broadcast, Aug. 21 (P)).—Russian air raiders were over wide areas of German-occupied Poland last night, DNB reported today.

Progress on Soviet Fronts Reported by Germans

BERLIN (From German Broadcast, Aug. 21 (P)).—Continued German progress in the Caucasus and annihilation of encircled Soviet

forces on the north central front southeast of Lake Ilmen were reported today by the German high command, which said that elsewhere, on the Don River, near Rzhev on the Moscow front, and on the Volkhov front, Russian attacks were repelled.

The German communique also reported Soviet planes carried out "harassing flights" over the government-general area of conquered Poland, causing casualties in Warsaw.

The Caucasian campaign was mentioned only with the brief statement that "German and Allied troops, overcoming stubborn enemy resistance, are successfully continuing the attack."

Anti-aircraft artillery was credited with setting fire to a Soviet transport in the Straits of Kerch, while German minesweepers were reported to have sunk two armored Russian guard ships in the Sea of Azov. Sinking of three Soviet transports on the Volga was attributed to the German air force.

Farther north, the communique declared, "several Soviet attempts at crossing the River Don were frustrated."

On the Rzhev-Vyazma front west of Moscow the Russians also were on the offensive, but were dispersed by co-operation of all arms, the German communique stated.

On the Volkhov-Leningrad front other Soviet attacks "were in vain," it added.

Finnish planes were credited with destroying two Soviet submarines Wednesday and yesterday.

German Agent Killed By Soviet Guerrillas

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—Red Star reported today that Adolf Beck, German agent for 14,250 acres of Leningrad Province farm lands, had been killed by guerrillas.

The army paper's story said his assistants also were slain, his office was burned and farm machinery intended for Germany was seized.

LOSS OF CAUCASUS NOT SERIOUS BLOW, GEOLOGIST SAYS

Red Army Would Be Crippled Harvard Professor Explains.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—(AP) Kirtley Mather, internationally known geologist, told the world tonight that even if the Russians lost the Caucasian oil fields the Red army would "by no means be crippled."

The Harvard professor, in a short-wave broadcast over WRUL, asserted that as far as the vital fuel was concerned the "overall picture" for the United Nations was encouraging, and added:

"Ninety-five percent of the world's production of petroleum is under the control of the United Nations.

Quantity Adequate

"Regardless of the fact that the oil fields of the North Caucasus and the East Indies are no longer available as sources of supply, the quantity of crude oil daily reaching the surface in other areas is adequate for every conceivable need of the forces fighting for freedom and justice."

He said that Germany obviously was drawing on supplies stored before autumn of 1939 and that with the Russian scorched earth policy "there still remains nearly a year during which the mechanized might of the German armies will be seriously handicapped by the deficiency in oil.

"At least 10 months of hurried repair," he explained, "will be necessary before any appreciable quantity

ity of oil can flow from Malkop and Grozny into the supply tanks of the German army."

While the Caucasian oil fields have been yielding 83 percent of the total petroleum production of the Soviet union, the Harvard authority said that "the outlook is by no means so dark as many armchair strategists believe it to be."

Pipeline Far Inland

East of the north end of the Caspian sea, he said, a pipeline connects the Embra district with refineries at Orsk and "not until Hitler's barbarians have swept hundreds of miles across the Volga and to the Ural river will that source of oil be endangered."

"Even more important," he pointed out, "are the new fields east of Kulbyshev and in the vicinity of Perm. A pipeline connects the former with refineries at Ufa and that city has rail communications with Moscow and industrial centers of the upper Volga and Ural mountain region. These oil fields are not at present in danger of invasion."

Even with the loss of the Caucasian fields, he concluded, the Soviet union would "still have petroleum production equal to that of Germany in 1941."

U. S. Bombers Down Six New Nazi Fighters

11 Big American Planes Beat Off 25 Enemy Craft.

BRITONS AMAZED AT SUCCESS OF PLANES

Remarkable Bombing Accuracy Displayed By Flying Fortresses.

By Wes Gallagher
LONDON, Aug. 21.—(P)—The

Dieppe demonstration of Allied air mastery over a chosen zone of operations was followed today by Allied victory in a qualitative test of Germany's newest and best fighting planes against the flying fortresses of the United States Army Air Forces.

Eleven of the big, four-motored B-17s were over the North Sea when 20 to 25 of Germany's prized Focke-Wulf 190s tackled them.

In the 20 action-filled minutes that followed six of the attackers were destroyed or damaged.

One Fortress Damaged

Not one of the fortresses was lost although two engines of one were destroyed and a shell from one of the Focke-Wulfs' cannons exploded in the cockpit, killing the co-pilot and injuring the pilot.

"The fortress was hit in many other places," the U. S. Army air headquarters communique added, "but no other casualties were suffered."

Fourth U. S. Foray

The North sea foray, objective undisclosed, was the fourth by the fortresses in five days since the United States Army started bombing operations in the European theater.

Fortress crews, familiarizing themselves with the European theater, previously executed precision attacks on German railway yards at Rouen on Monday, on the big flying field at Abbeville on Wednesday in concert with the combined operations against Dieppe and on railway yards at Amiens yesterday.

These actions cost not a single plane.

Bombers Unescorted

The North sea battle found the fortresses unescorted for the first time.

U. S. Planes Amaze Britons

The British have been amazed by the bombing accuracy of the fortresses at the great heights where they operate. Nevertheless, air experts had doubted their ability to beat off attacks if unescorted.

When they were first tried out more than a year ago by the British, the fortresses were criticized as under-gunned. This criticism has been met in later models which mount 13 guns — more than any British bomber.

Then expressions of doubt were heard that bombing could be accurate from more than 20,000 feet as claimed by the confident Americans. The Fortress performances in the first four flights more than answered this.

May Invite Big Air Battles

The value of the combined operations raid against Dieppe on Wednesday

and possible future stabs at the occupied coastline as a means of forcing the German air force into great battles of extermination was receiving increasing attention.

By bringing Hitler's air force into a full-scale fight the raid had accomplished what RAF sweeps over occupied territory had rarely succeeded in doing in recent months.

But at the same time qualified aeronautical experts discouraged any belief that a single such battle could compel the Luftwaffe to withdraw any substantial strength from the Russian front.

The same sources emphasized that the great number of Allied planes engaged over Dieppe represented only a fraction of those which would be needed to insure a successful invasion as contrasted to a reconnaissance in force such as the landing and nine-hour battle of Dieppe.

The Germans threw at least 400 planes into the Dieppe action and the superiority which the Allies demonstrated indicated they were numerically stronger. Against an acknowledged Allied loss of 98 planes, the Germans definitely lost 91 planes which was about one-third of their number damaged or listed as probably destroyed.

Six of Germany's New Focke-Wulfes Shot Down or Damaged by Americans in Battle Over North Sea Aug 22 1942

London, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Six of Germany's new Focke-Wulf 190 fighters were destroyed or damaged over the North Sea today by a flight of eleven United States Army flying fortresses, United States Army headquarters in Britain announced. The twenty-minute battle, in which one fortress was damaged heavily, started when twenty to twenty-five of the speedy German fighters swarmed to attack the American planes, a communique said.

The damaged bomber returned to its base. The text follows:

"Eleven United States Army Air Force flying fortresses (B. 17's) were attacked today over the North Sea by twenty to twenty-five Focke-Wulf 190's. During a twenty-minute air battle, six enemy fighters were destroyed or damaged.

"An enemy shell exploded in the cockpit of one of the flying fortresses, killing the co-pilot and injuring the pilot. Other enemy fire destroyed two engines of this aircraft. The fortress was hit in many other places, but no other casualties were suffered. All our aircraft landed safely."

ALLIES CLAIM CONTROL DEEP INTO FOES' LINES

London Cites Successful Daylight Attack by 500 Planes.

AMERICANS JOIN IN RAID Amiens Railway Yards Pounded Without Loss to Forces of United Nations.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The clipped wings of the German Air

300 planes made such a raid at one time—and a force of the United States' big four-engined Flying Fortresses rained explosives on the Amiens railway yards without even sighting a Nazi fighter over the target.

One German Focke-Wulf 190 plane was shot into the sea and others were damaged.

Allied Triumph at Dieppe.

The smoke of battle has lifted from ruined Dieppe. The natural surge of enthusiasm over the masterful assault on the most strongly guarded point of Nazi coast has given way to sober reasoning.

But even in the cold light of fact and figure, Britons regarded Wednesday as a day of Allied triumph from every angle—as a victory on the field itself, as a help to Soviet Russia, as a step forward in the whole master plan of the United Nations.

A communique summarizing the raid called it a "successful demonstration of co-ordination of all three services"—land, sea and air.

Although the official announcement labelled the attack merely a "reconnaissance in force," it said the raid had a "vital part" in Allied policy.

Balance Sheet of Raid.

Here was its profit and loss account:

Gains: Ninety-one German planes definitely destroyed with "about twice that number probably destroyed or damaged";

Two gun batteries destroyed; A radio location station destroyed. Two small vessels sunk.

Heavy casualties inflicted on the Germans.

Prisoners captured.

Losses:

Ninety-eight Allied planes lost. The destroyer Berkeley, 904 tons, sunk.

"Fairly large number" of landing craft destroyed.

The loss of all the unspecified number of tanks put ashore which the attackers had been ordered to blow up before re-embarkation.

Heavy casualties, although there still was no official figure on the invaders' numbers or their ratio of losses. The communique called it simply "a large military force."

The outcome surpassed the objectives set forth in the announcement: "The testing by an offensive

on a larger scale than previously of defenses of what is known to be a heavily defended section of the coast, destruction of German batteries, of a radio location station . . . destruction of German military personnel and equipment and the taking of prisoners . . ."

The air triumph, generally re-

garded as the biggest of all the successes, was the outcome of an unplanned battle. Thus, in an RAF-made crisis, British observers said, the Germans lost more than one-third of their operational aircraft in the west in one day and now must divert bombers and fighters from the Russian front.

Evidence that the Nazis were hit a staggering blow to their bomber strength as well as their fighter forces was the feeble counterpunch over Britain the past two nights.

The only appearance of hostile planes last night was over the south coast, the British said, and only a few attacked, briefly, causing but slight damage. One was reported shot down.

An informed British air observer said the Germans Air Command was caught napping Wednesday and had to meet hundreds of R. A. F. fighters at first with fifty Messerschmitts "which were swept away like flies."

Later, he said, they called in every plane they could get from the Low Countries and put 400 into the air. Many of these, however, never were able to penetrate the Allied air cordon and either were turned away or shot down.

As a result, Allied forces ashore, afloat and aloft have gained invaluable experience and the belief was general that the next major operation, which every one expects to be on a similar scale, would be engineered with still greater success and at less cost. Not only have the officers tested their plans and felt out the strongest of the German's defense points, but also the men themselves have been under fire on enemy ground.

The bulk of the "invasion in miniature" was made up of Canadian Commandos. British Commandos were the second largest group and the Fighting French and United States Rangers were, relatively, only a smattering of the Allied forces.

Although few and scattered, operating as individuals rather than as groups, and mainly as observers, the Americans took part in the fighting. Their main job, however, was to bring back first-hand knowledge of the Nazis' beachfront entanglements, their pillboxes, firepower and tactics to teach other American fighting men the bigger roles they are slated to hold before France's day of liberation comes.

Navy Can Approach Close

The British navy learned that it could take its guns within a mile of the enemy shore.

The Americans' biggest share of action was in the roof of some 1,000 planes the Allies kept over the Dieppe battle zone. Their battle score in this was five casualties against three probable victories.

"After receiving reports of our lads' behavior under such difficult circumstances," said Brig. Gen. Frank O. D. Hunter, commander of the U. S. Fighter Command, "I know damn well they'll take care of themselves. . . they fly and fight like veterans."

The bombardiers of the Flying Fortresses already have a reputation for bull's-eye marksmanship.

SECOND FRONT ODDS ENHANCED

Allies Now Have Chance Of Reaching Meuse And Rhine, Bern Observers Say

Land-Based Air Superiority, Transport and Surprise Called Essential To Success

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Bern, Aug. 21.—The Allied landing raid at Dieppe demonstrated, according to the opinion expressed by foreign military experts here today, that a second front can be opened in France—granted sufficient superiority of land-based planes, adequate transport and the proper element of surprise.

Published neutral descriptions of the recently completed Channel fortifications indicate, furthermore, that a full-scale invasion effort would cost heavily, but that the Allies would have a chance of advancing to the Meuse and Rhine if they outweighed the Germans in men and material.

Neutral observers raised the question whether, in view of the costly air battles over Dieppe Wednesday, Allied airpower has yet attained sufficient strength

to give the necessary protection to full-scale landings.

Transports A Major Problem

The availability of transports for supplies from America to England and for supplies and troops to cross the Channel also appeared to be a major problem.

The Socialist newspaper *La Sentinelle* noted that "the psychosis of a second front has profoundly penetrated the spirit of the masses in Germany," and added that while propaganda is directed toward belittling its chances, the German high command "is convinced that sooner or later the problem will put itself in a direct manner."

With this in mind "the Germans have erected in haste bases of defense all along the coasts of occupied regions," the newspaper said.

Coastal Defenses Shallow

Neutral newspapermen had a glimpse of these defenses in a recent tour of the fortification zone.

Along the coasts of France, Belgium and Holland, according to a correspondent of *La Sentinelle* who visited the zone, "even in places most exposed, the German disposition of defenses extends barely more than five to six kilometers (three to four miles) in depth."

He wrote that in many places protected by the nature of the terrain no artificial defense system had been established.

Such breaches were described as numerous and extending sometimes for several miles. The defended sectors were likened to the French defense system in the north in May, 1940, with "a multiple line of spikes (presumably concrete barriers) and furrows of machine-gun nests supported by some armored fortresses."

Meuse And Rhine Fortifications Boulogne, Calais, Dunkerque and Ostend were reported to be strong points guarded by powerful coastal batteries and anti-aircraft guns.

In contrast, the correspondent of *La Sentinelle* wrote, "the Germans have powerfully fortified the Meuse and Rhine which would tend to prove little confidence in their coastal defense . . ."

One of the Germans' difficulties is that trained troops are not available for transfer to the coast, he wrote.

He estimated that the troops now in position in France, Belgium and Holland totaled about thirty divisions formed of "three distinct

elements—young recruits of 19 to 20 . . . insufficiently prepared and not inured to war; secondly, elements having been in Russia and actually on leave after suffering particularly heavy losses in hard combats in the Donets, and, finally, a greater number of the 'grand reserve' (of an average age of 40 to 45 years).

Dieppe One Of Toughest Spots

It appeared here that at Dieppe the Allies hit at one of the toughest spots of German resistance.

Seasoned military observers expressed the belief that the Channel fortifications undoubtedly were strong, but accepted as highly probable the interpretation that the Germans have not had time to erect impenetrable fortifications. They gave as an example Norway, where the German press still speaks of continued work on defenses.

De Brinon Says Raid Cost Allies 3,500 Dead and 1,800 Seized

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Aug. 21.—Fernand de Brinon, Vichy representative in Paris, told a French cabinet meeting today the Allies lost 3,500 men killed and 1,800 captured at Dieppe Wednesday.

The majority were Canadians, with a few De Gaulle French, De Brinon said. He came here to give the German report on the coastal raid.

(The German high command gave no figures on Allied casualties but said 2,095 prisoners were taken. Of these 617 were reported wounded. There was no confirmation from any Allied source of either claim.)

German dispatches insisted the Allied landing failed from the beginning and that German troops never had to enter into action because of the defense put up by German coastal guards alone.

Other sources, however, indicated important destructions of coastal defenses were carried out, that the Germans suffered severe losses, and that the raid demonstrated a bridgehead could be established with a single division and held for at least nine hours. De Brinon told French

newspapers or four additional which still has not explained.

On the second day after the Allied raid on Dieppe, Vichy still was pouring out accounts and explanations and holding press conferences on the subject, which continued to occupy the main place in all French newspapers.

The conferences were to support

the official position, taken since yesterday afternoon, that the landing really was an effort to start a second front which failed after "10 months of careful preparation."

There was a seeming contradiction of a previous assertion that it was a "hastily improvised" response to an ultimatum from Russia's Premier, Joseph Stalin.

Meanwhile, it was announced that 11 more French civilians had died of wounds, springing the battle's civilian death list to 36 at Dieppe and 11 elsewhere.

Damage to Dieppe was declared to be great.

It was disclosed that Chief of State Petain and Chief of Government Laval had sent felicitations to the city.

ing Dieppe Assault.

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, Aug. 21.—(AP) The Commando raid on Dieppe "looked like a suicide mission" to four American Rangers attached to Lord Lovat's command, but as Corporal William R. Brady, of Grand Forks, N. D., put it today: "Damned if we didn't make it."

The suicide idea occurred to Brady and his companions when they were ordered to storm a 75-foot cliff north of Dieppe. The others are: Staff Sergeant Kenneth Stenson, of Russell, Minn.; Sergeant Alex J. Szima, of Dayton, O., and Corporal Franklin M. Koons, of Swea City, Ia.

First on French Soil

The four said they believed they were the first United States troops to fight on French soil in this war. They believed they were ahead of other Rangers in the raid because they were assigned to a unit which was ordered to go forward and knock out a six-gun battery (apparently anti-aircraft).

They came back from the death-ridden gunpits around Dieppe with undoubted admiration for British fighting qualities, and they praised the Canadians as "one hell of a fine bunch."

Brady was in the first group to land on the beach. They scaled a cliff to knock out two German pillboxes.

"It looked like a suicide mission but damned if we didn't make it," he said.

"I was the last man over and found the first pillbox empty," he continued.

Bullets Sprayed Ground

Machine-gun bullets were spraying the ground from Nazi .50-calibre guns in another pill box. The party halted beside the first pillbox and, as Brady said, "What the hell! We thought we'd go get the other one."

They started for it, but then paused while Bill Phinney, a British Commando, thoughtfully climbed a telegraph pole through a hail of bullets and cut the wires.

As they neared the pillbox two Spitfires came to their aid. The British plane

the pillbox with machine-gun bullets.

All this time the group was under fire from German snipers.

"We let them go ahead—we didn't lose a man," Brady said.

They moved forward then to a cross-roads where they encountered a German patrol of ten men. The group opened fire, the Americans with Garand rifles, and got

five.

The others, Brady said, "Got the hell out of there."

"I believe I was scared when we had to cross a field 200 yards wide under fire," one of the Americans said.

"AUG 21 1942" "The British were so damned calm about it that it seemed like a maneuver. You can depend on them."

Stenson was in the same party which was roughly handled by the Germans.

Four of the British were killed and three wounded.

None of the Americans attached to Lovat's unit was killed and American casualties in the entire raid were light.

Koons praised the "wonderful job" done by the R. A. F. to cover his party's landing. Under this cover they reached a ravine used by bathers in happier times to get down the cliffside. There they found barbed-wire with a sign in German and English reading "Attention Mines."

Scorned Warning

"We figured this was a blug, as we said 'To hell with it' and went through after blowing up some wire with a Bangalore torpedo," Koons said.

The party moved about 600 yards through good cover to an orchard. Szima said there was an anti-aircraft gun there and "we were about to fire on it."

His party had come through the village where Szima incurred the wrath of a French housewife by trampling through her vegetable garden.

"Any minute I thought I'd see a German helmet followed by a handful of grenades," he said.

They found a dead German in the orchard with his chest blown away and then got ready to wipe out a German gun crew.

"I saw them getting ready to fire at the Spitfires," Szima said. "I got my rifle ready when a British officer said we'd do it the quick way. So he calls up some Bren gunners and they chopped down the gun crew."

Bullet Pierced Hat

"They started firing back. My hat fell off. I bent over to pick it up and found a bullet hole in it. Then I got a bullet over my shoulder. Another hit the concrete. That guy had me picked as his meat."

Two Germans in a nearby house attacked the party.

Jim Haggarty, a British Commando whom Szima called "The toughest guy I ever saw," blew the German out of the window with a grenade.

All the Americans agreed that the Germans were "plenty tough"

and had wonderful field craft.

The boys couldn't say enough in praise of the British. They told how Sergeant Major Charlie Williams with a hole in his back had directed the company's life and how another non-commissioned officer lay with a bullet in his stomach, until he died.

Covering Fire

As they draw off the Americans gave covering fire with Garands.

"You know what covering fire is," said Koons. "You stand there and hope to God you'll see a German but you don't."

"At every clearing we got bullets until we reached the cliff. When we got there we had two breaks. We heard a tremendous explosion as Lovat's guys blew up some six-inch guns and down on the beach we saw the boats ready to take off. "Brother, they looked awfully sweet."

FOUR RANGERS SAY DIEPPE FIGHT 'FUN'

Americans Describe Nazis' Fighting as 'Dirty' and Revolting.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—(AP) Four American rangers who fought on the beach at Dieppe with the Fourth British Commandos said today before the bloody day was over "we found we were having fun." They are Corporal William Brady, of Grand Forks, N. D., Staff Sergeant Kenneth Stenson, of Russell, Minn., Corporal Franklin M. Koons of Swea City, Ia., and Sergeant Alex J. Szima of Dayton, O.

They said they believed they were the first United States troops to fight on French soil in this war.

The four were carrying new German rifles which they said they liked better than Tommy guns.

"We were picking 'em off like ducks all day long," one said.

Their participation in the battle followed two months of intensive training in a Commando school somewhere in Britain.

New to war, the four Americans described the ruthless fighting of the Germans as "dirty" and "revolting" because of the sight of Nazis clubbing and bayoneting men who were wounded and already out of action.

On one thing they all agreed.

"After that experience on the beach at Dieppe we are no longer afraid of invading the continent," one said.

NAVAL, AIR DUEL RAGES OFF PORTUGUESE COAST

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 21.—(AP) A fierce naval and air battle today off Cape Saint Vincent, the southwest tip of Portugal 200 miles northwest of British Gibraltar, apparently was an attack on a British convoy, it was reported late tonight.

A British Sunderland bomber fell into the Atlantic off Sagres. Two Portuguese seaplanes flew out to rescue the survivors but reported that the bomber already had been taken in tow by a British warship in the convoy.

Presumably it was a bomber between German bombers operating from southern France, and British ships traveling the British-Gibraltar sea route, but no particulars were given. Such clashes have been frequent.

A Reuters dispatch quoted the Vichy radio as saying that a British cruiser and four destroyers had left Gibraltar traveling north-eastward toward the Portuguese tip.

Cape St. Vincent has been the site of historic encounters, notably a British victory over the Spanish Feb. 14, 1797 when Lord Nelson established his fame.

British Attack Nazi Convoy

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP).—British bombers attacked a German convoy off the Dutch coast last night, scoring hits on three ships, the Air Ministry announced. All the British planes returned safely.

Two German planes bombed and machine-gunned the streets of a small English southeast coast town at noon today, hitting a theater and

some other buildings. A number of casualties resulted.

Italians Report Convoys Safe

ROME (from Italian broadcasts), Aug. 21 (AP).—The Italian high command announced today therepulse of repeated British air attacks on Axis shipping in the Mediterranean, reporting that the vessels had reached their destination safely.

Italian planes accompanying a convoy were credited officially with shooting down six British planes, while anti-aircraft fire from Italian destroyers was said to have accounted for two more.

"There is nothing of importance to report from Egypt," the communiqué said.

SEA FIGHT REPORTED RAGING OFF PORTUGAL

Lisbon, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—A report from Axis tonight said that a fierce naval and air fighting was raging off Cape Saint Vincent, the southwest tip of Portugal. It was not disclosed who was fighting, and no particulars were given out.

A Reuters dispatch quoting the Vichy radio reported that a British cruiser and four destroyers had left Gibraltar in the direction of England, and that one British battleship and two aircraft carriers as well as four destroyers had departed in an easterly direction.

The aircraft carrier *Illustrious*, the Vichy radio said, was severely damaged in the recent Axis attack on a Malta convoy and was still laid up.

North German Coast Bombed
BERLIN (From German broadcast), Aug. 21 (P).—A few British bombers entered northern German coastal territory last night, the German high command reported today. Loss of nine British planes yesterday was reported.

German planes last night bombed Portsmouth in southern England, causing destruction and fires in the dockyard and harbor district, a communique said.

Bronx Boy Gets Medal for First Raid for R. A. F.

Curtin Piloted Bomber, Aided Wounded Crew; Mother Recalls His 'Pep'

LONDON, Aug. 21 (P).—Royal Air Force Pilot Officer Donald Curtin, twenty-four years old, of New York, displayed such "great courage" on his first operational flight as a bomber pilot that he has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

The citation disclosed that his ship was intercepted by enemy fighters while returning from a raid on Germany last July and his rear gunner and wireless operator were badly wounded. The bomber dropped several thousand feet when Curtin was blinded by cordite from a bursting shell, but he managed to regain control.

Nearing the Dutch coast, the plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire and the navigator was wounded. Nevertheless, Curtin brought the bomber safely back to Britain, assisted the wounded crew from the plane and then went in search of help.

Says Son Loved Excitement

The award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Pilot Officer Donald J. Curtin, twenty-four years old, of 208 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, is, in his mother's opinion, merely a highlight in her son's long search for adventure. Her son's wanderlust and love of excitement, she related yesterday, already have taken him deep into the interior of South America, to the West Indies and to Ireland and England.

Seated in the living room of the home where her son was born, Mrs. Julia M. Curtin said proudly that when she returned from her vacation last week she found tucked under her door a cablegram from her son, reading: "Have been awarded cross; will see King at next palace investiture." She added that she had not learned why her son received the award until she read newspaper dispatches from London yesterday. "Don was always full of pep and go and, in fact, it was hard to keep

him down," she said. He even went off to join the Royal Canadian Air Force, which he has always greatly admired, without telling me. At the time he said he was going to work in a shoe manufacturing firm in Canada. But that was only to save me worry, and it certainly accomplished the purpose. And later I was happy and proud as could be when he got his commission and wings in December, 1941."

Brother to Seek Naval Rank

She was joined in the recital of Pilot Curtin's exploits by his twenty-one-year-old brother, Brian, who plans to apply for a commission in the Naval Reserve. The younger Curtin displayed proudly a letter from his brother which described a few members of the bomber crew which flew with him over Germany. "The boys I'm working with don't come any better," the letter read. "A combination of an American pilot, a Canadian observer, an Australian wireless operator and an English gunner should get us through almost anything, because, among us, we possess all the good fighting qualities in the world. And that's not bragging, it's an established fact."

Mrs. Curtin, whose husband, the late Dr. James J. Curtin, died in 1929, then told of Pilot Curtin's early life. He first attended St. Jerome's parochial school, Alexander Avenue and 138th Street, the Bronx, and received his high school diploma from DeWitt Clinton High School, the Bronx. He entered Manhattan College in 1935.

Pilot Curtin began his travels without completing his senior year at college in 1939, when he became one of four cruise directors for the Holland America Steamship Line, she said. This job lasted until soon before he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in April, 1941.

Franco Warns Spaniards To Prepare for Struggle

By the Associated Press.

VIGO, Spain, Aug. 21.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco declared in an address last night that Spaniards must be prepared for an industrial, moral and military struggle, although this "does not mean that we want war."

Gen. Franco spoke before a special assembly of Galician syndicated workers, making the trip to Vigo by a destroyer.

"Life is a struggle," he said, "and peace is accidental. Therefore, our people must be prepared to struggle, for the people who surrender to an easy and bourgeois life are dead people."

He said the objective was to "have Spain united, great and free."

French Women Doomed In Food Riot, Escapes

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 21.—Paris police announced today that Madeleine Larrin, French woman condemned to death last month as instigator of a food riot, had escaped at Montparnasse Station while being transferred to Rennes Prison.

A police sergeant in whose custody she was being transferred was arrested as an accomplice to the escape.

Black Market Fines Doubled

VICHY, Aug. 21 (P).—Fines and penalties for persons or concerns convicted of black-market operations in industrial products were doubled today in an effort to check a reported steady increase in illegal trading attributed to a growing lack of raw materials.

21 KILLED IN TRAIN WRECKED BY SERBS

Fresh Wave of Sabotage Sweeps Over Yugoslavia.

London, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—A fresh wave of sabotage by Yugoslav patriots achieved a climax on Saturday when the Zagreb-Belgrade Express was wrecked, with twenty-one persons killed and thirty-two injured, Yugoslav spokesmen reported today.

The German Field Commandant at Nis, named von Bothmer, offered rewards for the arrest of the persons who recently cut the Belgrade-Salonika Railway at three points, the spokesmen said, adding that Serbian villages near the scene of the wreck have been severely punished and that two Bulgarian regiments were coming into the area north of Nis in search of Chetnik forces.

The Vichy radio said the wreck on Saturday occurred forty miles southeast of Zagreb.

Yugoslav spokesmen in the Middle East said that Croat guerrillas blocked rail traffic between Zagreb and the Italian border for two weeks, and a Reuters dispatch from Zurich quoted a Swiss correspondent in Berlin as saying that ten men had been shot in the eastern Groat town of Stara Pazova for undisclosed reasons.

Other reports told of "revolts by communist elements and partisans" in eastern Slavonia during

the first half of August in which German soldiers were attacked, food stocks burned and farm machinery destroyed.

Yugoslavs in Jerusalem reported fierce battles between Croats and Axis troops near the Slovene towns of Gorenjsko and Rogaska-slatina. The Yugoslav report added that Ustachi (pro-Axis Croat) garrisons in several villages near Zagreb had been annihilated by patriots and that Axis troops burned a number of villages near Ljubljana.

6 Irish Slayers' Doom Upheld

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 21 (P).—Appeals of six youths condemned for the slaying of Police Constable Patrick Murphy were dismissed unanimously today by an Appellate Court which set their executions for Sept. 2. The six had shouted "God save Ireland—up the Republic," when they first were sentenced on July 30.

General's Aide Wounded At Cairo

CAIRO, Aug. 21 (P).—Miss Morley Brookelister, of San Francisco, personal aide to Brig. Gen. Almer Adler, chief of the service command of the United States Air Forces in the Middle East and India, was married today to Geoffrey Hoare, war correspondent for the London Times.

American With R. C. A. F. Dead

OTTAWA, Aug. 21 (P).—Sergeant Harlow Eugene Johnson, of Jamestown, N. Y., was listed by the Royal Canadian Air Force tonight as previously reported missing and now for official purposes presumed dead. Leading Aircraftman D. B. Parkhill, of Corning, N. Y., was listed as missing after flying operations in Canada.

U-Boat 'Corner' Renorted In South Atlantic

By the Associated Press.

ALABAMA, Aug. 21.—A U-boat "corner" was reported in the South Atlantic where five ships were sunk in one day, an American merchant captain declared today after bringing his ship to an Egyptian port.

"We only missed getting torpedoed ourselves because we mistakenly altered course instead of following the usual route," he said.

While steering toward a certain port, he said, he saw five lifeboats of survivors from a sunken ship, but an officer in one boat shouted, "Don't stop to pick us up. There's

a submarine around."

Later he learned all reached shore safely.

5 Allied Vessels Sunk By Subs, Germans Claim

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts, Aug. 21 (P).—Three United Nations merchantmen, two of them under the United States flag and one under Britain's, have been sunk by U-boats in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, DNE asserted today.

There was no indication in this unconfirmed enemy claim when or over what space of time these sinkings were supposed to have occurred.

169 Soldiers Perished In Brazilian Sinkings

U. S. and Brazil Press Hunt for Subs—U-boat Demanded Food and Fuel From Coastal Vessel. AUG 22 1942

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 21 (P).—The loss of 169 Army officers and men in the recent Axis torpedoing of the coastal vessels Baependy, Itagiba and Araraquara was officially announced today as United States and Brazilian airmen searched off the 5,000-mile coastline for Axis submarines, including one which accosted a small coasting vessel with demands for fuel and food.

Civilian Losses Uncertain

The three ships were among five whose sinking in a space of three days was announced by the government last Monday. Eighty-eight soldiers were saved. There were no accurate figures on civilian losses, but it appeared certain that civilian and military victims numbered more than 600.

The government Agencia Nacional told of the incident involving the coaster in a dispatch from Bahia but did not say whether the demands were met or tell the fate of the vessel.

It merely reported that the coastwise ship Godiva was stopped and boarded by a hungry U-boat crew whose raider needed re-fueling.

Hunt for Subs Pressed

Other reports of U-boat prowlings were vague, scattered and somewhat confused, but the U. S.-Brazilian air forces carried on relentlessly to increase their known toll of three submarines sunk since the intensification of U-boat raids last week which has cost Brazil six ships.

Dispatches from Fortaleza told of

the sinking of the third submarine by patrol planes and identified the attackers only as U. S. airmen—a Captain Tauney and a Lieutenant Dante.

This is the second recent success attributed to American airmen in submarine sinkings. The first one sent to the bottom was the victim of Lieut.-Commander Jack Lacey, U.S.N., who squarely hit one of the submarines held responsible for sinking five Brazilian ships last week.

There was a possibility that the toll may be stepped up to four submarines, but so far the one reported sunk in Fortaleza dispatches appears to be the same as the one reported attacked yesterday in Bahia dispatches.

Lifeboat Beached

A report by the crew of a United States medium bomber which landed at Bahia said the men

sighted the craft off the town of Canarieiras and attacked.

A lifeboat bearing the name S. S. George Clymer was beached at Coqueiros in the state of Sergipe today. It contained a machine gun and ammunition and rockets, two barrels of water and some provisions.

"The George Clymer was a 7,176-ton United States freighter. On July 11, the Navy Department, describing it merely as 'an American merchant vessel,' said it had been attacked and sunk several weeks earlier. Thirty-seven persons were rescued and one was lost."

Gen. Eurico Dutra, Brazil's Minister of War, in a statement to the army, referred to the crisis caused by the repeated submarine attacks on Brazilian shipping.

To Employ All Forces

"We accept the facts as they are given to us and we will employ

all of our forces to repel aggression fearlessly and energetically defending our national integrity regardless of sacrifice," he said.

A dispatch from Sao Paulo said several Germans, including a relative of Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, were discovered living on a hill in the State of Bahia off the coast of which two of the sinkings occurred.

Twenty Axis sympathizers seized at Aracaju, including a woman who had named Hitler as the godfather of her child, were seized.

Third Axis Submarine Is Credited to U. S. Planes Off Brazil

Vargas Announces All Nation's Merchantmen Will Be Convoyed

By the Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 21.—Sinking of another Axis submarine off the Brazilian coast—the third reported destroyed in those waters this week—was credited unofficially to United States warplanes operating from somewhere in Brazil.

Dispatches from Fortaleza, on the northern side of the Brazilian "bulge," said the submarine was attacked and sent to the bottom by bombers piloted by a Capt. Tauney and a Lt. Lante, but gave no other details.

Reports of the sinking came as President Getulio Vargas announced that henceforth all Brazilian merchantmen moving through the usual sea lanes would be convoyed by the navy and air force in co-operation with United States naval and air units.

6 Brazilian Ships Lost.

The Chief Executive made his announcement to 8,000 members of the Maritime Workers Front, massed outside Guanabara Palace, promising them "co-ordinated efforts will assure non-repetition of the acts of aggression of which we have been the victims."

The decision to establish a convoy system followed swiftly disclosure that Axis submarines had sunk another Brazilian vessel—the small coastwise steamer Jacu—bringing to six the number destroyed in recent days with a loss of some 600 lives.

(The sinking of a British cargo steamer by an enemy submarine in South American waters brought to 438 the Associated Press tabulation of announced Allied and neutral wartime merchant losses

in the western Atlantic area.)

Drive on Axis Agents Pressed.

The government, meanwhile, pressed a nation-wide drive against Axis agents, who have been blamed for tipping off submarine commanders to the movements of merchant ships. Among those arrested was the head of an alleged "tourist bureau" in Rio de Janeiro.

Earlier Brazilian authorities had seized a number of German nationals aboard two repatriation ships in the harbor and held them as hostages in retaliation for the seizure of Brazilians in Occupied France.

A government spokesman said the

hostages would not necessarily be held under arrest, but merely would be refused permission to leave the country. German diplomats were not affected.

In Buenos Aires both Houses of the Argentine Congress observed a 1-minute silence in tribute to Brazilians who have been lost in the submarine attacks on Brazilian ships, and speakers condemned unrestricted submarine warfare.

With the exception of Chile, which has protested to Germany over the Brazilian sinkings, Argentina is the only American nation maintaining relations with the Axis.

BRAZIL WAR ON AXIS LIKELY, MINISTER SAYS

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—(AP) Dr. Cato de Mallo Franco, new Brazilian Minister to Canada, said today on his arrival that Brazil probably will declare war on the Axis.

"I can say that the people are highly incensed at the recent sinking of our ships by Nazi U-boats," he said. "We are wholeheartedly on the side of the Allies, and feel very friendly toward them."

Roosevelt Warns Axis Of Fearful Retribution

Axis Officials Will Be Held Individually Responsible for Crimes Against Civilians of Occupied Countries, Says President.

By Richard L. Turner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. (AP)—President Roosevelt grimly warned Axis officials today that they would be held individually accountable for barbaric acts against the civilians of occupied nations and that a fearful retribution would be exacted.

The text of President Roosevelt's statement promising retribution for Axis crimes in occupied countries will be found on Page 5.

Will Be Tried in Courts

When the war is over, he said in a formal statement, "they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts."

Explaining his statement at a press conference, the Chief Executive said it had been hoped that such atrocities as the shooting of innocent hostages would decline. But on the contrary, he added, they had increased. He cited developments in Holland, France and Norway, and said that similar incidents were probable in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

He had heard, he said, that some of the oppressed people were pleading that they be given one week at their subjugators. He did not approve that method, however, because judicial procedure is necessary to insure that innocent people do not suffer along with the guilty.

The prepared statement, which he read to reporters, said that Secretary Hull had recently forwarded to him a communication from the ministers of the occupied countries in Europe calling attention "to the barbaric crimes against civilian populations" there.

"Punishment, through the channel of organized justice, for those guilty and responsible for these crimes," the communication said, was one of the war aims of the governments of the conquered countries.

Fear Unchecked Terror

Mr. Roosevelt's statement went on to say that he had also received a communication from the ministers of Holland, Yugoslavia and Luxembourg which said that "these acts of oppression and terror have taken proportions and forms giving rise to the fear that as the de-

feat of the enemy countries approaches, the barbaric and unrelenting character of the occupational regime will become more marked and may lead to the extermination of certain populations."

Next, Mr. Roosevelt called attention to a passage from a speech which he delivered last Oct. 25.

"The practice of executing scores of innocent hostages in reprisal for isolated attacks on Germans in countries temporarily under the Nazi heel revolts a world already inured to suffering and brutality," it said.

"Civilized people long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another. Unable to apprehend the persons involved in these attacks the Nazis characteristically slaughter fifty or a hundred innocent persons. Those who would 'collaborate' with Hitler or try to appease him cannot ignore this ghastly warning."

"The Nazis might have learned from the last war the impossibility of breaking men's spirit by terrorism. Instead they develop their 'Lebensraum' and 'New Order' by depths of frightfulness which even they have never approached before. These are the acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win. Frightfulness can never bring peace to Europe. It only sows the seeds of hatred which will one day bring fearful retribution."

Reiterates Confidence in Victory

The President ended the quotation from his speech at this point and went on to say that this government has long been aware of the atrocities in Europe, was constantly receiving new and reliable information on them, and welcomes such reports from any trustworthy source.

"The United Nations are going to win this war," he said in conclusion. "When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the government of the United States, as I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to these barbaric crimes of the invaders in Europe and in Asia. It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts."

WASHINGTON

g. 21. (AP)—The text of a statement in which President Roosevelt today promised retribution for Axis crimes in occupied countries:

Fears Greater Violence

The Secretary of State recently forwarded to me a communication signed by the ambassador of the Netherlands and the ministers of Yugoslavia and Luxembourg on behalf of the governments of Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the French national committee in London, calling attention to the barbaric crimes against civilian populations which are being committed in occupied countries, particularly on the continent of Europe.

In this communication, attention was invited to the declaration signed in London on January 13, 1942 by the representatives of nine governments whose countries are under German occupation. This declaration affirmed that acts of violence thus perpetrated against the civilian populations are at variance with accepted ideas concerning acts of war and political offenses as these are understood by civilized nations; stated that the punishment, through the channel of organized justice of those guilty and responsible for these crimes, is one of the principal war aims of the contracting governments; and recorded the determination of the contracting governments in a spirit of international solidarity to see to it that those guilty and responsible, whatever their nationality, are handed over to justice and tried and that the sentences pronounced are carried out.

The communication which I have just received from the chiefs of mission of the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Luxembourg states that these acts of oppression and terror have taken proportions and forms giving rise to the fear that as the defeat of the enemy countries approaches, the barbaric and unrelenting character of the occupational regime will become more marked and may even lead to the extermination of certain populations.

Recalls 1941 Statement

As I stated on Oct. 25, 1941: "The practice of executing scores of innocent hostages in reprisal for isolated attacks on Germans in countries temporarily under the Nazi heel revolts a world already inured to suffering and brutality. Civilized peoples long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another. Unable to apprehend the persons involved in these attacks the Nazis characteristically slaughter fifty or a hundred innocent persons. Those who would 'collaborate' with Hitler or try to appease him cannot ignore this ghastly warning."

The Nazis might have learned from the last war the impossibility of breaking men's spirit by terrorism. Instead they develop their 'Lebensraum' and 'new order' by depths of frightfulness which even they have never approached before. These are the acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win. Frightfulness can never bring peace to Europe. It only sows the seeds of hatred which will one day bring fearful retribution."

The government of the United States has been aware for some time of these crimes. Our government is constantly receiving additional information from dependable sources and it welcomes reports from any trustworthy source which would assist in keeping our growing fund of information and evidence up to date and reliable.

The United Nations are going to win this war. When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the government of the United States, as I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to these barbaric crimes of the invaders, in Europe and in Asia. It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts.

The President and Mr. Willkie conferred about the trip at length yesterday, and Mr. Roosevelt said one thing had been emphasized. He named this as the fact that a great many people over the world get from American news

Washington, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that Wendell L. Willkie, who opposed him for the presidency on the Republican ticket in 1940, was going to the Near East and Russia to tell those countries the truth about the American war effort and the unity behind it.

The President told a press conference that in addition to Russia, Mr. Willkie's itinerary would include Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq and Iran.

Will See Stalin.

The best thing to call him, Mr. Roosevelt said, is a special representative of the President, since he will carry letters not only to various Americans but also to officials of other countries, including Premier Stalin of Russia.

In each country, the President said, in replying to a question as to Mr. Willkie's specific mission, his principal task will be to tell them the truth, reporting as the leader of the minority party in this country. As this leader, he said, Mr. Willkie's words would carry very great weight.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the Republican chieftain had been asked to carry to these nations a comparison of what would happen to them if the Axis won and if the United Nations won.

Willkie to Give Strike Picture.

These countries should begin to think about this, the President commented, because either they are going to face a prospect of being reduced to puppet states controlled by Germany and Italy or they are going to have their chance for autonomy and for development under democratic principles such as those proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter.

The President and Mr. Willkie conferred about the trip at length yesterday, and Mr. Roosevelt said one thing had been emphasized.

He named this as the fact that a great many people over the world get from American news

dispatches the idea that our production is being hurt to a very large extent by strikes. There will be a threatened strike in one small plant that will last twenty-four hours or a twenty-four-hour shutdown by management in another small plant and these incidents are so handled by news agencies, Mr. Roosevelt said, as to make other countries think they are the rule instead of the exception. He said British leaders had gained the same impression but that he had told them the total production affected was infinitesimal and they were much surprised.

Because of what he termed a disproportioned exposition of the news, he said false impressions were spread not only in Britain, but also in the Near East and were seized on by our enemies. Reports that ten men walk out are front page stuff for these enemies, Mr. Roosevelt declared. So, he continued, he had asked Mr. Willkie to tell the truth on the other side of the Atlantic.

Raw Materials a Problem Now.

Reporters reminded him that there were sometimes statements by competent authorities, members of Congress, for example that production was falling off and that this constituted legitimate news at times.

Yes, the President agreed, with

a note of skepticism in his voice, but he said it depended largely on what newspaper the reporter works for.

A principal problem now, he said, is getting adequate raw materials to plants. Priorities made at the beginning of contracts do not always work out, he said.

He replied to one question by saying he would never be satisfied with our war production and distribution of munitions but he said he was not "blue" about it.

He remarked that every nation in the world on our side, and neutral nations, would like to have the munitions we turn out. But it is a world war, he said, and we do not always have all the implements of war we would like.

Roosevelt Statment On Crimes of Axis

Roosevelt Talks of Willkie

Says Latter's Mission Abroad Is to Tell the Truth About U. S., Especially Strikes.

Parenthetically, he remarked that he would like to have a million men in Australia, American men, plus all the Australians there, but we can't get them there.

FEDERAL LEADERS ADVISED BY F.D.R. TO AVOID DISPUTES

Differences Should Be Settled Quietly, President Writes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—(AP) President Roosevelt today instructed all government administrators to settle their disputes quietly and avoid public quarreling. "Where honest differences of opinion exist," he said in a letter to the heads of departments and agencies, "no one would propose to suppress them. Nor would anyone interfere with the free use by every public official of the normal processes of information to the public and press."

"But it is no solution to a controverted question to argue it out in public. If the agencies would refrain from resorting to public debate of this kind, they would have a good deal more time to attend to their business, and the nation would have a good deal more assurance that business was being done right."

Many Clashing Views

While the President did not say what incidents he had in mind, it was recalled that many clashing views have been expressed on such subjects as the rubber shortage and the question of nation-wide gas rationing.

In addition, Frederick T. Libbey, an engineering consultant for WPB, was recently dismissed on the ground that he discussed with outsiders a confidential report which is said to have been critical of WPB's iron and steel branch.

C. I. O. members of WPB's labor advisory committee called on WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson today to reinstate Libbey. They said he was "fired for telling the truth" in a report "exposing the failure of the dollar-a-year WPB iron-steel branch men."

"Every effort to expand steel production facilities and to plan for maximum utilization of present steel production facilities has been blocked by vested interests in the steel industry who have been given aid and comfort by certain dollar-a-year men in important positions in the iron and steel branch of the WPB," the group said in a resolution.

Three Signers

The resolution, which called for the dismissal of these men, was signed by Clinton Golden, assistant to the president of the United Steel Workers of America; John Green, president of the C. I. O. International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America; and Walter Reuther, vice president of the United Automobile and Aircraft Workers of America.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his statement, said that divergent official opinions, given circulation through the press, had been seized upon and exploited by enemy nations.

"Disagreements either as to fact or policy," he said in his letter, "should not be publicly aired, but are to be submitted to me by the appropriate heads of the conflicting agencies."

"The policy of the government should be announced by me, as the responsible head thereof. Disagreements as to facts can be resolved, if necessary, by investigations and surveys directed by me."

"Will you please see to it that your particular department and its various bureaus and divisions comply with these instructions."

Allocation Of Needed Food Called Immediate Problem

British-American Board, Announcing Establishment Of Staff, Cites United Nations' Difficulties

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 21.—The British-American combined Food Board described as "an immediate problem" today the allocation among the United Nations of needed food supplies, to be drawn from pooled stocks of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Announcing establishment of a headquarters and staff in Washington, the board outlined its policies for the first time, including its intention of investigating and attempting to solve problems of sup-

ply, production, transportation and allocation of food throughout the world.

Entire Resources In Pool

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and R. H. Brand, head of the British Food Mission, who compose the combined board, declared in a joint statement that "in principle, the entire food resources of the United States and the United

Kingdom will be deemed to be in a common pool."

"One immediate problem facing the board is the allocation among the United Nations of food and food material in relatively short supply," the statement continued. "Another immediate problem is the development of ways and means of insuring that the production and distribution of foods is planned in such a way as to cut down the amount of shipping space required for food transport."

Tonnage For Troop Transport

"Whatever measures the board may be able to develop to this end will release tonnage for the transport of troops and munitions."

Problems of food management for the United Nations first will be studied by committees, the board said, each committee considering specific questions. Interest of the other United Nations, as well as of America and Great Britain, will be represented on the committees.

30% RISES FEARED IN COST OF FOODS

Henderson Cites 2.5% Gain In One Month On Uncontrolled Products

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 21.—Leon Hen-

derson, Price Administrator, predicted today that if the June 15-July 15 rate of increase continued, food over which the OPA has no control would cost housewives thirty per cent. more a year from now.

Uncontrolled food prices rose 2.5 per cent. between mid-June and mid-July, Henderson reported, on top of a 4.8 per cent. increase in the month previous.

This compared with an increase of only three-tenths of one per cent. in the June 15-July 15 period for food prices under OPA controls. These had declined one per cent. in the previous month.

Sees "Dangerous Pattern"

"The price increases in uncontrolled food are drawing a dangerous pattern," the Price Administrator said, "that his figures were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

"If the June 15-July 15 rate of increase were projected over a year, and this is anything but a fanciful projection, we would be paying an average of thirty per cent. more for many important foodstuffs twelve months hence," he said.

"The effect of increases of this magnitude on the average family budget would be most destructive. Inflation would have a large foot in the kitchen, even if the OPA continued to succeed in holding the line of prices it has set for the things it is empowered to control."

Uncontrolled Products

The price control law gives the OPA no control over direct farm foods, as distinguished from processed foods, or over farm products which have not reached the price levels at which Congress has decreed controls may be applied.

"Important gains" were reported by Henderson in the battle to hold down rents. Of the 21 cities for which rent indexes are compiled, 13 were under OPA control and the 11 showed an over-all decline of 7 per cent. took place in the period.

In Baltimore, where rents were ordered cut back to April 1, 1941, levels, the average decline was about 7 per cent.

Gives Cause Of Rise

Henderson explained the three tenths of one per cent. in gain in prices of controlled foods as being due to three factors:

First, because some ceilings were

raised to iron out inequities; second, because below-ceiling price sales were discontinued as retail stores lifted their prices to the permitted maximums, and third, because of the "ever-present possibility" of ceiling violations.

Molzahn Convicted In Espionage Case

Jury Out Only 2 Hours at Hartford—Three Co-conspirators Sentenced—Kunze Given Fifteen Years in Prison.

HARTFORD, Aug. 21. (AP)—The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, pastor of an historic German Lutheran church in Philadelphia, was convicted today of conspiracy to betray the country in which he has lived for 18 years by delivering United States military secrets to Axis powers.

Sentencing Deferred

The federal court jury of eight men and four women who had heard the four-weeks-long trial deliberated just two hours before bringing in the verdict at 5 p. m.

Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., asked that the full penalty of the peacetime espionage act—20 years in prison—be invoked immediately, but Judge J. Joseph Smith continued the case until Tuesday morning to give the defense opportunity to prepare arguments on motions.

He then immediately sentenced three of Mr. Molzahn's co-conspirators, including Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national leader of the German-American Bund, who had pleaded guilty to the indictment. Kunze, who now calls himself a German citizen though he is the only native born among five conspirators, was sent to prison for 15 years as Dodd recommended.

The prosecution's recommendation also was followed in the sentence of Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, 43, El Paso, Tex., physician, who was given a seven year term. Dr. Otto Willumeit, 37, stocky Chicago bond leader must serve five years. Dodd had asked that he be "leniently dealt with."

Vonsiatsky Serving Term

The fifth conspirator, Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, Russian Fascist leader, was sentenced before the Molzahn trial started July 28 and is serving five years.

The \$25,000 bail put up for Molzahn by his parishioners at Old Zion's church was revoked, and the 47 year old clergyman was re-arrested into the custody of the

Marshal.

The courtroom was tense when the jury filed in with its verdict, but Foreman Helge Johnson announced the decision, "guilty" in such a low tone that none of the perspiring spectators heard it.

Molzahn Unmoved

Molzahn, seated at the counsel table, and his wife, sitting some 15 feet away with a group of friends, both looked tired and drawn after the ordeal of the trial, but neither displayed any emotion at the verdict.

Before the pastor was led away by a deputy marshal he twice tenderly kissed his wife, who is 10 years his junior, but they exchanged no words other than a simple "good-bye." There were no tears, no outcry.

Mrs. Molzahn, like the defendant himself, had taken the stand to protest his innocence, and Dodd, in his summation, exonerated her of any knowledge of the conspiracy by stating he believed she told no lies in her testimony.

GOVERNMENT ENDS QUESTIONING OF BAHR IN SPY TRIAL

Newark Session Recessed Until Monday: Defendant Appeared Weak.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—(AP) The government completed its cross examination of Herbert Karl Fried-

rich Bahr in his espionage conspiracy trial today, and Bahr's attorney said he would rest his case in "another couple of hours."

Federal Judge William F. Smith, in announcing a recess to Monday morning, said "I have been informed that both sides will rest soon."

Wondered About Punishment

As U. S. Attorney Thorn Lord ended seven hours of cross examination of Bahr, he elicited a statement from the 29-year-old defendant that he had asked an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"What do you think of this whole business? How much do you think I could be punished?"

Bahr, former Buffalo, N. Y., exchange student, appeared weak today. He stumbled while being led by guards to the detention room, and when he finally stepped down from the stand and returned to the defense table, he collapsed for a few moments with his head in his hands.

His wife, Mrs. Ruth W. Bahr of Buffalo, who said she had been subpoenaed by the defense, sat in the court but was not called. She followed the proceedings without any show of emotion.

Three Lines of Inquiry

The government questioned Bahr closely on:

1. His original meeting with the Gestapo and his relations with that organization in Germany.

2. His part in a plan to "break" a German firm's contract with the General Electric company in this country.

3. His knowledge of a steam turbine reportedly being tested in Germany to power airplanes and the source of plans included in a thesis he wrote at Hanover (Germany) Technical Institute for a turbine on advanced design.

He said that he was given no instructions for forwarding information to Germany when he left for this country but that he had been told he would be sent the locations of "mail drops" after he had become established here. He was arrested last month when he arrived at Jersey City on the Drottningholm.

Described Gestapo Teachings

Bahr described briefly 10 days in the Gestapo offices where he was tutored in the use of invisible ink. He said he underwent Gestapo training and encouraged their agents to believe he would do their bidding in America in order to return to this country.

"I could never get enough money to get back," he said. "I would get a job, and then I would be out of work for a couple of months, I couldn't save any."

He said that during his negotiations with the Nazi agents, he entertained mental reservations not to carry out plans proposed to him.

Married Men to Be Reclassified in Draft

Men With Dependent Wives Only Advised By General Hershey to Get Ready To Enter Army.

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 21. (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national Selective Service director, said today that "reclassification of all married men" would "probably begin in October, and certainly by Christmas."

Few Single Men Left

"We will run out of single men in a few months, and then we must turn to the married men," the director stated in an interview, adding:

"Men with secondary dependents or a wife only will be taken first. If I were a man with a wife only, I would make arrangements to enter the army now."

"We will have to change our conception of what is considered support. The wife would certainly not live in luxury."

Earlier, General Hershey said Selective Service needs men "at a rate which would have been considered super-human a year ago" and that "the number of able-bodied men in industry must be

drastically reduced in the very near future."

Women Must Take Jobs

"Industry must replace so-called vital men otherwise eligible for the draft with women and older men," he told the National Institute for Commercial and Trade Organization Executives on Northwestern University campus. He continued "I can't talk too tough about the necessity of getting men in 2-A and 2-B replaced."

"We have learned there are very few irreplaceable men, and in industry, agriculture and in government we have got to train people to replace draft-age men, and we have got to do it quickly."

"In the past, Selective Service has protected vital industries, such as aircraft and ship producers, against loss of manpower, but from here on, when the Army needs the man, there will be no waiting until he is replaced."

General Hershey said Selective Service needs men "at a rate which would have been considered super-human a year ago" but he declined to give specific figures on any phase of the draft program.

President Signs Bill On Soldiers' Benefits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. (AP)—Some dependents of service men may receive their first government allowances within two weeks or less, the War and Navy Departments indicated tonight after President Roosevelt signed the bill permitting the allowances to be paid as soon as bookkeeping can be completed.

The War Department said that checks covering the first applications to be approved would go out shortly after Sept. 1, while the Navy said it was "prepared to make payment almost immediately on all applications which have been received and approved."

Navy officials explained that the only delay anticipated would be in writing and mailing checks and handling the volume of new accounting work.

ARMORED FORCE EXPANDED VASTLY

11th Division Is Activated, Indicating Goal For 1942 Already Is Passed

(By the Associated Press) Washington, Aug. 21.—Expansion of the armored force far beyond the original goal of ten armored divisions by the end of this year was indicated today with the disclosure that the Eleventh Armored Division already had been activated at Camp Polk, Louisiana.

"Activate" is army parlance meaning the transformation of a plan from paper to a reality.

Five At End Of 1941

There were five armored divisions plus a number of tank battalions and other small armored units in the army at the end of 1941. Last January, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced that the force would be doubled, with ten divisions the goal for 1942.

However, the *Army Times*, a weekly newspaper published in Washington for distribution to army personnel, reports that the Eleventh Armored Division has been activated under the command of Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, who won the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in the first World War.

The last armored division officially reported organized by the War Department was the Seventh, also at Camp Polk, last March.

Furnished Nucleus

It was this division, said the *Army Times*, that furnished the nucleus of trained men for the Eleventh, and the Seventh's commanding officer, Maj. Gen. Lindsey McD. Sylvester, read the activation order for the new division and turned its command over to General Brooks.

The *Armored Force News*, published by the armored force headquarters at Fort Knox, Kentucky, gave August 15 as the date of activation of the new division.

It said also that the Third Armored Corps was to be activated at Camp Polk yesterday, making the Louisiana post the largest armored force station in the United States.

Growth In Five Years

Thus, in a little more than five years, the armored force has grown from an idea on paper to a hard-striking outfit of more than 100,000 men.

It was early in 1937 that two regular army cavalry regiments were armored, becoming the two light regiments of the total of three regiments in the First Armored Division. More than half of the

present armored force has come into existence this year.

The exact size and power of the armored divisions have become restricted information since the United States entered the war last December.

Great Fire Power

But the commanding general of the armored force, Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, said in a speech in June that "no military organization has ever before been conceived with such fire power, or with such devastating speed and mobility."

The American armored divisions, said General Devers, had more guns and machines of destruction than comparable units of any other land force, and he predicted that President Roosevelt's goal of 45,000 tanks by the end of 1942 "will be reached, even surpassed."

Ex-Nazi Flier Says U.S. Army Planes Best

Sergeant Claims American Training Superior

New York, Aug. 21. (AP)—United States Army and Air force training and American warplanes are far superior to Germany's in the opinion of Staff Sgt. Paul Otto Young, who four years ago was a lieutenant in the German Air force.

Young, who took out first citizenship papers when he came to this country in 1938, was drafted in April, 1941. Despite his request for assignment in a combat unit, he is on duty with the medical corps at Camp Stewart, Ga.

He hopes when his final citizenship papers come through he may be able to transfer to a fighting unit, preferably one that would see action on the European front. He has a little bet on with a couple of men in the German Luftwaffe that someday they'll meet in combat in France, but he thinks it probable they already have been killed.

Young says emphatically that United States training in the armed forces is "by far better" than that in Germany.

"The flying capacity of American machines is far superior," he added. "German machines are worn out in no time."

Young, born in Mannheim, 34 years ago, is a graduate of Heidelberg university where he began his student flight training. He entered the Luftwaffe as a reserve in 1934, receiving his commission in 1937.

"A combination of things" led to his decision to get out of Germany. He said he "saw how things were

going and didn't like it." For instance, in Paris once, he saw a motion picture of the bombing of Spanish cities during the Civil War there. Those films were one reason he decided to get out.

He managed to obtain official permission to leave for other countries as a student in research.

For a brief time he lived in Switzerland and France, coming to New York from Le Havre. Later he went to Brevard, N. C., where an uncle heads a paper company and a married sister is living. There he worked as chemist for his uncle until the draft sent him into the U. S. Army.

Young's parents and two brothers were living in Mannheim. But Mannheim has been blown to bits and the sergeant accepts the probability that his parents are dead. His brothers too, he thinks, for they were in the German ground forces.

The German-born sergeant is pleased to report he has suffered no persecution, or heckling, by any of his American comrades.

"I get along splendidly with the boys in the Army here," he said.

New Slash Is Ordered In Coffee Consumption

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. (AP)—The government today ordered a deeper cut in the nation's consumption of coffee and reported a "dangerous" rise in prices of the many food items which so far have escaped federal price control.

Other actions by the war agencies demonstrated that the war was rubbing elbows ever closer with the average citizen.

Operators of movie and legitimate stage theaters were warned by WPB that materials shortages would make "increasingly difficult" to keep all show houses open for the duration of the war.

To save trucks, the Office of Defense Transportation forbade their use in charter passenger service just as such use of buses already had been banned.

The coffee order, issued by WPB, will restrict deliveries to dealers to 65 per cent of last year's deliveries as compared with the present monthly quota of 75 per cent. It is effective September 1.

Other Areas to Share Gas Shortage Burden

Rail Delivery of Auto Gas Banned in 20 Midwestern, Southwestern States to Ease Eastern Fuel Oil Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. (AP)—The government moved today to shift some of the burden of the east's petroleum shortage to other areas by forbidding local shipments of automobile fuel by railroad tank car in 20 midwestern and southwestern states. The action is designed to release 5,000 to 7,000 tank cars for hauling 100,000 more barrels of fuel oil a day to the east.

Order Effective Monday

The order, by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes, will take effect Monday in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.

Deputy Coordinator Ralph K. Davies said it "remains to be seen" whether gasoline rationing will be necessary in these states, which will have to depend on trucks, pipelines and barges for distribution.

At the same time, officials made it clear that Eastern motorists could expect no easing of gasoline rationing. They said that even the diversion of these additional tank cars would give no assurance that

the East's shortage of heating oil for the coming Winter was solved.

The present essential requirements of all types of petroleum in the East total 1,400,000 barrels, officials reported, including some allowance for necessary storage, and these requirements will mount to 1,600,000 barrels daily during the first three months of 1943.

Against this, current supplies are moving at the rate of some 1,000,000 or more barrels daily and the 100,000 barrels added by the additional tank cars will be augmented by 150,000 barrels after the expected completion in December of pipelines now under construction.

Tank Car Movement Rising

Davies said the number of tank cars serving the Atlantic coast had increased already from 1,000 in January, 1941, to 70,000 currently, and that with the newly diverted cars, the area would have almost 70 per cent of all cars in petroleum service in the United States.

He explained that the diversion

would have been ordered sooner if the railroads and oil industry had been able to use the cars effectively, because his office had long felt that transportation should be withdrawn from unrationed areas for the relief of the rationed areas as rapidly as possible.

"If this withdrawal of transportation creates a shortage in the areas losing it," Davies said, "the

curtailment should be extended. "It has seemed only fair that the burden growing out of a condition of war be distributed as widely as possible. On the other hand, if the regions losing the transportation can locally solve their problems otherwise, well and good. There is no point in rationing if there does not in fact exist a physical necessity for it."

Shortages Held Unlikely In Midwest, Southwest

TULSA, Aug. 21. (AP)—Gasoline rationing will not be necessary as a result of orders banning railroad delivery of automobile gasoline in the Midwest and Southwest, observers in the petroleum industry asserted today.

The industry has anticipated such an order for several months and has been shifting from railroad tank cars to trucks in transportation of gasoline.

In the 20 states involved in today's order by Petroleum Coordinator Harold Ickes, approximately 80 per cent of all gasoline distributed now moves over the highways, these observers said.

Shortages will result in some areas, particularly in such states as Minnesota and the Dakotas, where gasoline shippings terminals are few and far between. Tank cars are necessary there because state regulations limit interstate shipments of gasoline by truck to 100 miles.

Navy Casualty List No. 10 Names 4 New York Men 2 From New Jersey and 3 From Connecticut Included

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. (AP)—The Navy Department announced today its casualty list No. 10, covering the period from July 26 to Aug. 12. The list included one dead and three missing from New York, one dead

and one missing from New J and three missing from Connecticut. Those on the casualty list and their next of kin follow:

NEW YORK

Dead
MOSCO, JOSEPH JAMES, apprentice seaman, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Bessie Mosco, 454 East 105th Street, New York.

Missing
BIRKS, WILLIAM ROGER, seaman, first class, U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Isabel de Perty, Westhampton, L. I.
SEARLES, HERBERT NORMAN JR., seaman, second class, U. S. N.; father, Herbert Norman Searles sr., 72 Simcoe Street, Oyster Bay, L. I.
WALSH, JOHN FRANCIS, coxswain, U. S. N. R.; wife, Mrs. Mary P. Walsh, 7 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY

Dead
MITCHELL, CHARLES VINCENT, seaman, first class, U. S. N. R.; mother, Mrs. Anna Mitchell, 24 Hillcrest Avenue, Iselin.

Missing
METZLER, GEORGE WILLIAM, seaman, second class, U. S. N.; father, Henry Metzler, 513 Main Street, Singac.

CONNECTICUT

Missing
DOWEN, ROBERT OWEN, fireman, second class, U. S. N., Bridgeport.
HALL, ALONZO DENISON, machinist's mate, first class, U. S. N., West Haven.
GUIDOS, JOHN CHARLES, machinist's mate, first class, U. S. N., New London.
The Navy Department also listed as dead Augustus Henderson Gray, torpedoman, first class, U. S. N., reported missing May 15 but whose next of kin was notified of his death prior to the July 26-Aug. 12 period. His wife is Mrs. Ellen Eileen Gray, of 32-31 Junction Boulevard, Jackson Heights, Queens.

The department said: "The preponderant share of the casualties resulted from direct action with the enemy. . . . Some of those under the classification of 'missing' may have been rescued at sea and landed at isolated spots or otherwise made their way to safety at places from which they had no opportunity to communicate with naval authorities."

War spending by the Treasury is higher than any government ever attained before, but official statistics showed today that American consumers are still spending more than the Treasury.

Government economists figured that, despite the War Production Board's efforts to curtail the manufacture of consumer goods, the public spent \$39,900,000,000 for all purposes in the first half of this year, compared with \$24,500,000,000 for the Government. Capital expenditures by private business amounted to \$6,000,000,000.

However, the WPB restrictions are gradually swinging the balance, and by the end of the year the economists figure that spending totals for the last half of 1942 will read \$38,100,000,000 for consumers, \$38,500,000,000 for Government, and \$4,000,000,000 for private capital expenditures.

If these estimates pan out, 1942 will set a record of \$151,000,000,000 of combined Government and private spending for all purposes. This will be at least \$30,000,000,000 more than the national income for the year, reflecting the fact that the Government, particularly, is spending borrowed money.

Compared with previous years, here's how the economists estimate the Nation's spending: (In billions of dollars.)

	Govt. spending	Private spending	Consumer spending	Total
1939	15.1	11.0	62.0	88.1
1940	16.3	14.6	66.2	97.1
1941	24.6	19.1	75.8	119.5
1942	63.0	10.0	78.0	151.0

Sweden's unemployment is nearly 25 per cent less than a year ago.

U. S. Officer Loses in Will, Written While Fighting Japs

By the Associated Press.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Somewhere in a Philippines jungle on March 6 a United States Army captain, surrounded by Japs, included wry comments on his predicament in his will, written in letter form, the legality of which was pondered by Surrogate Court today.

Whether the captain, Lamont T. Clark of Lake Mahopac, is alive is not known. If the letter, which somehow reached his attorney, is admitted to probate, it would dispose of an estate estimated at \$60,000.

"Sherman's definition of war is entirely inadequate," the captain

wrote, "but the old gentleman never had the advantage of seeing the effects of a modern bomb dropped from a height of 20,000 or more feet. Neither did he ever have the pleasure (?) of being strafed by a plane armed with four .50-caliber machine guns and going some 200 m.p.h. at a distance of only four or five hundred feet. Both of the above I have had—not once but several times in the past three months."

Capt. Clark wrote that his wife was in Manila and "possibly she is dead." He gave instructions for disposal of property to friends and relatives if his wife is dead. The court is withholding the provisions pending determination of the Clarks' fate. "We keep looking and hoping for relief, but to date nothing doing," Capt. Clarke's letter said. "If it comes soon you may hear from me again, but if it doesn't you probably won't, as I understand there is no mail service across the Styx. If I cross before you do, I'll tell old Charon to give you a good seat."

"One good thing about this situation is that one can never be accused of turning one's back to the enemy because, as the enemy are all around us, you automatically face them in matter in which direction you look—even up."

In May, the New York Legislature legalized soldiers' holographic wills not attested by the usual two witnesses, but there might be some question whether the statute was retroactive. The captain's will was attested by one soldier.

Senate's Standard Oil Inquiry Threatens to Lead to Blows

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—A government attorney's challenge of the veracity of five officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jer-

sey precipitated a scene at a hearing of the Senate Patents Committee today which threatened to lead to blows before the statement was partly withdrawn.

The committee had heard days of hot argument as to whether Standard's relations with a German chemical trust constitute an international cartel harmful to American interests.

Today Robert M. Hunter, special assistant to the Attorney General, stated that of six witnesses who appeared for Standard in three days of hearings he would take the word of only one, E. V. Murphree, a vice-president of the Standard Oil Development Company, a subsidiary.

He declared he had heard the others make "deliberate misstatements of facts."

One of the six, Dr. R. T. Haslam, 190-pound chemical engineer, strode up to the committee table behind which Mr. Hunter sat with Chairman Homer T. Bone, Democrat, of Washington, and said he resented that personally.

Mr. Haslam asked that the attorney withdraw his statement and inquired what his recourse was if Mr. Hunter failed to do so.

"I know one," Mr. Haslam said. Senator Bone gave Mr. Hunter a chance to modify his statement, and Senator D. Worth Clark, Democrat, of Idaho, asked Mr. Hunter if he would not withdraw it.

Mr. Hunter proposed to discuss the testimony with the witnesses personally. Senator Bone said he would delete the colloquy from the record, and the committee recessed.

Mr. Haslam, former professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and built like a football player, immediately began a discussion of the testimony with Mr. Hunter, who is considerably slighter in build. As a result of the conversation, Mr. Hunter said he would withdraw his assertion that "deliberate misstatements of fact" had been made, but said he stood by his remark that he would take the word of only one out of the six witnesses.

"How old are you?" Haslam asked. "Forty-seven," replied Mr. Hunter. "I'm fifty-four," said Mr. Haslam. "That's seven years' difference, so there would be no inequality if we met outside."

public.

Earlier, Mr. Farish had contradicted a statement by John R. Jacobs, another special attorney in the Anti-Trust Division, that Standard's patent-pooling contracts with Germany's I. G. Farbenindustrie had prevented the American explosives industry from obtaining necessary patent licenses to increase war production.

"On the contrary," Mr. Farish said, "the effect was to give to this country, in advance of the war, all the knowledge and plant designs necessary to go ahead with the best process for synthetic ammonia whenever the need arose." The ammonia made for war purposes goes into explosives.

Creekmore Fath, committee counsel, said the Atlas and Hercules powder companies, on applying for the patent license involved, had been told I. G. held the patent rights, whereas Standard had title to the patents.

Mr. Farish said that after efforts to get I. G. to act on licenses for synthetic ammonia plants proved fruitless, "we took it upon ourselves to see that the government was advised, knowing that they had full power to cut this legal Gordian knot." This was done in August, 1941, he said.

"Did it take government authority to do that, or couldn't you tell the industry to go ahead and use the patents and you would not prosecute?" Mr. Farish was asked.

Frank A. Howard, president of the development company, said Standard told the powder manufacturers that the Germans had the licensing right, but that the manufacturers could go ahead, if they wished, and their legal liability to I. G. would be one cent a thousand cubic feet for the ammonia produced.

"Here we were preparing for war and we were held up by Germany," Chairman Bone said. "We were letting this (I. G.) group dictate our policy. The almighty German dollar was being employed here as a breastwork against the arming of the United States. Out with such nonsense!"

Senator Bone said he did not know who was responsible, but "it's time we had a change in the patent law."

For several months, with fanfare and with only one bare official announcement, a sizeable fleet of dirty little Hull and Grimsby trawlers has been patrolling vital sections of the western Atlantic. They are dropping depth charges whenever a U-boat is detected, sweeping up stray mines and protecting United Nations merchantmen from surprise attacks.

A Five-Star Trawler

"But it's been a bit dull the past few weeks, sir," said one sailor. "We haven't spotted a Hun for days."

For the first time, newspapermen have been allowed to take a look, and I have just returned from aboard a trawler unofficially dubbed the Five Star Final. That's because of the five stars on her stack, representing five submarines she's sunk since the Namsos evacuation in Norway, where her skipper won his first D. S. C.

A gunner lieutenant of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, formerly a famous Welsh football player, welcomed me aboard. It was night and the fog was thick enough to ladle.

In the Fish Hold

He wore his usual seagoing uniform: a pair of swimming trunks and a .45 revolver. He led me down ladders to the ward room, which proved to be about the size of a telephone booth. "Used to be the fish hold," he said. "Perhaps you'd prefer the gun deck." I did.

So, on the gun deck, with a greatcoat over me, my head on a high explosive shell and my feet sheltered under the recoil chamber of the gun, I slept. These trawlers are no cruise ships.

A couple of hours later, just before dawn, we nosed out of the harbor, slow speed with a double watch until the dangerous fog lifted. A lookout on the tip of the bow, a lad from Newfoundland, peered intently into the murk made slightly lighter by a dimly rising sun. His uniform

was a pair of overall shorts and a life jacket.

Looking for Mines

"What are you looking for?" I asked.

"Mines, sir," he answered, without turning his head. I went back and got a life jacket.

Crewmen of the Five Star Final are fishermen for the most part, who in better days sailed

from Hull and Grimsby and other British ports for Icelandic waters and even the Grand Banks off Newfoundland. They, and others now gone, had been in Namsos, Dunkerque, the Shetlands, North Atlantic convoys and every place where trouble brewed. Among them were men wearing 14 medals, the "old man," a lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve, had a D. S. C. with one bar.

The Crew's Language

Standing on the bridge flanked by handy Lewis machine guns, the skipper commanded his men with a cultured voice that could rise instantly from a conversational tone to a roar.

His crew's language left nothing to the imagination. Short words, they used, and mostly with few letters. It was their basic English.

They were burned deep brown by the sun and blackened by coal from the engines and grease from the guns and gear. Uniforms didn't bother them. Swimming trunks, shorts, overall pants—just anything and a lifejacket was enough.

They knew their job, they enjoyed it heartily and did it efficiently with fearsome oaths of hate.

"Action Stations!"

We knew one place where a submarine had been sighted only a short time before. "Let's go have a look 'round," said the old man with a smile, and we headed out.

"About here," said the old man

Consumers Spending More Than Treasury Despite Record Outlay

Total for Six Months Is 39 Billion While U. S. Expends 24½ Billion
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)
By the Associated Press.

British Fishermen Hunting U-Boats Off Our East Coast

(The writer of the following dispatch is the New York correspondent of the Associated Press of Great Britain.)

By RADER WINGET

British fisherfolk are helping to sweep the shipping lanes clear of enemy submarines along the east coast of the United States.

quietly to the seaman handling the sensitive listening device.

"Aye, sir," answered the seaman. Engines throbbed for minutes and the sea surged under the bows, the seaman raised his eyes from the instruments. "Here, sir."

The old man leaned over the rail of the bridge. "Action stations." A bell rang insistently throughout the trawler. Men poured from the mess deck, rolled off piles of rope where they had been sleeping, tossed magazines aside, dropped their washing, stuffed half-eaten oranges into their pockets, and raced to the guns.

Officers looked to the bridge for orders, the men froze to their weapons.

"Full speed ahead," the old man called down the speaking tube to the wheelhouse.

"Fire!"

"Full speed ahead it is, sir,"

sung out the wheeman.

"Unlimber No. 1 starboard depth charge."

Binding chains rattled free and fell to the deck. The charge was primed, and seamen stood by, one holding the trigger rope.

"Fire!"

With a crushing "whoom" and a trail of black smoke, the depth charge arched gracefully over the side, seeming to pause at the top of its arc, and fell into the green sea.

In a few seconds white foam bubbled from the surface without a sound. The underwater concussion hit the ship with a smack like a book being slapped shut, lifting it and shaking it. The roar of the explosion came when the center of the foam fountained high in a thin curtain of TNT fumes.

"It was just two years ago yesterday," said the old man "that we got our first U-boat."

tentative about the battle of the Don bend. It is make or break for keeps for the two greatest armies in the world.

Today's Moscow communique is one of the best for many days. It recites the usual list of battlefields where thousands of men are dying without any of the all too frequent admissions of retreat. But it would be a mistake to draw too much encouragement from a single half day's record. Only last midnight the Russians had to report setbacks: partial survival of a German force that had crossed the Don above Stalingrad; south of Krasnodar "our troops were forced to withdraw to new positions in one sector;" "the Germans advanced somewhat southeast of Pyatigorsk." Only in the Kotelnikovsk sector, where the southern claw of a Nazi pincer is reaching for Stalingrad, did the stubborn defense continue wholly successful.

Stalingrad has become the symbol of victory in this campaign. There is no blinking the fact that this great industrial city and communications center is in serious peril. The tremendous battle for its possession, already nearly a month old, goes forward in an obscurity little relieved by the communiques. But the broad outlines of the struggle have been made manifest.

From the northwest Marshal Fedor von Bock, having conquered most of the Don bend, is engaged in a titanic effort to force a crossing of the river only 40 miles from the city. From the southwest another powerful armored and infantry force is attacking from the Kotelnikovsk area. The Russian admission that not all the enemy who crossed the Don have been wiped out is ominous.

Stalingrad's hour comes just as her sister city of the north completes the first year of one of the great sieges of history. It was a year ago today Hitler's guns took Leningrad under bombardment

and the siege lines were drawn. Russians and their allies ask fearfully whether the city of Stalin can take its place beside the city of Lenin in the list of heroic last ditchers. The city on the Volga has none of the formidable natural barriers that have helped save the city on the Neva.

Meanwhile many questions haunt an anxious world-wide public. What of Marshal Timoshenko's reserves? Does the abandonment of so much of the Caucasus and its wealth in oil mean the Red leader is trading territory for time while he holds to his primary objective, preservation of the Red army as an intact fighting force? How far has Russia's striking power been diminished by the terrible losses of men, of industrial strength, of food-producing lands? Can Allied aid be sufficient to keep the Russians fighting effectively until the Americans and British are ready? Will winter come in time and will it, in the more southerly climates into which Hitler has now penetrated, be as stout an ally to the Russians and all of us as it was a year ago?

DIEPPE

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 21-(AP)-FOREIGN MILITARY SPECIALISTS EXPRESSED A BELIEF TODAY THAT THE ALLIED LANDING RAID ON DIEPPE PROVED THAT A SECOND FRONT COULD BE OPENED IN FRANCE.

ESSENTIAL TO ITS SUCCESS, THESE SOURCES SAID, WOULD BE SUFFICIENT SUPERIORITY IN LAND-BASED PLANES, ADEQUATE TRANSPORT FACILITIES, AND A STRONG ELEMENT OF SURPRISE.

PUBLISHED NEUTRAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE RECENTLY COMPLETED GERMAN SYSTEM OF CHANNEL FORTIFICATIONS INDICATED THAT A FULL-SCALE ALLIED INVASION EFFORT WOULD COST HEAVILY, BUT WOULD HAVE A CHANCE OF ADVANCING TO THE MEUSE AND RHINE PROVIDED THE DEFENDERS COULD BE OUTWEIGHED IN MEN AND MATERIALS.

A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER LA SENTINELLE WHO RECENTLY VISITED SOME OF THE FORTIFIED SECTION SAID THAT EVEN IN THE MOST EXPOSED AREAS, THE GERMAN DEFENSES ALONG THE COAST OF FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND EXTEND BARELY MORE THAN FIVE TO SIX KILOMETERS IN DEPTH.

Most Important War Front Is Still Southern Russia

By GLENN BABB

Winston Churchill's dramatic travels and the magnificent adventure of Dieppe have relegated the war in Russia to smaller headlines this week but has done nothing to alter the fact that the one major front remains that along the Don and in the Caucasus foothills. There is the one place that the fortunes of all the United Nations are in the balance.

Comparatively the other fights are training bouts—preliminaries. There is nothing preliminary or

30.24 - 18323

VICHY, AUG 21-(AP)-PHOTOGRAPHS PURPORTING TO SHOW ALLIED SOLDIERS CAPTURED AT DIEPPE, PUBLISHED IN PARIS NEWSPAPERS TODAY, SHOWED THEM GRINNING AT THE CAMERA AND HOLDING UP TWO FINGERS IN THE V FOR VICTORY SIGN.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG 22-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, IN A BROADCAST DIRECTED TO GERMANY AND HEARD BY REUTERS, ASSERTED LAST NIGHT THAT "A GREAT UNITED NATIONS OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY IS NOW BEING PREPARED."

"THE LATEST AIR RAIDS ON GERMAN CITIES IN THE EAST AND

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WEST AS WELL

AS THE RAID BY BRITISH-AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH COAST ARE BUT PREPARATIONS FOR FURTHER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS," THE ANNOUNCER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

Leave Space

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, AUG 22-(AP)-
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD C. MARSHALL, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF UNDER GENERAL
MACARTHUR, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO MAJOR GENERAL, AND COL. HANFORD MCNIDER
HAS BEEN MADE A BRIGADIER GENERAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MCNIDER FORMERLY WAS AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, U.S. MINISTER
TO CANADA, AND COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, AUG 22-(AP)-SQUADRON
LEADER THOMAS MCBRIDE PRICE OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE HAS BEEN
AWARDED THE U.S. SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR HEROISM IN SAVING THE LIVES OF
AMERICAN AIRPLANE CREW MEMBERS. AUG 22 1942

PRICE IS THE SECOND AUSTRALIAN TO RECEIVE AN AMERICAN DECORATION
IN THIS AREA AND THE FIRST TO RECEIVE THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL.

ATTACHED TO A UNITED STATES BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON, PRICE WAS RETURN-
ING FROM A BOMBING MISSION AT RABAU IN APRIL WHEN BOTH ENGINES FAILED
AND HIS SHIP CRASH-LANDED IN THE WATER. WORKING UNDER WATER, HE
CLEARED THE ONLY AVAILABLE EXIT FOR THE INJURED BOMBARDIER, INFLATED
A RAFT AND HELPED HIM REACH SAFETY.

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 21-(AP)-AUTHORITY TO CANCEL THE MEXICAN CITIZEN-
SHIP OF AXIS NATIONALS, INCLUDING RUMANIANS, HUNGARIANS AND BULGAR-
IANS, WHEN EVIDENCE OF FRAUD IS PRODUCED, WAS VESTED IN THE FOREIGN
MINISTRY YESTERDAY IN A PRESIDENTIAL DECREE.

THE MINISTRY WAS ALSO EMPOWERED TO ANNUL SUCH CITIZENSHIPS WHEN THE
CITIZEN FAILS TO FULFILL HIS OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP OR SIMPLY
IF THE MINISTRY DEEMS HIS ACTIVITIES DANGEROUS TO THE NATIONAL
SECURITY.

OTTAWA, AUG. 21-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER JOHN RYAN MCCULLOCH, SON OF
MRS. J.R. MCCULLOCH, 1002 MAIN ST., POINT PLEASANT, W.VA., WAS FOR
OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD AFTER HAVING BEEN REPORTED MISSING
PREVIOUSLY, THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED IN A CASUALTY
LIST TONIGHT.

ARMY CASUALTIES

OTTAWA, AUG 21-(AP)-CANADA'S ROLL OF HONOR, OFFICIAL NAME FOR THE
CASUALTY LIST OF THE WAR, WAS SWELLED BY ADDITION OF 56 NAMES TONIGHT,
THE FIRST SECTION OF A SIZEABLE LIST ON SOLDIERS, KILLED, WOUNDED AND
MISSING IN THE BATTLE OF DIEPPE.

AS USUAL, THE NAMES WERE RELEASED ONLY AFTER THE NEXT-OF-KIN OF
THE MEN CONCERNED HAD BEEN OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED BY TELEGRAM OR HAND-
DELIVERED LETTER.

OF THE 56 MEN NAMED IN THE OFFICIAL LIST, 27 WERE REPORTED
KILLED, TWO DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED, 18 WOUNDED, ONE WOUNDED AND
MISSING, ONE MISSING AND BELIEVED WOUNDED, ONE MISSING AND
BELIEVED KILLED, AND SIX MISSING.

FROM MANY TOWNS AND CITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY, HOWEVER, CAME WORD
OF OTHER CASUALTIES NOT ON TONIGHT'S OFFICIAL LIST.

WORD OF THESE WAS FROM THE MESSAGES DELIVERED TO THE HOMES OF
RELATIVES OF THE MEN.

ANOTHER LIST ABOUT THE SAME SIZE AS TONIGHT'S IS TO BE ISSUED
TOMORROW AT AROUND 9 A.M.

HAMILTON WAS THE HOME TOWN OF MORE MEN ON THE LIST THAN ANY
OTHER CENTER. DISPATCHES FROM OVERSEAS STATED MEN FROM THE ROYAL
HAMILTON LIGHT INFANTRY TOOK A PROMINENT PART IN THE FIGHTING.

FOLLOWING IS TONIGHT'S LIST OF CASUALTIES WITH OFFICIAL NUMBERS
AND NEXT OF KIN:-

OVERSEAS

KILLED IN ACTION;

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT

AUG 22 1942

30.24-18325

30.29-18325

BLACK, WILLIAM, PTE., A21275, MRS. VIOLET LILLIAN BLACK (WIFE)
1549 SANDWICH ST. W. WINDSOR, ONT.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT

BALL, MELVIN, PTE., B36879, JAMES BALL (FATHER) 280 TOLTON AVE
HAMILTON.

BARBER, WESLEY DAVID, ACTING CPL., B36696, AQUILLA BARBER (FATHER)
81 SHORT ST. SIMCOE, ONT.

BENNETT, WILLIAM JOSEPH, SGT., B37229, MRS. HELEN BENNETT (WIFE)
187 CATHARINE ST. N. HAMILTON.

COPEMAN, JOHN LEVI, PTE., B36760, MRS. AUDREY E. COPEMAN (WIFE)
154 NELSON ST. BRANTFORD, ONT.

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CORNELIUS, FRANCIS, PTE., B95163, MRS. MARGARET CORNELIUS (MOTHER)
ABERNANT HOUSE, WALE.

CRUICKSHANK, GEORGE MCADAM, SGT., B36872, MRS. AGNES CRUICKSHANK
(MOTHER) WILLISON ST. AYR, ONT.

GRANT, WILLIAM ALEXIS, PTE., B37109, MRS. CLARA GRANT (MOTHER)
154 HATT ST. DUNDAS, ONT.

HANKINSON, LEONARD, PTE., B37398, MRS. LESLIE GRAHAM (SISTER) 55
CHATHAM ST., HAMILTON.

HENDERSON, MURRAY HERBERT, ACTING CPL., B37858, MRS. LUELLA
HENDERSON (MOTHER) 511 COLBORNE ST. BRANTFORD, ONT.

JOHNSON, ALFRED EDWARD, PTE., B37201, MRS. ALEXANDRIA JOHNSON (WIFE)
218 EAST EIGHTH ST. HAMILTON.

KERSLAKE, GEORGE, PTE., B37099, MRS. MARY KERSLAKE (MOTHER) APT.
32 GEORGE ST. HAMILTON.

MAHONEY, WILLIAM FREDERICK, ACTING CPL., B37393, MRS. DOROTHY MAHONEY
(WIFE) 12 GUISE ST. HAMILTON.

MEGSON, ROBERT HENRY, PTE., B37828, MRS. MAY MEGSON (WIFE) 69
CHURCH ST. OAKVILLE, ONT.

OKANE, JOHN GERALD, PTE., B36673, THOMAS OKANE (FATHER) OMAGH,
IRELAND.

PRINE, WILLIAM, PTE., B37453, MRS. MARY PRINE (MOTHER) 36
DUMFRIECE ST. PARIS, ONT.

ROBAR, CHARLES ROBERT, PTE., BJIOPRWN

ROBAR, CHARLES ROBERT, PTE., B89042, JAMES HOWARD ROBAR (FATHER)
112 MOUNT JOY ST. S. TIMMINS, ONT.

ROLSTON, WILFRED BURTON, PTE., B38152, WILLIAM ROLSTON (FATHER)
PAISLEY, ONT.

SEARS, JOHN, PET., B37067, MRS. HAZEL IRENE SEARS (WIFE)
10 LAMBTON AVE. MOUNT DENNIS, TORONTO.

SLATER, JAMES MURRAY, PTE., B36823, MRS. ALICE DOLENA SLATER
(MOTHER) 78 OXFORD ST. WOODSTOCK, ONT.

TURNER, WILLIAM LYLE, PTE., B37586, FREDERICK GEORGE TURNER
(FATHER) ACTON POST OFFICE, ONT.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT

AUG 22 1942

BEATTY, WALTER EARL, PTE., L12903, MRS. ELIZA BEATTY (MOTHER)
MARYFIELD, SASK.

JEWELL, FRANK, PTE., L13173, MRS. ELIZABETH JEWELL (MOTHER)
WEYBURN, SASK.

MAVOR, GRAHAM ROBERTSON, ACTING CPL., L12511, ROBERT MAVOR
(FATHER) SPENCES BRIDGE, B.C.

SMITH, SAMUEL NARCESESS JOHN, ACTING L. SGT., L12574,

MRS. ANNA SMITH (MOTHER) SILVER PARK, SASK.

TROMBURG, FRÉD ARTHUR, ACTING SGT., L12980, MRS. C.M. TROMBURG (WIFE)
KENNEDY, SASK.

TROY, THOMAS MORGAN, PTE., L12191, WILLIAM ANDREW TROY (FATHER)
MOUNT FOREST, ONT.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED:

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT

BRENNAND, GEORGE FRANK, PTE., L12758, MRS. MARY MUNDELL
BRENNAND (MOTHER) MANSON, MAN.

UNDERDÄHL, GEORGE THOMAS, PTE., L12933, MRS. ADA UNDERDAHL
(WIFE) 215 1/2 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

WOUNDED:

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS

WOFFINDEN, FREDERICK, SPR., A19296, F. WOFFINDEN (FATHER)
ECHO PLACE, BRANTFORD, ONT.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT

MAIER, JAMES, PTE., A21509, MRS. MARGARET MAIER (MOTHER) 861
ERIE ST., WINDSOR, ONT.

YOUNG, LAWRENCE GERALD, PTE, A22143, FRANK YOUNG (FATHER)
DURHAM CENTRE, N.B.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT

CARWAY, JACK SINGLETON, PTE., B66766, MRS. LILLIAN CARWAY (MOTHER)
559A TONTO RD. TORONTO.

BARNES, CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH, PTE, B37110, MRS. MAY BARNES (WIFE)
41 BAY ST. N. HAMILTON.

HARRIS, LLOYD ARTHUR, CSM., B36557, MRS. HORTENSE HARRIS (WIFE)
44 LOCKE ST. HAMILTON.

HYSERT, FRANCIS OVERTON, PTE., B37172, MRS. PEGGY DOREEN HYSERT
(WIFE) 54 BORDLESLEY RD. MORDEN SHERRY, ENG.

MCANDREW, HENRY FREDERICK, PTE., B36628, MRS. MARY MADELINE
MCANDREW (WIFE) 19 LIBERTY ST. HAMILTON.

RICE, KENNETH ALLAN, ACTING L. CPL., B37301, MRS. ROSE
M.T. RICE (WIFE) 764 BURLINGTON ST. HAMILTON.

STEWART, HARRY CRAWFORD, L. CPL., B37351, MRS. MARY STEWART
(MOTHER) 91 HOLMES AVE. HAMILTON.

IN OTTAWA ARMY CASUALTIES 18TH PARA ABOUT 350 DOWN STARTING
"KERSLAKE, GEORGE," READ XX (MOTHER) APT. A, (NOT APT. 1) 232 GEORGE
ST. XXX (TFC)

FARMER, WILLIAM COOK, L. CPL., D82686, WILLIAM COOK FARMER
(FATHER) 1425 LE CARON ST. MONTREAL.

HARE, ALLAN JOHN, PTE., D81332, MRS. DUPHEMIE HARE (MOTHER)
7122 MILTON AVE. MONTREAL.

HOSIE, JAMES, PTE., D82723, MRS. ANDRIA HOSIE (MOTHER) 596
MONTFORT ST. MONTREAL.

O'HARA, NORMAN, PTE., D82858, MALCOLM O'HARA (FATHER) 2055 AYLMER
ST. MONTREAL.

POLLOCK, ADAM KANE, PTE., D82268, MRS. ELIZABETH POLLOCK (WIFE)
6 ST. JOSEPH ST. STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

RATTIGAN, JOHN, PTE., D82230, MRS. ANNE RATTIGAN (MOTHER) 4916
WELLINGTON ST. VERDUN, QUE.

VEZEAU, JEAN PAUL, PTE., D82627, DANIEL VEZEAU (FATHER) 4781
DAGENAIS ST. MONTREAL.

CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS

RAMSAY, WILLIAM DERRELL, ACTING L. CPL., K53377, THOMAS H. RAMSAY
(FATHER) WEST SUMMERLAND, B.C.

AUG 22 1942

AUG 22 1942

WOUNDED AND MISSING:

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER JOHN, L. CPL., A21593, MRS. THERESA TAYLOR
(MOTHER) 215 PARENT AVE. WINDSOR, ONT.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED:

CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS

WHEATON, FRANK JOSEPH, ACTING L. CPL., B29035, MRS. MARY ELIZABETH
WHEATON (GRANDMOTHER) SALISBURY, N.B.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED:

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT

NEALE, EUGENE ADELBERT, PTE., A21886, MRS. CLARA J. NEALE (WIFE)
933 OLMOS DRIVE. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

MISSING:

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT

KLINE, LOUIS, PTE., A22474, HARRY KLINE (FATHER) 557 WESLEY AVE.
OR MOSBY AVE. MEMPHIS, TENN.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT

LANE, HERBERT, PTE., B37819, WILLIAM LANE (FATHER) 40 ARGYLE AVE.
HAMILTON.

THIBB, ALEXANDER, CPL., B89059, MRS. MARY THIBB (MOTHER)
ENGLEHART, ONT.

CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS

BUCK, CHARLES EARL, ACTING L. CPL., K53155, ROSS BUCK (UNCLE)
1165 33RD AVE. E. VANCOUVER.

FURNELL, JACK ALLAN, ACTING L. CPL., M16162, MRS. GWENDOLINE
FURNELL (WIFE) MEADOW VIEW. BURWASH, WIELD, SUSSEX, ENG.

THOMPSON, IRVINE EUGENE, L. CPL., M16722, MRS. RITA MINN

30.24 — 18327
(WIFE) HYTE, ALTA.

(END CASUALTY LIST)

30.24 — 18327
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 22-(AP)-BECAUSE OF

ATTACKS ON HER SHIPPING BY ~~GERMAN~~ SUBMARINES, NEUTRAL
AUG 22 1942
SWEDEN HAS MINED AN 85-MILE STRIP OF HER EAST BALTIC COASTLINE

~~IN~~ OXELOSUND AND ~~IN~~ OOKARSHAMN, REUTERS REPORTED TODAY

LONDON, AUG. 21-(AP)- THE BRITISH HIGH COMMAND ~~RECEIVED~~

BROADCAST A MESSAGE OF THANKS AND CONGRATULATIONS TONIGHT TO THE
PEOPLE OF DIEPPE FOR "YOUR SPIRIT OF UNDERSTANDING AND SANG FROID,"
AND AGAIN BADE THE FRENCH PEOPLE TO AWAIT "THE DAY."

"BY THE SIDE OF THE HEAVY LOSSES OF FIGHTING TROOPS ON
BOTH SIDES THERE UNFORTUNATELY ~~HAVE~~ BEEN A CERTAIN NUMBER OF
CASUALTIES AMONG THE FRENCH POPULATION," THE BROADCAST ~~OVER~~ ~~SBS~~

SAID.

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"WE DESIRE TO PAY HOMAGE TO THOSE FRENCHMEN WHO HAVE LOST
THEIR LIVES AS WELL AS OUR OWN MEN. X X X WE FULLY RECOGNIZE THAT
THE SENSIBLE BEHAVIOR OF OUR FRENCH FRIENDS HAS MADE THE TASK OF OUR
TROOPS VERY MUCH EASIER. X X X THE INSTRUCTIONS WE HAVE GIVEN YOU UP

TO NOW STILL HOLD GOOD. CONTINUE TO GIVE US YOUR HELP BY FOLLOWING OUR ADVICE RIGHT UP TO THE DAY WHEN WE SHALL BE AUTHORIZED TO APPEAL FOR YOUR ACTIVE HELP."

LONDON, AUG. 21-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT ALL OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED IN THE DIEPPE COMBANDOS RAID WERE BURIED TODAY WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 21-(AP)-A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE NEWSPAPER BASLER NACHRICHTEN SAID TODAY "MANY" EXECUTIONS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT IN CROATIAN TERRITORY ON THE SERBIAN BORDER AFTER WIDESPREAD SABOTAGE DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF AUGUST.

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"A RAIN AND OTHER FOOTSTUFFS WERE SET AFIRE, THRESHING MACHINES DESTROYED AND THERE ~~IS~~ EVEN HAVE BEEN ATTACKS ON MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY," THE DISPATCH SAID, ADDING THAT A 10 P.M. CURFEW WAS BEING ENFORCED. A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ~~DISPATCHED~~ DISPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

THE ONLY SPECIFIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF ~~8~~ EXECUTIONS SAID TEN MEN WERE SHOT IN THE TOWN OF STARA PASOVA.

CHUNKING, AUG. 21-(AP)-MAYOR H.C. WU URGED THE PEOPLE OF CHUNGKING TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA AS THREE PROVED AND 29 SUSPECTED CASES OF THE DISEASE WERE DISCOVERED.

ALL ICE CREAM AND COLD DRINK STORES AND SPEAKEASIES IN CHUNGKING ARE CLOSED NOW AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE EVEN TO GET A GLASS OF ICE WATER IN ANY RESTAURANT OR CAFE.

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 22-(AP)-MEXICO SEIZED THE 10,877-TON FRENCH TANKER HERIPE TODAY, BUT PROMISED TO PAY FOR THE SHIP AND REPATRIATE ~~129~~ CREW.

A PRESIDENTIAL DECREE POINTED OUT THAT THE LOSS OF FIVE MEXICAN SHIPS TO GERMAN SUBMARINES "HAS CONSIDERABLY AGGRAVATED THE DIFFICULT SITUATION OF PETROLEUM TRANSPORTATION."

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 21-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS SENT A MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS ~~CONDEMNING~~ ^{CONDEMNING} THE "CRIMINAL SINKING OF FIVE BRAZILIAN SHIPS" BY AXIS SUBMARINES, THE GOVERNMENT NEWS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT.

VARGAS THANKED ROOSEVELT IN A REPLY WHICH DECLARED "THE PRINCIPLE OF SOLIDARITY OF THE TWO NATIONS IS STRONGER THAN EVER."

✓

FRANK WAS ~~ATTACKED~~ ~~ON AUGUST 2~~ BY SIX MEN WHO FORCED THEIR WAY INTO HIS APARTMENT THE DAY AFTER THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED HE WAS NO LONGER A WELCOME VISITOR TO ARGENTINA BECAUSE OF A STATEMENT FRANK MADE TO THE PRESS WHICH WAS INTERPRETED AS A CRITICISM OF THE COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY POLICY.

FRANK EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THE ATTACK WAS THE WORK OF "A SMALL FASCIST ELEMENT" WHICH DID NOT REPRESENT THE TRUE SENTIMENTS ARGENTINE PEOPLE.

THREE OF THE ~~RECOVERED~~ ~~BY POLICE~~ ~~WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN~~ SEIZED IN NEARBY AVELLANEDA.

AVELLANEDA POLICE SAID A QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES FOR MAKING BOMBS AS WELL AS 200 BULLETS WERE FOUND IN THE HOME OF ONE OF THE MEN.

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LONDON, AUG. 21-(AP)- LORD MOUNTBATTEN, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH COMMANDOS, TODAY CALLED ON LIEUT. GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE OF WAR, AND GAVE HIM A FULL REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE DIEPPE RAID.

CAIRO, AUG. 21-(AP)- ~~RAF~~ ~~MEDIUM BOMBERS~~ ~~CARRIED OUT AN ATTACK ON THE HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING AT TOBRUK LAST NIGHT. TWO DIRECT HITS WERE REGISTERED ON VESSELS AND THERE WERE MANY PROBABLE HITS.~~

ON THE RETURN FLIGHT THE BRITISH MACHINE DROPPED AN AXIS CAMP NEAR SALAH.

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SOUTH AFRICAN LIGHT BOMBERS ATTACKED VARIOUS OBJECTIVES BETWEEN EL DABA AND MATRUH AND SHOT UP ENEMY CAMPS BEHIND THE BATTLE ZONE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 21-(AP)- THE NEWSPAPER ~~REPORTED TODAY THAT FIVE GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM A UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT ANCHORED IN RIO DE JANEIRO HARBOR BUT THAT THREE WERE RECAPTURED.~~

BRITISH WOMEN
DUE FOR MORE
ARMED SERVICE

ALL-GIRL CREWS WILL FREE MEN
FOR TOUGHER ASSIGNMENTS

BY EDWARD ROBINSON
(ADVANCE) LONDON, AUG. 21-(WIDE WORLD)-BRITISH WOMEN ARE FACING THEIR BIGGEST ~~TEST~~ OF THE WAR.

"NO MORE DEFERMENTS" WAS THE ORDER FOR THE CLASSES OF 1920, 1921 AND 1922--THAT IS, THOSE 20, 21 OR 22 YEARS OLD. EXISTING DEFERMENTS WILL BE CANCELLED, IT WAS REPORTED. THOSE GIRLS ARE GOING TO TAKE OVER MOST OF THE TRUCK DRIVING, CAMP COOKING AND SUCH JOBS.

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(7N)

MAYBE IT'S MORE THAN COINCIDENCE THAT THE CALL-UP COMES AS ALLIED COMMANDO AND RANGER FORCES RETURN TRIUMPHANTLY FROM DIEPPE, IN GERMANY HELD FRANCE, FROM A STIFF BIT OF BATTLE THAT WOULD APPEAR DEFINITELY NOT A PART OF WOMEN'S WORK.

POSSIBLY TO FREE MORE MEN FOR SUCH TASKS, THE GIRLS ALSO WILL BE MANNING MORE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND BARRAGE BALLOON CREWS SOON MAY SPORT ALL-WOMEN CASTS.

THERE MAY BE NO CONNECTION WITH THE DRAFT OF WOMEN, BUT THE CANDY RATION WILL BE DOUBLED TO 4 OUNCES PER PERSON PER WEEK BEGINNING AUG.23, AT LEAST FOR EIGHT WEEKS.

-DASH-

WINTER ISN'T FAR OFF, A POINT EMPHASIZED THIS WEEK BY A BLUNT WARNING TO MINERS BY THEIR OWN LEADERS THAT THE COAL DIGGERS WEREN'T "PULLING THEIR WEIGHT" AND WERE TURNING OUT LESS COAL DESPITE INCREASED NUMBERS IN THE PITS AND BETTER WAGES.

-DASH-

REPORTS OF A CHEESE SURPLUS IN THE UNITED STATES WERE FOLLOWED BY SIMILAR REPORTS HERE. FOOD EXPERTS WERE QUOTED AS WORRYING ABOUT IT GOING TO WASTE. THIS WAS DESPITE THE FACT THE RATION OF CHEESE HAD BEEN LIFTED TO 8 OUNCES PER PERSON A WEEK FROM 6 OUNCES.

THE DOMINIONS PRODUCE THOUSANDS OF TONS AND SOME UNITED STATES DOCKS WERE SAID TO BE PACKED WITH CHEESE READY FOR AUGUST HERE.

-DASH-

THERE WILL BE NO DRIED FRUITS DURING SEPTEMBER. THE ALLOCATION TO SHOPS WAS ELIMINATED TO SAVE SHIPPING SPACE. THERE MAY BE SOME BY MID-OCTOBER, IT WAS INDICATED.

CALLS TO SERVICE AND THE BLITZ OF MONTHS AGO WERE BLAMED THIS WEEK FOR THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF STRAY DOGS AND THE RESULTANT LOSSES OF SHEEP AND POULTRY. FARMERS SAY THE CANINES HAVE CREATED GREAT HAVOC AMONG FLOCKS.

-DASH-

-DASH-

BUSINESS NOTE: THE BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCED IT WILL BE ILLEGAL FROM SEPTEMBER ON TO OPEN A RETAIL SHOP, OTHER THAN A GROCERY-TYPE STORE, WITHOUT A LICENSE.

-DASH-

S STOCK MARKET TRADERS, TRYING TO FIND A CUE IN THE DIEPPE RAID, CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO MOSCOW AND CHANGES IN THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND, PLAYED POSSUM THIS WEEK, WAITING TO SEE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, AUG.22)

FM122PM

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 22)

A CORRESPONDENT'S WIFE

WAR DAYS IN MANILA -
BOMBINGS, TERROR,

AND INTERNMENT

FILIPINOS' LOYALTY,

PRISONERS' COURAGE

BRIGHT IN MEMORY (900) NO.2

AUG 22 1942

(EDITOR'S NOTE: JENIFER WHITE, WIFE OF AP-WIDE WORLD CORRESPONDENT J.D. WHITE, WAS CAUGHT IN MANILA BY THE WAR, WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES, AND INTERNED THERE. SHE AND HER HUSBAND, WHO WAS INTERNED IN SHANGHAI, ARE AMONG THE REPATRIATED AMERICANS ON BOARD THE DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE SHIP, GRIPSHOLM, NOW BOUND FOR NEW YORK. IN THIS, THE SECOND OF TWO WIDE WORLD STORIES, MRS. WHITE RECALLS HER WARDAYS IN MANILA AND IN THE INTERNMENT CAMP).

BY JENIFER WHITE

(ADVANCE)-ABOARD S.S.GRIPSHOLM AT SEA, AUG. 21-(WIDE WORLD)-IT WAS ALMOST A RELIEF TO ME WHEN THE WAR STARTED, WHILE I WAS IN MANILA. AT LEAST, I HAD SOMETHING CONCRETE TO WORRY ABOUT, INSTEAD OF THE VAGUE DISTURBANCE OF MIND I HAD FELT SINCE I LEFT MY HUSBAND-CORRESPONDENT IN PEIPING.

WHEN A CLEAN BREAK BETWEEN THE U.S. AND JAPAN BECAME INEVITABLE, JADY BEGAN TO TALK OF SENDING ME BACK TO CALIFORNIA. FOR MONTHS I SAID NO, VERY FIRMLY, BUT FINALLY AGREED TO GO - - JUST TOO LATE.

ALL I REMEMBER OF THOSE LAST FEW DAYS IS A MAD SCRAMBLE OF PACKING, MOSTLY LATE AT NIGHT, AND OF SELLING MOST OF OUR CAREFULLY COLLECTED HOUSEHOLD THINGS.

JADY ACCOMPANIED ME TO SHANGHAI, WHERE I CAUGHT THE PRESIDENT HARRISON WITH THE LAST OF THE U.S. FOURTH MARINES TO MANILA. THE

7
MARINES WERE GAY ON BOARD; ONLY A FEW DAYS LATER THEY WERE PLUNGED INTO THE BATTLE THAT ENDED WITH BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.

THERE WAS NO BOAT FOR SAN FRANCISCO UNTIL LATE IN DECEMBER. I HAD BEEN IN MANILA LESS THAN A WEEK WHEN THE STORM BROKE.

RAY CRONIN, CHIEF OF THE MANILA BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND WIDE WORLD, ASKED ME TO STAY WITH HIM AND HIS WIFE, MARY. THE STAY, A MONTH LONG, WAS SPENT MOSTLY IN THE CELLAR. BETWEEN BOMBINGS, MARY AND I MADE BLACKOUT CURTAINS AND GAS MASKS, FORTIFIED THE CELLAR WITH SANDBAGS, WORKED IN A CANTEEN AND SHOPPED FOR FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES.

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(MR. AND MRS. CRONIN STILL ARE INTERNED IN MANILA BY THE JAPANESE).

THE JAPANESE USUALLY MANAGED TO CATCH US JUST BEFORE MEALS, BUT THEY OFTEN ALLOWED US TIME ENOUGH BETWEEN RAIDS TO TAKE IN A MOVIE NOW AND THEN. WE GOT PRETTY GOOD AT JUDGING WHEN IT WOULD BE SAFE TO GO OUT AND WHEN IT WOULD BE BETTER TO STAY HOME.

MARY AND I GOT TO THE POINT WHERE WE THOUGHT OF THE AIRRAID ALARMS AS MORE OR LESS OF A NUISANCE, BUT PUNK, THE CRONIN DOG, ALWAYS TOOK THEM SERIOUSLY. HE ALMOST IMMEDIATELY LEARNED THAT THE SIREN MEANT "GO DOWNSTAIRS." SOMETIMES HE NEARLY KNOCKED US OVER IN HIS RUSH TO GET THERE FIRST. BUT HE NEVER LEARNED WHAT THE ALL-CLEAR MEANT, AND WAS ALWAYS SURPRISED WHEN IT WAS TIME TO GO UPSTAIRS.

SOMEHOW MARY AND I ALWAYS DREW NIGHT DUTY AT THE CANTEEN, WHERE WE WORKED FROM SEVEN IN THE EVENING (SO WE COULD GET THERE BEFORE BLACKOUT TIME) UNTIL SEVEN THE NEXT MORNING, SERVING COFFEE, DOUGHNUTS, AND CONVERSATION TO THE MEN -- UNSHAVEN, UNTIDY, DESPERATELY TIRED -- WHO LINED THE COUNTER SOMETIMES TWO AND THREE

DEEP.

WHILE I WAS PREPARED FOR THE BOMBINGS, I WASN'T READY FOR THE TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS WHEN THE OIL DUMPS WERE BLOWN UP, AND THE TERRIBLE FIRES WHICH FOLLOWED. SMOKE CUT OFF THE SUN FOR DAYS AND DROPS OF OIL COVERED YOUR CLOTHES IF YOU STOOD OUTSIDE.

BUT WORSE STILL WAS THE FIRE WHICH SWEEPED THE WATERFRONT ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, WHEN THE PIERS AND WAREHOUSES WERE SET ABLAZE BEFORE THE JAPANESE ENTERED THE CITY. WATCHING THE FLAMES, I WONDERED ABOUT MY TWO TRUNKFULS OF FAMILY TREASURES AND WINTER CLOTHES, STORED IN A CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE. I'M STILL WONDERING.

WE WATCHED THE JAPANESE COME IN LATE ONE NIGHT. IT WAS A BAD MOMENT WHEN I HEARD THE SPUTTER OF THE FIRST MOTORCYCLE, THAT RICKETY SOUND I HAD LEARNED TO CONNECT WITH INVADING JAPANESE AFTER FIVE YEARS OF WARFARE IN CHINA. BUT THE WORST MOMENT OF ALL FOR EVERYONE CAME EARLY THE NEXT MORNING WHEN THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE HAULED DOWN FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE AND THE RISING SUN WENT UP.

IT TOOK THE JAPANESE TWO DAYS TO DECIDE WHAT TO DO WITH US. THEN WE WERE TAKEN IN TRUCKS TO SANTO TOMAS, THE OLDEST UNIVERSITY IN THE ORIENT, OSTENSIBLY "FOR REGISTRATION."

AUG 22 1942

IT WAS FIVE MONTHS TO A DAY BEFORE I LEFT THAT CAMP. AMONG MY MOST VIVID MEMORIES OF THOSE MONTHS IS THE LOYALTY THE FILIPINOS TO THEIR INTERNED AMERICAN FRIENDS AND EMPLOYERS. THEY SENT US MONEY, BROUGHT US FOOD, HELPED IN THE HOSPITAL, WHISPERED ENCOURAGEMENT AND SIGNALLED "V'S" WITH THEIR FINGERS THROUGH THE FENCE UNTIL THE JAPANESE FINALLY HAD TO COVER THE ENTIRE FENCE WITH MATTING. THEIR KINDNESS AND GENEROSITY WERE LIMITED ONLY BY JAPANESE REGULATIONS.

BUT THE UNFORGETTABLE THING ABOUT SANTO TOMAS WAS THE CHEERFULNESS AND COURAGE. EVERYONE WORKED, AND WILLINGLY. WE WERE PROUD OF THE

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STRANGE LIFE WE BUILT ON A SHOESTRING. WE DID WITHOUT NECESSITIES OR LOOKING OVER OUR SHOULDER, AND BEST OF ALL, TO SEE THE AMERICAN FLAG FLYING FROM THE GRIPSHOLM'S MASTHEAD ABOVE US.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, MOVED AUGUST 20).

STILL, I WASN'T PREPARED FOR THE SUDDENNESS WITH WHICH MR. TSURUMI, THE CIVILIAN COMMANDANT, TOLD ME LATE ONE EVENING THAT I WAS TO LEAVE FOR SHANGHAI BEFORE DAWN. THE ONLY FLAW WAS HIS WARNING THAT IF I TOLD ANYONE I WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO GO.

HE TOLD THE SAME THING TO FRANCES LONG, A SHANGHAI GIRL WHO WAS THE ONLY OTHER PERSON TO BE RELEASED FROM THE CAMP SO SOON. SO NEITHER OF US WAS ABLE TO SAY GOODBYE TO OUR FRIENDS. WE PROBABLY ARE THE ONLY TWO PEOPLE WHO EVER STEPPED FREE FROM A CONCENTRATION CAMP WITH TEARS STREAMING DOWN THEIR FACES.

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WE TRAVELED BY HOSPITAL SHIP, A CLOSELY SHUTTERED NIGHT TRAIN, AND, FINALLY A SWIFT MILITARY TRANSPORT PLANE TO SHANGHAI. AND THERE WAS JADY, THIRTY POUNDS LIGHTER THAN WHEN I LAST SAW HIM.

HE TOLD ME HOW HE HAD NEVER STOPPED PULLING WIRES AND ARGUING WITH HIS JAPANESE CONTACTS, AND HOW THEY HAD FINALLY AGREED TO GET ME BACK IN TIME TO BE REPATRIATED WITH HIM ON THE CONTE VERDE.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL WE GOT TO NEUTRAL TERRITORY AT LOURENCO MARQUES THAT WE FULLY ESCAPED THAT FEELING OF HUNGER -- BOTH PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL -- WHICH SEEMS TO BE PART AND PARCEL OF "GREATER EAST ASIA."

THERE IS NO WAY TO SAY IT -- HOW WONDERFUL IT WAS TO HAVE ALL THE GOOD FOOD WE WANTED TO EAT, SAY WHAT WE WERE THINKING WITHOUT

REPORTER FINDS
DESERT NOMADS
ARE WILY LOT

THEY DRIVE HARD BARGAINS,
PAY NO ATTENTION TO WAR (580)

BY HARRY CROCKETT

(ADVANCE) CAIRO, AUG. 21-(WIDE WORLD)-THIS, MY FRIENDS, IS THE STORY OF THE WOG--A WILY ORIENTAL GENTLEMAN.

WARS MAY COME AND WARS MAY GO, BUT THE ARAB NOMAD WHO ROAMS THE BARREN DESERT LANDS OF LIBYA, GOES ON FOREVER AND PAYS LITTLE OR NO ATTENTION TO THEM AT ALL.

DRESSED IN BIBLICAL GARB, HE RIDES HIS SMALL BUT STURDY JACKASS, HERDS HIS CAMELS OR HIS GOATS, AND FROM TIME TO TIME DEALS WITH FOREIGN VISITORS.

IT IS IN THESE DEALS THE WOG EARNS THE "WILY" PART OF HIS NICK-NAME. HE DRIVES A HARD BARGAIN. HE APPROACHES THE VISITOR WITH A BROAD SMILE, SALUTES THOSE IN MILITARY COSTUME AND BEGINS THE CONVERSATION WITH SOMETHING LIKE:

"SAHEEDAH, EL CAPITAIN!"

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EVERYONE IN UNIFORM IS A CAPTAIN TO THE DESERT DWELLER AND THE "SAHEEDAH" PART MEANS "GREETINGS".

THEN STARTS THE DEALING. PERHAPS HE HAS EGGS IN ABUNDANCE, OR MAYBE IT'S A CAPTURED GERMAN LUGER, MACHINEGUN OR A SET OF BINOCULARS, THOUSANDS OF WHICH THE NOMADS HAVE PICKED UP AFTER BATTLES AND HIDDEN AWAY.

IT ISN'T A QUESTION OF MONEY WITH THIS DARK-SKINNED NATIVE SO MUCH AS A QUESTION OF WHAT YOU HAVE THAT HE WANTS OR NEEDS. SUGAR, CANDY, CIGARETS, OLD SHOES ALL ARE GOOD BARGAINING ITEMS.

HAVING DECIDED THAT YOU HAVE SOMETHING HE WANTS AND THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED--THOUGH YOU TRY TO HIDE THE FACT--IN SOMETHING THAT HE HAS, THE DESERT TRADER GOES TO WORK.

FIRST HE DEMANDS TEN TIMES AS MUCH AS HE EXPECTS, BUT FINALLY SETTLES FOR WHAT HE CONSIDERS A REASONABLE TRADE. MORE OFTEN THAN NOT, IN HIS OPINION, HE HAS RECEIVED TWO OR THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS HE EXPECTED.

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ON THE OTHER HAND, MEASURED IN DOLLARS AND CENTS, YOU REALLY GET A LOT FOR YOUR MONEY. AFTER ALL, FRIED EGGS FOR BREAKFAST A HUNDRED MILES FROM THE NEAREST SETTLEMENT IS CERTAINLY WORTH A COUPLE OF HANDFULS OF SUGAR OR TWO OR THREE CANDY BARS.

AT ALL TIMES THE WOG IS GRACIOUS, SOFT SPOKEN AND GIVEN TO MAKING WHAT SEEMS LIKE WISECRACKS WHICH TO HIM ARE VERY FUNNY BUT WHICH YOU CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL. HOWEVER, SINCE HE LAUGHS SO ENJOYABLY YOU FIND YOURSELF LAUGHING WITH HIM AND EVERYONE IS HAVING A MERRY OLD TIME.

NEVER IS THERE A NOTE OF UNFRIENDLINESS, NASTINESS OR ANYTHING THAT MIGHT STAMP THE WOG AS UNGENTLEMANLY, EVEN THOUGH THE DEAL DOESN'T GO HIS WAY.

HE DOESN'T SPEAK YOUR LANGUAGE, AND BY FIFTH AVENUE STANDARDS SEEMS RAGGED AND LIVING AN IMPOSSIBLE LIFE, YET THERE IS MUCH ABOUT THE WOG THAT BEARS CLOSE STUDY.

THE VISITOR--RIDING IN MOTOR CARS AND SECRETLY LOOKING DOWN HIS NOSE AT THE DESERT DWELLER WITH THE THOUGHT THAT HERE IS A BACKWARD RACE, UNCIVILIZED, UNCHANGED IN THOUSANDS OF YEARS--MAY DETECT, IF HE LOOKS CLOSELY ENOUGH, A SIMILAR ATTITUDE IN THE NOMAD--WHO IS TOO MUCH OF A GENTLEMAN TO EXPRESS HIMSELF OPENLY.

STILL, IT IS THERE. YOU CAN JUST SEE HIM, BEHIND HIS SMILE, SAYING TO HIMSELF, "SO THOSE PEOPLE THINK THEY ARE CIVILIZED!"

AFTER ALL, HE HAS HIS TENT, HIS CHICKENS, HIS CAMELS OR HIS GOATS. HE HAS A WIFE TO COMFORT HIM, BEAR HIM CHILDREN AND DO MOST OF THE WORK.

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HE HAS THE WHOLE DESERT TO ROAM AROUND IN. HE KNOWS EVERY WATER HOLE, DOESN'T WORRY ABOUT TAXES, RENT, COST OF LIVING, AND FIGURES TO HIMSELF: "WHAT MORE CAN A MAN WANT?"

AS FOR US, WE ARE ASSOCIATED IN HIS MIND ALMOST ENTIRELY WITH WAR. HE SEES US AS A BUNCH OF WELL-DRESSED, WEALTHY PEOPLE RUNNING AROUND THE DESERT SHOOTING AT ONE ANOTHER.

THEN, IN ADDITION TO ALL THAT, ITS ANYTHING FOR A LAUGH WITH THE WOG. RIGHT SNACK BANG IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DESERT A GROUP OF US ENCOUNTERED A LONE TRAVELER. HE STOPPED, SALUTED, SMILED AND THEN SAID "MAFEESH MOYA." HE ROARED AT HIS OWN JOKE.

WHAT HE MEANT WAS, "HERE I AM IN THE MIDDLE OF THE DESERT AND I'M ALL OUT OF WATER".

AUG 22 1942

SOME JOKE!

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. MOVED AUGUST 20)

30-24-18335

30 24 - 18335

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., AUG 20-(AP)-DR.T.H.HOGG, CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE ONTARIO HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEM, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE DOMINION POWER AND NEWSPRINT CONTROLLER MUST DECIDE WHETHER ENOUGH NEWSPRINT BUSINESS WILL BE DIVERTED FROM THE EAST TO ALLOW FULL-TIME OPERATION OF LAKEHEAD PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

DR.HOGG, OF TORONTO, SAID SUFFICIENT ELECTRICAL ENERGY IS AVAILABLE AT THE CAMERON FALLS AND ALEXANDER POWER PLANTS ON THE NIPIGON RIVER TO OPERATE THE LAKEHEAD MILLS AT FULL CAPACITY.

HE IS ATTENDING THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF DISTRICT NO.3 OF THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION WHICH OPENED TODAY.

DELEGATES ARE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CONVENTION FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO. K.A.CHRISTIE, TORONTO, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE TORONTO HYDRO COMMISSION, ARRIVED WITH DR.HOGG TODAY.

DR.HOGG SAID THE MATTER OF DIVERTING PULP AND PAPER BUSINESS WAS NOT THE CONCERN OF THE ONTARIO HYDRO, ALTHOUGH THE HYDRO WAS INTERESTED TO THE EXTENT OF SUPPLYING ENERGY TO OPERATE PLANTS.

THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, SITUATED IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT, WAS THE "POINT AT ISSUE" IN THE NEWSPRINT CONTROVERSY, HE SAID. LOCAL SOUTHERN ONTARIO DISTRICT MILLS SUCH AS THE MILL AT THOROLD HAD SENT REPRESENTATIVES TO C.D.HOWE, MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, REGARDING CONTINUATION OF OPERATION AND THEY HAD BEEN TOLD A DECISION IN THEIR CASE WOULD BE MADE BY OCT. 1.

"I HAVE A PRETTY FAIR IDEA WHAT THAT DECISION WILL BE BUT I DON'T WANT TO SAY WHAT I THINK NOW," DR.HOGG SAID.

DR.HOGG SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE SULPHITE MILL AT NEARBY RED ROCK WOULD BE OPERATED UNTIL AFTER THE WAR DUE TO METAL SHORTAGES.

THE OGOOKI WATER DIVERSION, HE SAID, WOULD BE OPERATING NEXT SUMMER. THE DIVERSION, COSTING SOME \$5,000,000, WOULD STEP UP THE LONG RANGE AVERAGE FLOW OF THE NIPIGON RIVER FROM 4,000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND TO SOME 7,000.

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PRESENT HORSEPOWER CAPACITY AT CAMERON FALLS AND ALEXANDER WOULD NOT BE INCREASED BUT ENERGY OUTPUT WOULD BE GREATER DUE TO THE INCREASED FLOW OF WATER.

Rio Throngs Cheer Brazil's War Entry; U. S. Subs Sink 4 Jap Ships

And Damage 2

EXCITED PEOPLE DANCE, CROWD STREETS, GREET NEWS IN CARNIVAL MOOD

Government, In Declaration On Germany And Italy, Points To "Great Tolerance" On Sinkings, Omits Mention Of Japan

AUG 23 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22—To the wild cheers of thousands thronging the capital streets in the carnival mood, Brazil today formally recognized a state of war between herself and Germany and Italy.

The nation's declaration of a state of belligerency answered months of Axis aggression and followed a week filled with demonstrations against the Axis sinking of five Brazilian ships in the shadow of her coastline with the loss of more than 600 lives.

19 Brazilian Ships Sunk

In all, nineteen Brazilian ships have been sunk since the war spread over the world, thirteen before the outburst of a new submarine campaign this month and one small ship after the loss of the five was officially announced early this week with the promise that "the crime" would not go unpunished.

Thus submarines for the second time caused Brazil to become a belligerent. Unrestricted U-boat warfare put Brazil into the first World War as the only South American ally against Germany.

In a note sent to the German and Italian governments declaring that the state of belligerency exists, Brazil carefully pointed out she had exhibited great tolerance and peaceful intentions before the attacks on the five vessels off her coast.

Practiced War Acts Against Brazil

Then the note concluded:

"There is no way to deny that Germany and Italy practiced war acts against Brazil, creating a belligerent situation which we are forced to recognize in defense of our dignity

and sovereignty, our safety and that of America, and to repel it as our forces are able."

Japan, which obviously could not have been involved directly in the sinkings, was not mentioned in the war declaration although Brazil broke diplomatic relations with all three of the Axis partners last January 29.

Among the Brazilians lost in the attacks were 169 officers and men from a Brazilian army transport.

Uruguay Declaration Seen

Indications here were that the Brazilian action would be followed shortly by a similar declaration from Uruguay—where the news of Brazil's decision first was revealed—and might be followed shortly by similar action of other American nations now in a state of broken relations with the Axis.

The declaration, which made Brazil the first South American nation to admit open warfare with the Axis, came after two days of wild rumors which were climaxed by a

speeches; elegantly dressed society men and women joined bare-footed stevedores and others of all classes in dancing in the streets and demonstrations comparable only to the abandon which makes Rio's carnivals world famous.

Role Not Known

Just what role Brazil's 46,000,000 citizens will play in the war was not yet known, nor was there any hint as to what the first Brazilian action probably would be. But it was believed that the Brazilian Navy and air force would go immediately into action against Axis submarines operating off the South

American coast. The submarines already have been destroyed by Allied action and Brazilian planes have long patrolled the coastal waters.

Brazil finds herself nearest a possible Axis springboard with the Natal bulge extending far toward Vichy-held Dakar.

[There have been no recent figures on the size of Brazil's army but on April 8, 1942, President Vargas signed a decree which might boost the army from fewer than 100,000 to 1,200,000 men.]

It was known that President Vargas and President Roosevelt exchanged lengthy telegraphic communications before the decision was reached to declare a state of belligerency.

Praises Brazilian People

From the United States Embassy came a message from John Simmons, counselor in charge during the absence of Ambassador Jefferson Caffrey, in which he praised the Brazilian people for the action of their Government. Simmons called the declaration a "solemn undertaking of extensive consequences, which resolution was taken after careful deliberation and with the unanimous support of the Brazilian citizens."

Before the announcement Rio police rounded up all known criminals as a measure of public safety and sent them to Ilhagrande Prison Camp, off the Rio de Janeiro coast.

Seize Radio Station

Police also seized a powerful radio transmitter in the fashionable Ipanema region of Rio and arrested several Germans.

The newspaper O Globo said it was understood they were transmitting news of Brazil's declaration of belligerency and comment about it when they were discovered.

Another clandestine station was reported discovered in a Bahia residence. O Globo said it was suspected of being used to inform the submarines which torpedoed the ships off Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22 (By telephone to Buenos Aires) (A. P.).—Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy today. The Government refused for the present to permit further details of its action to be transmitted outside the country by unofficial channels.

Broadcast From Germany

New York, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The following broadcast was made by the German radio today, just after it was announced by Brazilian Am-

bassadors in Washington and South America that Brazil had declared war on Germany and Italy:

"Buenos Aires—An official declaration of war by Brazil on Germany and Italy has not yet been issued. Reports from Rio de Janeiro justify the assumption that Brazil will declare war 'on the Axis powers.'"

"It was learned that the Brazilian Cabinet already has agreed on a declaration of war. At present contemplations are concerned with the issuance of such."

"Reports from diplomatic sources at Rio de Janeiro claim to know that the Brazilian Government at present is negotiating about this issue with twenty other American republics."

Action Follows Attacks By U-Boats

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Aug. 22—Brazil informed all her twenty sister republics of America today that a state of war exists between her and Germany and Italy as a result of the recent series of submarine sinkings of Brazilian ships.

Brazil thus became the first South American nation formally to enter the conflict against the Axis and the twenty-ninth among the nations of the world.

The countries of North and Central America all are already at war with the Axis.

Notes To Ministries

Brazilian notes to the foreign ministries of neighboring countries said acts of war by Germany and Italy had forced her to declare her belligerency.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry reported that the Brazilian note would be handed to President Ramon S. Castillo before Argentina adopted any new decision in view of the new Brazilian position.

High quarters said it was likely that Argentina would declare a stage of non-belligerency regarding Brazil as she did when the United States went to war.

Montevideo Report

The Brazilian Embassy in Montevideo reported:

"The Brazilian Government communicated to the Governments of Germany and Italy through the Spanish Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and the Brazilian Legation in Switzerland that it considers Brazil in a state of belligerency with the Axis countries as from today."

"The Brazilian Government also informed the Axis governments its reaction in the face of recent attacks would be made in measure with its forces."

Washington Informed

Washington, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Martins officially notified the State Department today that his country was at war with Germany and Italy.

Martins said he had delivered a note from his Government declaring that "Brazil recognizes that a state of war exists with Germany and Italy."

The Ambassador, who remained with Secretary of State Hull and Under Secretary Welles about twenty minutes, told reporters:

"I am very proud to be the Brazilian Ambassador here at this moment."

There was no immediate comment from the State Department, although some expression from Secretary Hull was expected later in the day.

President Roosevelt was notified promptly of the Brazilian action and was reported to be drafting a message to Brazilian President Getulio Vargas.

Uruguay May Act

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 22 (P). Observers expected today that the Brazilian decision to go to war with the Axis as a result of indiscriminate submarine attacks on Brazilian merchant ships would be followed within twenty-four hours by a similar declaration of war by Uruguay.

Brazilian Ambassador Joao Baptista Luzardo reported to Foreign Minister Alberto Guani that his country considered that a state of belligerency existed with the Axis countries as from today. The information was imparted in a brief talk at Luzardo's residence prior to a luncheon.

President Told

Guani immediately informed President Alfredo Baldomir by telephone.

The Foreign Minister held frequent conferences with the Brazilian and United States Ambassadors and their military and naval attaches following the U-boat attacks on Brazilian ships and has declared that Uruguay's attitude would be known quickly after any Brazilian decision.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 22—President Ramon S. Castillo told newspapermen tonight that the Argentine Government would consider Monday its new policy in view of Brazil's entrance into the war.

It was considered likely that a special Cabinet meeting would be called that day.

The President expressed the view that Brazil's action was "not unexpected in view of events of recent days."

Buenos Aires, Aug. 22 (AP)—Critica, first Argentine newspaper to comment on Brazil's entrance into the war, said today Brazil "means to safeguard its patrimony as a free people."

"Having set its foot upon the path of sacrifice," the independent paper continued, "it does not waver in demonstrating it is worthy of its liberties and its heritage."

Argentine Crisis Seen As Outcome Of Brazilian Act

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, Aug. 22—Brazil's declaration of war on Germany and Italy and the likelihood that Uruguay would follow suit were regarded here as bringing Argentina to a grave crisis in maintenance of her rigid neutrality policy.

The Brazilian act brought the war to Argentina's frontiers and with the entry of Uruguay the war would spread to within a few miles of Buenos Aires itself.

Uruguay's course was foreshadowed by observers who believed she would be in the war within twenty-four hours of Brazil's declaration and by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani's assurance to Brazilian naval officers and embassy staff that "both the people and Government of Uruguay" would be "in entire and complete solidarity with Brazil in the present circumstances."

Spoke To Brazilians

Guani was aware of Brazil's entry in the war when he spoke to the Brazilians at an embassy luncheon presided over by Brazilian Ambassador Joao Baptista Luzardo.

Guani said he was unable to predict when and how the Uruguayan decision would be reached but that he expected to confer immediately with President Baldomir.

Studying Note

The Uruguayan foreign office said tonight it was studying the note which Brazil sent to all the American republics informing them of the course she was taking, and added that Guani would give a "suitable answer" after his conference with the President.

As for Argentina, some observers believed her situation might be further complicated by a diplomatic breach between Chile and the Axis. The belief has been increasingly expressed in informed quarters in

recent days that Chile is tending toward a severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis, leaving Argentina as the only American republic still dealing with Berlin-Rome-Tokio.

Predict Severance

Many observers predicted Chile's severance would be made in connection with Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios' visit to the United States in the autumn.

It was further noted that Chile plainly affirmed solidarity with Brazil by addressing a protest to Berlin after the recent sinking of Brazilian ships.

Informed sources agreed it would be rash to forecast that Argentina would quickly abandon her isolationist policy to which she thus far has adhered with stubborn tenacity. Nevertheless, it is recognized that Argentina's position would become almost untenable if she remained the Axis' only friend in the Western Hemisphere.

Common Frontier

It was also pointed out that a serious situation might arise between Brazil and Argentina on their common frontier. This border is drawn by the Uruguay river separating Argentina's remote Misiones territory and Brazil's southern province of Rio Grande Do Sul, which is largely German-inhabited.

U. S. OFFICIALS PRAISE STAND OF BRAZILIANS

Hull And Congressmen Join Roosevelt In Applause

Secretary Of State Welcomes People As "Broth-

ers In Arms"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 22—Brazil, traditional South American friend of Uncle Sam, joined the belligerent United Nations in the battle against Germany and Italy today to add, in the words of President Roosevelt, "power and strength, morale and material, to the armies of liberty."

Secretary of State Hull and Congressmen joined with Mr. Roosevelt in applauding the action of the Vargas Government which, angered by the torpedoing of five coastwise vessels and the loss of 605 lives, answered with war.

"The people of the United States welcome the people of Brazil as brothers in arms," said Hull after Carlos Martins, Brazilian envoy, brought formal notification of his country's decision. "Today a heavy blow has been dealt the Axis powers, moral no less than military."

"Very Proud . . . At This Moment" "I am very proud to be the Brazilian Ambassador here at this moment," Martins remarked.

President Roosevelt's declaration, cabled to President Getulio Vargas, said that Brazil's entry into the conflict "has hastened the coming of the inevitable victory of freedom over oppression, of Christian religion over the forces of evil and darkness."

Brig. Gen. Amaro Soares Bittencourt, former assistant chief of staff of Brazil, now in Washington as military attache and member of the Inter-American Defense Board, called a special meeting of his colleagues Monday to explain his country's position, meanwhile declaring that the Brazilian armed forces "first job" was defense.

"Defense Of The Northeast"

"We must congregate and reunite all our military elements for the defense of the northeast, the strategic point on the bulge of Brazil for invasion by the Axis," he told a press conference.

He did not rule out a possible Brazilian expeditionary force but said that "in order to fight outside her territorial limits, Brazil will first make adequate preparation."

Congressmen struggling with the problems of war financing saw the immeasurable benefits to the Allies from raw material-wealthy Brazil.

"Brazil's declaration will make an immense contribution both in man power and in general econom-

ics to the United Nations," said Senator George (Dem., Ga.).

"Unmeasured Resources"

Describing the Brazilian declaration of war as the "best news since Russia joined in the fight against Hitlerism," Senator Johnson (Dem., Col.) commented, "Brazil is a land of unmeasured natural resources, essential to the United Nations' war effort."

Hull, whose statement on the Brazilian action was contained in a cable to Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, reiterated his oft-spoken warning that the Axis will attack any nation when "it will serve their purpose of world conquest."

"It also brings into bold relief the basic principle upon which the solidarity of the American republics rests, namely that an attack against any one of them is an attack against all of them," he continued. "Each of the twenty-one American republics is today equally in danger."

Notified Republics

Acting under Pan-American agreements for cooperative action, Brazil notified all American Republics of her action. In the note delivered to Hull by the Brazilian Ambassador, the Vargas Government declared Germany and Italy had committed "acts of war against Brazil, thereby creating a state of belligerency which we are forced to recognize in the defense of our dignity, of our sovereignty, of our safety and of that of the Americas. These acts we are forced to repel to the extent of our powers."

The note denounced the sinking of coastal vessels engaged in "essentially peaceful activities."

The ships were torpedoed within twenty miles of Brazilian land and among the 800 passengers were a number of persons "traveling on pilgrimage to attend the Eucharistic Congress at Sao Pauli," the note said.

Roosevelt and Hull Messages

WASHINGTON (P) — President Roosevelt cabled President Vargas of Brazil today that Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy "has hastened the coming of the inevitable victory of freedom over oppression."

The text of Roosevelt's message:

"I have been informed that the United States of Brazil has today recognized that a state

of war exists between Brazil on the one hand, and Germany and Italy on the other hand.

"On behalf of the government and people of the United States, I express to Your Excellency the profound emotion with which this courageous action has been received by this country."

Aids 'Armies of Liberty'

"This solemn decision more firmly aligns the people of Brazil with the free peoples of the world in a relentless struggle against the lawless and predatory Axis powers. It adds power and strength, moral and material, to the armies of liberty."

"As brothers in arms, our soldiers and sailors will write a new page in the history of friendship, confidence, and cooperation which has marked since the earliest days of independence relations between your country and mine."

"The action taken today by your government has hastened the coming of the inevitable victory of freedom over oppression, of Christian religion over the forces of evil and darkness."

"I send you my warmest personal regards and expressions of the fullest confidence in the success of our common cause."

Secretary Hull's Message

The text of the message sent by Secretary Hull to Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha follows:

"I have received a note from the Brazilian Ambassador in Washington informing me that the government of Brazil recognizes that a state of war exists between Brazil on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other hand."

"The people of the United States welcome the people of Brazil as brothers in arms and salute their high resolve and defiant courage in taking a position unequivocally at the side

when confronted with wanton attacks on its sovereign dignity and rights.

Axis Respects No Nation

"The action of the Axis powers in attacking your great country and people is a further demonstration of the fact that those powers will strike at any peace-loving nation as and when to do so will serve their purpose of world conquest, regardless of considerations of humanity and international law. It also brings into bold relief the basic principle upon which the solidarity of the American republics rests, namely, that an attack against any one of them is an attack against all of them. Each of the 21 American republics is today equally in danger."

"Together our two countries will face the future with serene confidence and high hearts."

"I take pleasure in sending Your Excellency renewed assurances of my personal esteem."

Brazil's Vargas Is Little Giant

Called Most Important Man in South America

The man behind Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy is short, swarthy, smiling President Getulio Dornelles Vargas, often called the most important man in South America.

Vargas, now 59 years old, took control of Brazil by a revolution in 1930 and has put down three other uprisings since then. Those who know him well say it is only natural that he should be the first South American ruler to enter warfare with the Axis.

He has always been a man of action. It was not in his nature to stand idly by while Axis submarines sank Brazilian ships.

Held Off Rebels

Vargas is the man who, with his daughter, took up a rifle and helped hold off rebels for several hours when the Guarabara palace was besieged by members of the Green Shirts—Integralist Action Party—in May, 1938.

Son of a Brazilian general, he entered the Army as a private at 16, but did not stay long in military life. He became a lawyer, later founded a newspaper and soon entered politics. He served as a federal deputy, was Minister of Fi-

nance' under President Washington Luiz, whom he later deposed, and was President of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

He ran for president in 1930 and, when he was defeated, charged that he had been counted out by the party in power. He led the revolt which placed him in power. He now holds the office of President, although the Legislature and political parties have been abolished and no elections have been held since 1930.

Two of the most important foreign influences upon Brazil in modern times have been Germany and the United States.

Severed Axis Ties

For a time Vargas played the ticklish game of the strategically-placed neutral. But long before the United States entered the war he moved his country away from his old Axis ties and closer to the United States both in foreign policy and trade.

Last November the United States Army occupied bases in Dutch Guiana, right at Brazil's back door, and Vargas welcomed the move. The United States has had a military mission in Brazil since 1934 and a naval mission there since 1925.

Vargas has several aides who are believed to be partly responsible for his swing to the side of the United States. One of these is handsome, gray-haired Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, former Brazilian Ambassador to the United States and now Foreign Minister. Aranha is a close friend of President Roosevelt.

29 Nations Fight Against the Axis

By Associated Press

With Brazil at war against the Axis, the United Nations now number 29, as follows: The United States, Brazil, Britain, Russia, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippine Islands, Poland, South Africa and Yugoslavia.

12 OF 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT WAR

By Associated Press

Twelve of the twenty-one American republics now are at war against the Axis, seven others have broken diplomatic relations and two retain relations with Berlin, Rome and Tokio.

After Brazil's war declaration, Uruguay gave evidence of following suit and Chile is inclining toward breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Here is the lineup of the Americas:

At War—United States, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Broken Relations—Uruguay, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador.

Maintaining Relations—Argentina, Chile.

Cuba Receives Joyfully News Of Brazil's Act

Havana, Aug. 22 (AP)—Cuba received joyfully today the news that Brazil had joined the nations at war against the Axis powers, and military observers were prompt to say that addition of Brazil to the warring nations would be important to the Allies.

Brazil, these observers emphasized, is a country with great mineral wealth, tremendous potential water power and industrial and military facilities.

In 1939 it launched a great five-year plan of public works development and national defense and thus had machinery in motion already ready for broad-scale military service. All males from 21 to 45 years of age were subject, under that plan, for one year of military service.

In addition, Brazil has an army much more sizeable than most other nations of Central and South America, a well-organized air force and a navy which in recent years has been greatly improved.

Cuba Bars Her Doors To Immigration As Curb On Fifth Column

Havana, Aug. 22 (AP)—Cuba put in force today an order to halt all immigration from Europe, and to suspend all citizenship petitions now under consideration in a move to curb fifth column and espionage activities.

Interest in the move here was increased by reports from Mexico that citizenship papers of all nationals of Axis or Axis-dominated countries there would be cancelled where fraud was shown or where the new citizens failed to meet their

obligations of citizenship.

Under the Cuban regulation, announced yesterday by the Ministry of State, no Cuban consular or diplomatic agents in Europe will be authorized to issue visas for entry into Cuba without specific authority of the Ministry of State.

Mexican Aerial Force Growing

General Robert Fierro Hopes to Command 3,000 Planes

By WILLIAM D. PATTERSON MEXICO CITY (Wide World)—

Whatever the war may bring to the Western hemisphere, Mexico is dedicated to the principle of taking her own part, hammering the enemy wherever he may appear.

And in the van of an expanding military establishment is the Mexican Air Force, under the direction of its diminutive and energetic general, Robert Fierro.

"Mexican pilots are as good as any in the world," Fierro says. "When we have enough planes, we don't dip our wings to anyone. We are beginning to get planes."

The force lacks strength now. But even so, it has drawn first blood in the war with the Axis in a bombing attack on a U-boat off Tampico, an attack that definitely damaged, perhaps sank, the undersea prowler. Mexico fliers are playing an increasingly important part in the anti-submarine campaign with their patrol flights from key points along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Goal of 3,000 Planes

For the future, Fierro is thinking in terms of a force of 3,000 modern planes. In reaching that objective, he has the aid of President Avila Camacho, who, Fierro says, "is enthusiastic and understands that the principal arm of a modern Army is aviation."

But the vitalizing drive and energy behind the planes and the pilots remains Fierro himself.

Fierro has 3,000 flying hours to his credit, and he is not averse to putting on overalls in the repair shops and overhauling his own plane.

Slight of stature, Fierro wears his uniform with a flair, and is brisk in movement, alert in manner.

He was born in Guerrero City, Chihuahua state, in northern Mex-

ico on June 7, 1897. Before entering the Army in 1917, at the age of 20, he worked as a mechanic, an interest that led him at the end of three years to the Army Air School. He was graduated with honors in 1922 to begin the brilliant career which has seen him steadily reappointed commander in chief of the air force since then—President Lazaro Cardenas named him six years ago.

Fought Rebels

During the 1929 revolution, Fierro was in command of the air detachments assigned to government troops attacking the rebel stronghold in Jimenez, Chihuahua state. The general personally led a combination reconnaissance-bombing-strafting flight over Jimenez. As he swept low across the city, rifle bullets riddled his plane and smashed the motor. He managed to keep his wobbling craft in the air long enough to fly a few miles toward his own lines before crashing. Despite pursuing rebel cavalry, Fierro was able to get back to his base on foot—walking at night and hiding by day.

He flew and fought in all of Mexico's important revolutionary campaigns, and was decorated a number of times.

Between campaigns he managed to make a non-stop flight from New York city to Mexico City in July, 1930. As the official representative of his government, General Fierro also made long-distance flights to Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama and Bismarck, N. D.

Fierro has offices in both the National Defense Ministry and the Army's aviation workshops, but he spends all the time that official business will permit in his workshop office.

There, surrounded by plane models, plans, maps of Mexican air bases, and his staff, he prepares for the day when Mexico will be an important air power.

Aid From United States

United States' resources naturally are in the forefront of Fierro's plans. This, too, is entirely endorsed by the Mexican air chief. "There are real bonds of friendship and tradition between our two air forces," he says. "Our pilots and mechanics who go to the United States for special instruction come back ardent friends and admirers of our northern neighbors."

Under the lease-lend agreement with the United States, modern fighting planes are arriving regularly to be incorporated into Mexico's Air Force. At the same time, a steady stream of Mexican pilots and mechanics is being sent to the United States for advanced training. A modern aviation school has been established in Monterey and is beginning to develop pilots.

Fierro is not reticent about his friendship for the United States and

his coldness toward the totalitarians. His term as military attache to the Mexican legation in Japan in 1937 was cut short because he publicly aired his concern over Tokyo's program of imperial expansion.

"I received no decoration from the Japanese government when I departed," he says smilingly.

U. S. MAY DEVELOP VAST RUBBER AREA

Millions of Square Miles in Colombia Being Studied by Our Government

COVERS HALF OF NATION

Plan Calls for Building Small Airfields and Use of Planes to Ferry Out Product

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 22 (AP)—

A plan for the opening of millions of square miles of virgin rubber tracts in Eastern Colombia has been put forward by the United States Government's Rubber Reserve Corporation, it was learned today.

Corporation officials are now discussing the project with the government and Avianca Airlines for the construction of landing fields in the jungles to take out the rubber.

An announcement in newspapers that contracts have already been signed was termed inaccurate by officials who declared the negotiations were still in progress.

The territory which would be opened for exploitation is roughly bounded by the Rio Meta, the Rio Putumayo, the Brazilian boundary and the Eastern Cordillera de Los Andes. This vast triangle covers almost half of Colombia's area.

With present transportation methods, it takes at least two months to reach the most accessible parts near the Brazilian border. Most of the territory has never been explored by white men.

The corporation plan calls for the building or use of existing small airfields within 375 miles of one another in the area. Two Douglas DC-3 cargo planes are ready for use as transports from these fields to Villa Vicencio at the Eastern base of the Andes where the Avianca now has a base. Bogota

can be reached by road from Villa Vicencio but it is likely the rubber would be ferried out by plane direct to the coast.

A preliminary survey disclosed the great jungle area has untold quantities of rubber but exploitation has been retarded by absence of transportation, which is limited chiefly to rivers.

With rubber stations scattered throughout the jungles it is believed the contractors could begin gathering great quantities of rubber from the natives.

The newspaper El Tiempo said the United States may lend Colombia money to complete a highway between Medellin and Turbo on the Golfo de Uraba, thus opening additional rich Colombian areas containing rubber. This project is still being studied.

U. S. Subs Sink 4 Jap Ships In Pacific

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 22—The navy announced today that American submarines in the Pacific have sunk four Japanese non-combatant ships, possibly sunk one destroyer and damaged one non-combatant ship.

One of the non-combatant ships, a merchant vessel, was sunk in the Aleutians area. All the other craft successfully attacked were in the Western Pacific.

Text Of Communique

Navy communique number 110 said:

"Far East.

"1. United States submarines have reported the following results of operations in Far Eastern waters:

"(A) Two large cargo ships sunk.

"(B) One large transport sunk.

"(C) One destroyer damaged and possibly sunk.

"(D) One medium-sized cargo ship damaged by one torpedo hit.

"2. These actions were not related to the operations in the Solomon islands.

"North Pacific:

"3. A United States submarine has reported the sinking of a large Japanese merchant ship in the Aleutian area.

"4. The above actions have not

been announced in any previous Navy Department communique."

These successful actions by American undersea craft raised the toll of Japanese shipping taken by United States submarines to 60 ships sunk, 16 possibly sunk and 15 damaged—a total of 91, as reported in announcements by the Navy Department at Washington.

The sinking of another ship in the Aleutians area boosted the total Jap losses in that section from American sea and air action to 11 ships sunk, 12 damaged and one believed to be lost.

AUG 24 1942

Jap Base "Finished Off"

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 22 (AP)—Allied bombers struck their second successive blow yesterday at the Japanese-occupied village of Maobisse, Portuguese Timor, and a Royal Australian Air Force spokesman said "they finished off what remained after the Thursday attack."

A Japanese Zero fighter, one of three which rose to challenge the raiders, was shot down into the sea. One Allied plane was lost, the first to fall in more than a dozen successive attacks against Timor military bases and shipping.

30-Minute Dog Fight

Activity in the northeastern sector (New Guinea and New Britain) was reported limited to reconnaissance.

Lockheed Hudsons made up the force which blasted Maobisse's cross-roads building areas. The Zero was shot down in a thirty-minute battle over mountains, valleys and sea by a bomber which had been forced from the Allied formation.

The victor then withdrew. Details concerning the fate of the one American plane lost were not announced.

Tons Of Bombs Dropped

Hayden Leonard, of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, said in a report heard by CBS in New York that "some tons" of bombs were dropped on Maobisse, a Japanese hideaway in the central mountains of Timor.

Much damage was done and the Japanese troop concentration may have been broken up, he said.

One Australian-manned Lockheed Hudson bomber escaped from the raid after a thrilling "hide and seek battle in theorges of the mountains," a BBC correspondent, William Meriot, said in another broadcast from Australia.

Wave Trips Jap Zero

Speeding at tree-top level the Hudson once evaded three pursuing

30.24-18339

30.24-18339

Zeros by aiming at one gorge and diving into another at the last minute. But the gorges converged and the bomber met up with its pursuers again.

The battle continued over the sea at so low a level that one of the Zeros crashed when its wing dipped into the waves, Meriot said.

WEST PACIFIC AND ALEUTIAN TOLL LISTED

**Enemy Destroyer, Hit By
Torpedo, May Have
Gone Down Also**
AUG 24 1942
**Navy Points Out Attacks
Are Separate From Ac-
tion In Solomons**

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sunday, Aug. 23 (AP)—Allied heavy bombers dropped eight tons of bombs on the runway and hangar area at the airfield at Rabaul, New Britain, one of Japan's major invasion bases, a communique said today.

Fires were started.

Japanese planes on the ground at the nearby Lae air-drome also were bombed, the announcement said.

The attacks were made at night. There was no Japanese fighter opposition, the communique said, and all the Allied planes returned to their bases.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 22—American submarines, steadily blasting away at Japan's extended lines of communication in the Pacific, have sunk or damaged six more enemy ships, the navy reported today.

While these successful attacks were carried out independently of the offensive in the Solomon Islands, one was part of a campaign of attrition against Japanese in the Aleutians area.

Text Of Communique
The navy communique, Number 110, said:

"Far East:

1. United States submarines have reported the following results of operations in Far Eastern waters:

"(A) Two large cargo ships sunk.

"(B) One large transport sunk.

Destroyer Possibly Sunk

"(C) One destroyer damaged and possibly sunk.

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"North Pacific:

"3. A United States submarine has reported the sinking of a large Japanese merchant ship in the Aleutian area.

"4. The above actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communique."

Raises Total To Sixty

United States submarines to date have sunk sixty Japanese ships of all types, possibly sunk sixteen and damaged fifteen.

Much of their work in recent weeks has been done in the Aleutians area where they have cooperated with surface and air forces to blast enemy merchant and warship concentrations in the vicinity of Kiska Island.

Sinking of the merchant ship raised the enemy's reported losses in the Aleutians to eleven ships sunk, one believed sunk, and twelve damaged.

Marines Kill 22 Japs For Each Of Own Losses

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Pearl Harbor, Aug. 22—The United States Marines are settling old scores with the Japanese by wide margins, taking the lives of twenty-two of the enemy for each American devil-dog killed in recent actions in the Solomons.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, translated into words the actions of the Marines, who met the Japanese last Wednesday and Thursday and eloquently chalked up the one-sided score with bayonets and bullets.

In the Wednesday action, Admiral Nimitz's communique said, a Japanese detachment of ninety-two men and officers fought "until the last man was dead," while the marines' loss was only six killed and thirteen wounded.

670 To 28 In Night Battle

Wednesday night, the marines detected a well equipped force of 700 Japanese which had landed from speed boats on an island beach with the intention of hewing their way through American lines. When the action ended late Thursday, 670 of the enemy had died and the remaining thirty were prisoners, the communique said. This victory cost the marines the disproportionate toll of only twenty-eight killed and seventy-two wounded.

Totaling the figures, they come to 762 Japanese to thirty-four Americans in the two actions.

"Some smootin' brother," the marines might say, but Admiral Nimitz's comment was more dignified. He sent this message to Maj. Gen. Alexander V. Vandegrift, commander of the marines on the Solomons:

"Your shipmates in the Pacific fleet are intensely proud of you and your gallant marines. Heartiest congratulations to you all."

Makin Raid Not Included

This score, of course, doesn't include the eighty or more Japanese killed in a marine raid last Monday on Makin Island, in the Gilbert group.

The marines, covered by naval ships whose guns sank two Japanese ships offshore, wiped out seaplane installations on the island.

Second in command of the marine raiders was Major James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son. Admiral Nimitz said the raid was a success and that American casualties were light.

Proof Of Powerful Pressure

The attack on Makin, coincident with continued action in the Solomons, made it clear that the United States was putting powerful pressure on the most eastern and southern penetration of the Japanese.

The Solomons are the southern-

most of the most easterly prong of Japanese strength south of the equator. Makin, in the Gilbert group, is among the most easterly Japanese strongholds north of the equator.

Regarding the Solomons, the admiral's communique said mopping-up operations, with daily skirmishes, have been in progress since the initial landings of the marines August 7.

Japs' Attack In Solomons Fails

Wirephotos On Page 3
AUG 24 1942
By Walter B. Clausen

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Pearl Harbor, Aug. 22—United States marines stood fast in their hard-won positions in the Solomon Islands today after wiping out a 700-man Japanese force which tried a stealthy night landing to pierce the American lines.

Other marines and American bluejackets, with Major James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, one of their leaders, destroyed a Japanese seaplane base in an extension of the United States offensive to Makin Island, in the Gilbert group, 1,500 miles northeast of the American-held Solomons.

Surprised Enemy

Communique issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, told of the flareup of fighting in which the enemy was surprised and destroyed.

In first detailed accounts of the Solomon Island fighting, where the marines with a navy covering force captured Japanese positions and sent the enemy fleeing into hills and jungles, Admiral Nimitz related the destruction of the Japanese force.

Mopping-up operations, with daily skirmishes between marine patrols and enemy detachments, have been in progress since the initial marine landings the night of August 7, the communique said.

"Hand-To-Hand" Fight

But last Wednesday night 700 well-equipped Japanese landed from high-speed boats outside the marines' lines, on an unnamed island, and attempted a break-through.

"During the darkness only hand-to-hand fighting was possible," the communique said, "but with the breaking of day the marines were able to maneuver. While one battalion held the front line another battalion moved to a flank and drove the then withdrawing Japanese to the beach.

"The action continued until late afternoon. Of the 700 Japanese, 670 are dead, the rest prisoners. Marine

losses were 28 killed and 72 wounded."

Differs From Tokyo

Major Roosevelt, who in November, 1940, left film producing in Hollywood for active service in the Marine Corps, was second in command of the Devil-Dog detachment which raided Makin Island August 17. The commander was Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, while Commander John W. James, United States Navy, directed the entire operation which was covered by fleet units.

Admiral Nimitz said the marines made a successful landing and accomplished their objective of destroying seaplane installations. Following the action, the force withdrew, the admiral said, giving a different version than the Tokyo radio which broadcast that a landing force of about 200 Americans "had been repulsed."

"Known enemy losses inflicted by the marines are at least eighty Japanese killed, radio installations and stores destroyed and one large and one small seaplane destroyed on the water," the communique said.

"Own Confused Aircraft"

Losses were suffered by the enemy in heavy bombing attacks dealt by their own confused aircraft which arrived from other bases to assist their beleaguered countrymen.

"Ships of our expedition gunned and sank one small transport and one gunboat," the communique said. "Considering the nature of this operation our forces suffered only moderate losses."

Neither Roosevelt nor either of the other two officers in charge of the raid was on the casualty list, Admiral Nimitz said.

Allied Bombers Blast Again at Maobisse On Island of Timor

**Australian Spokesman
Declares Jap-Occupied
Village 'Finished Off'**

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 22.—Allied bombers struck their second successive blow yesterday at the Japanese-occupied village of Maobisse, Portuguese Timor, and

a Royal Australian Air Force spokesman said, "they finished off what remained after the Thursday attack."

A Japanese Zero fighter, one of three which rose to challenge the raiders, was shot down into the sea. One Allied plane was lost, the first to fall in more than a dozen successive attacks against Timor military bases and shipping.

Battle Over Mountains.

Activity in the northeastern sector (New Guinea and New Britain) was reported limited to reconnaissance.

Lockheed Hudsons made up the force which blasted Maobisse's cross-roads building areas. The Zero was shot down in a 30-minute battle over mountains, valleys and sea by a bomber which had been forced from the Allied formation.

The victor then withdrew. Details concerning the fate of the one American plane lost were not announced.

AUG 24 1942
"Tons of Bombs Dropped."

Hayden Leonard of the Australian Broadcasting Commission said in a report heard by CBS in New York that "some tons" of bombs were dropped on Maobisse, a Japanese hide-away in the central mountains of Timor.

Much damage was done and the Japanese troop concentration may have been broken up, he said.

One Australian-manned Lockheed Hudson bomber escaped from the raid after a thrilling "hide-and-seek battle in the gorges of the mountains," a BBC correspondent, William Meriot, said in another broadcast from Australia.

Speeding at tree-top level the Hudson once evaded three pursuing Zeros by aiming at one gorge and diving into another at the last minute. But the gorges converged and the bomber met its pursuers again.

The battle continued over the sea at so low a level that one of the Zeros crashed when its wing dipped into the waves, Mr. Meriot said.

MacArthur Promotes MacNider

AT UNITED NATIONS HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 22 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff under General Douglas MacArthur, has been promoted to Major General, and Colonel Hanford MacNider has been made a brigadier general, it was announced today. Brig. Gen. MacNider formerly was an assistant Secretary of War, United States Minister to Canada, and Commander of the American Legion.

U. S. HONORS AUSTRALIAN Awards Him Soldier's Medal for Saving American Plane Crew

AT UNITED NATIONS HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 22 (AP)—Squadron Leader Thomas McBride Price of the Royal Australian Air Force has been awarded the United States Soldier's Medal for heroism in saving the lives of American airplane crew members. He is the second Australian to receive an American decoration in this area and the first to receive the Soldier's Medal.

Attached to a United States bombardment squadron, Squadron Leader Price was returning from a bombing mission at Rabaul in April when both engines failed and his ship crash-landed in the water. Working under water, he cleared the only available exit for the injured bombardier, inflated a raft and helped him reach safety.

BISSELL GETS BIG AIR POST

U. S. General to Command in India, Burma and China
AUG 24 1942

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding American forces in Southeast Asia, announced today that Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, 46, of Kane, Pa., had been placed in command of air forces in India, Burma and China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, who led the American Volunteer Group—Flying Tigers—in their warfare against the Japanese in China, will retain command of United States fliers in China.

The War Department explained today that the appointment of Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell as commander of American air forces in China, Burma and India, announced in New Delhi by Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, would not affect General Chennault.

Under the new alignment, the department said, General Chennault will be in command of air forces permanently stationed in China. General Bissell heads the Tenth Air Force, which is based in India and may operate in Burma and China. He was appointed to succeed Major Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, transferred to the Near East.

Hopes For Haugland, Missing Writer, Revived

Melbourne, Aug. 22 (AP)—Hope for the safety of Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent who has been missing since August 7, has been revived with the arrival

at Port Moresby, New Guinea, of three crewmen from the plane in which he had traveled.

The men said that Haugland and others in the plane succeeded in bailing out before it crashed but that the parachuting men were separated during the descent and landed over a broad area. The plane had been caught in a storm in a flight from Townsville, Australia.

The first crewmen to reach safety arrived at Port Moresby on August 17. Relief parties sent out from that Allied base found the two others and a search for Haugland and two others is continuing.

The New Guinea hinterland is among the wildest spots on earth but records show that airmen and others lost in the mountainous jungles have returned to civilization as long as forty-five days after becoming lost.

U. S. BOMBER BAGS 4 ZEROS

AUG 24 1942
Colonel Saunders Explains In Early Softening-Up Raids On Solomons

Tells How American Craft Flew From Bases Hewn Out Of Tropical Jungle

[By the Associated Press]
An Air Field in the Pacific (Delayed)—American army bombers from bases hewn out of tropical jungles participated in early softening-up raids on the Solomon Islands, where the United States Marines and Allied ships drove to victory in the first major offensive against the Japanese in the Pacific.

It was told today, for the first time, how these bombers engaged in dogfights with speedy Japanese Zero fighting planes, one bomber shooting down four Zeros and putting three others to flight, then proceeding on its bombing mission.

Sank Jap Sub
This dogfighting bomber was piloted by Major James V. Edmundson, of Santa Monica, Cal., who a few months ago sank a Japanese submarine off Hawaii with his bomber.

Another raid participant was Col. L. G. Saunders, of Aberdeen, S. D., once a famous tackle on the West Point football team, who commanded an undisclosed number of bombers.

Saunders described the destruction of eleven Japanese Zero fighters and two enemy flying boats during an action in which only one American plane was lost.

Hit Dpring Takeoff
"We dropped bombs on the seaplanes just as they were taking off from Tulgai Harbor," he said.

"On one of these missions I flew with Lieut. Fritz Waskowitz as my wingman. Fritz, as you may recall, was once an All-Coast football star at the University of Washington.

"Fritz has the only off-color plane in the outfit. It is painted a sort of baby-blue color. Fritz calls it 'the Blue Goose.'"

"Seven fighters attacked us that day. I saw them coming toward us out of the sun and figured they'd head for me, since my plane was the leading element.

Nearly Loses Wing
"Instead, they hit Fritz's plane. They kept working him over and gave me very little attention.

"The Blue Goose got hit by cannon fire and damned near lost a wing. After it was all over we figured Fritz got all the extra play because the Japs figured someone really important was riding in a special blue plane.

"Incidentally, our flight got three of those seven planes that worked Fritz over."

Colonel Saunders was graduated from the University of South Dakota in 1924 and from West Point in 1928.

Pays Tribute To Men
The colonel paid high tribute to men and officers for their fine spirit and initiative. He said:

"Some of the crews worked all day loading their planes, then flying them. One crew had to use hand buckets to load a couple of thousand gallons of gasoline one night. Many crews loaded bombs by hand.

"The boys got pretty proud of their dogfighting tactics and on one of the last few days of our operations they were chasing after Jap pursuit planes whenever they'd sight them.

Crew of U. S. S. Quail Rewarded for Heroism

Washington, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The navy reported today that seventeen officers and men who served on the U. S. S. Quail, a

mine-sweeper in the Philippines, had been rewarded for heroism with decorations and promotions.

The crew, at the navy's order, scuttled the Quail shortly before the Japanese reached its anchorage and then escaped by a motor launch to Australia, making the 2,000-mile trip in a month.

The men were commanded by Lieut. Commander John H. Morrill, 39 years old, of Waverly, Va., who was recently awarded the Navy Cross for his service during the Japanese bombing of the Cavite Navy Yard.

Roosevelt Reads Of Jimmy's Role

AUG 24 1942
[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 22.—President Roosevelt heard about his son James' part in the Makin Island raid only when he read the newspapers this morning, whereupon he remarked to a secretary: "Did you see where Jimmy was in the show?"

Press Secretary Stephen Early told reporters of this in remarking that neither the President nor Mrs. Roosevelt had any more information on the whereabouts or activities of their sons than the fathers and mothers of other officers and men in the armed services.

"They saw it in the papers this morning for the first time," Early added.

While the two were reading the headlines in the President's bedroom at breakfast, Mrs. Roosevelt entered the room and asked the Chief Executive whether he could tell her any more details of Major Roosevelt's participation in the raid than were in the morning papers.

The President, Early related, said he could not as he did not know any more than the papers carried from Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt's four boys are all in the service, three of them in combat branches. The fourth, whose eyesight is not up to combat standards, is a navy disbursing officer.

Resigned Higher Rank

James, the eldest at 34, used to be a lieutenant colonel in the marines, but a fortnight after his father declared a national emer-

gency on September 8, 1939, he submitted his resignation, saying his age and experience were insufficient to merit such a rank "in the case of actual call to service."

He then started out as a captain in the Marine Corps Reserve and was mobilized into active service November 7, 1940.

During the summer of 1941, young Roosevelt was sent on a special mission to Egypt where he was an observer attached to the British. On his return he was assigned to the office of the Coordi-

Had Enough Air War, Says AVG Flyer, Home With Bride; Signs For Draft

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, Aug. 22.—Seven months of knocking Jap planes out of the Burma and China skies is enough for any man's nerves, says Robert Neale, one of the famed Flying Tigers.

Neale, credited with downing thirteen Jap planes and destroying three others on the ground, came home to his bride yesterday with the estimate that a Flying Tiger's life was the kind that no man could lead for very long.

"Less than a year really does it," added the modest airman, with a smiling glance at the bride he left behind shortly after their marriage last summer. The Flying Tigers, or American Volunteer Group, was disbanded when the United States Air force took over in China July 4.

Will Sign For Draft
Today he planned to register for Selective Service.

Neale rode the full round of thrills and narrow escapes during his term in the service of China. He felt the chills that come from Zero fighters riding you plane's tail. He experienced the pung-pung of shells piercing the cockpit beside him.

His arduous months at the controls, when a typical working day started at 3 A. M., reduced his weight from 175 pounds to 147.

Once his plane was shot down. Another time he escaped into a cloud with two Jap fighter planes on his tail, and came out of it with twenty bullet holes in his ship.

Bomber All Over Him
Once a Jap bomber literally blew up in his face.

"Seven bombers came over Rangoon," he related. "I wanted to be

sure of getting mine, and so I closed it. It usually opens fire at 600 yards, but was less than 200 feet away when I opened up that time. The bomber blew up. Part of it came down in the leading edge of my wing."

Canada Scots at Dieppe Fought to Bagpipe Tunes

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Aug. 22 (AP).—When the Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg landed at Dieppe Wednesday they took their pipers along, it was disclosed today.

A typical piper was G. B. (Red) Campbell, of Transcona, Man., who landed with his pipes under one arm and pistols blazing away in both hands.

Withdrawing with the others to

a destroyer, he was surprised to find a bullet hole in the bag of the pipes. He plugged this in some mysterious fashion, and piped all the way home.

U. S. Forces Take Offensive

AUG 24 1942
Industrial Effort at Home Is Under Criticism

By RICHARD L. TURNER
WASHINGTON (Wide World)—

Attack, action now, has become the watchword of the United Nations in the very recent past and many Washington observers see it as leading into a situation which will make the next few weeks or months the most vitally decisive of the war so far.

American troops have been smashing at the Japanese in the Solomon Islands and have helped raid the Nazis on the shore of France itself. American airmen have flown over and bombed Nazi-held territory from England, have smashed Italian warships from Cairo, have made it hazardous for Japanese bombers attacking China and have harassed the Japanese in the Aleutians.

Altogether it is a far different war from the one we were waging just a few weeks ago. We have taken the offensive and Washington

finds it cheering despite cruelly obvious dark spots in the world-wide picture.

It seems apparent that finally we have reached a stage at which our Army, Navy and Air Force training camps, and our war production factories are turning out men and weapons in sufficient numbers for a hard-hitting and diversified attack.

Attack Upon Japan

Notice has been served upon the Nazis and the Japanese that their free-booting days are over. Until recently they could select the time and place of assault with the reassuring knowledge that their positions and installations elsewhere could not be attacked by the Allies. Because Allied strength has grown they can't do that any longer. They must prepare to resist attack at any one or several of the many points they hold and spread their defensive forces over the whole.

Meanwhile, we have successfully wrested an area of the Solomon Islands from the Japanese, and demonstrated that we can take command of the sea and air from them. As quickly as American positions can be consolidated there, the Solomons are expected to be used as bases for continuing attack upon the Japs.

The raid at Dieppe is generally regarded as a dress rehearsal for the long-awaited second front. Allied forces went ashore, and for nine hours maintained a hold upon a tiny corner of the Nazi-dominated continent of Europe. They tested the efficiency of their invasion plans and equipment, and the strength of the German defenses. Then, they withdrew as they had intended.

In the light of the experience gained at Dieppe, changes in plans and methods may have to be adopted, readjustments made. But, when the Commandos go ashore next time, it may be the real thing—the second front at last. It may come on any favorable morning soon, or it may be a long time

away. But it will come.

At the same time, air power is accumulating in Great Britain, both for the expected invasion and for the frequent raids on centers of German war production. The hammering goes on. Its pace accelerates.

May Turn to Egypt

There are signs, too, that the Allies may soon put the control of Egypt and the Suez to the issue of renewed battle, a heavily reinforced effort to drive the Nazi and Italian troops from northern Africa, under a new commanding officer noted for his willingness to attack.

With all these potential assaults piling up, it is small wonder that many Washingtonians are expecting the period just ahead to prove of vital and perhaps decisive importance, with the Allies carrying the battle to the enemy.

The dark spots remain, and of these August 24, 1942, the Red Army broke out of Stalingrad and prevented the enemy from cutting across the Volga. But meanwhile Hitler's armies have been uniformly successful in their drive into the Caucasus. And that drive continues. Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin have been talking over the situation in Moscow, with American representatives participating. Whatever they may have decided upon is unknown, but until and unless there is a full-scale invasion of western Europe, which will draw Nazi troops away from the Russian battle zone, the outlook there continues gloomy.

The second dark spot is at home. Although war production here has provided most of the equipment for the offensives that are in the making and has sent huge stores of war materials to Russia, the direction of the industrial effort is under severe and continuing criticism.

It is argued that the over-all planning has bungled, that bureaucratic methods and shortsighted officials have permitted a situation to arise in which numerous factories must close for lack of materials. The Army and the Navy have been constantly rowing for a larger share of the available supplies.

Donald M. Nelson, who prefers to settle disputes by persuasion and agreement, is getting tough. He has full power, and apparently intends now to use it. A far reaching shakeup in his organization seems imminent. Its results can only be awaited. He has the power to work it out and, Washington thinks, the ability to do so. But meanwhile the wrangling in Washington can only be seen as a brake upon the war effort.

DUTCH IN INDIES NEVER IN DARK

Knew Price of Resistance, but Still Fought Japan.

[Relman Morin was an Associated Press and Wide World correspondent through the Far East from Malaya to Japan before he was interned in French Indo-China. He is now en route home with other repatriated Americans.]

By RELMAN MORIN.

Aboard S. S. Gripsholm, at sea, Aug. 22 (Wide World).—The Dutch tried hard. They ran a losing race against time to prepare for war in the Pacific. When war came, they fought a losing fight against hopeless odds. But they tried.

Nowhere in the Orient, through the swift-running months of 1941, was there so much consciousness of danger, so much desperate effort, so much determination, as in the Netherlands East Indies. They saw Japanese hands reaching southward, tightening around their rich and beautiful archipelago.

They knew what it would mean to resist, but they refused all compromise. One Sunday afternoon, I was sitting with a highly-placed government officer in his cottage in the Java Mountains. We were looking across toward the strategic Poentjak Pass, leading down to Batavia, the capital.

"We must hold the pass," he said. "It may mean holding all of Java, and that's a matter of life and death for us. Remember, we have no other place to go."

Americans and British were leaving the Orient for places of refuge outside the danger zone. For the Dutch in the East Indies there was none.

Returned to Birthplace.

On the contrary, an elderly Hollander resigned his position in Shanghai and brought his wife

and children to Batavia. He was well beyond military age.

"If there is a Pacific war," I said, "you probably would be safer in Shanghai."

"If there is war," his wife replied, "I would rather have him die fighting here. We were both born here."

The problem of the Indies was the problem of all the democracies—material. Defense began too late.

When Holland was overrun, the Indies reeled under the shock. Then they steadied, and just in time. Within a month the Axis menace was on their northern horizon.

Japan sent two economic missions to Batavia. The first demand was for more Indies oil; the second request would have given Tokio complete economic dominance in the Indies. The Tokio newspaper, Asahi, said openly, "If the Dutch will not shake hands with us, we must use force."

Then began the race against time.

The East Indies fleet, built around three cruisers, was barely a good scouting force. The army mustered 100,000 men at most, counting native regiments. In the air force there were about 500 planes, only half of them first line.

Japs Wanted Everything.

Shrewd, stubborn Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, head of the Department of Economics in Batavia, told me: "They don't want to talk business. They want to own us." His problem was to evade Japanese demands, without bringing the crisis to a head. From January through June, 1941, he stalled. Finally the Japanese went home, virtually empty handed.

Six months had been gained. The 3,000-mile-long necklace of islands buzzed with activity. It was a desperate, furious race against time, but, without modern armament, it was, from the start, a lost cause.

Even when the war came it might not have been too late to make a deal with Japan. The Indies might have done what French Indo-China did. Instead, they fought, instantly, unhesitatingly. They tried hard.

New Zealand Minister Warns Of Complacency

Washington, Aug. 22 (AP)—Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to the United States, said today the

United Nations "could lose this war if everybody thought we are bound to win it."

Back from a three-week visit to England where he attended meetings of the British War Cabinet, Nash told a press conference that the people of Great Britain "gradually are coming around to the view" that they must abandon the "we are bound to win philosophy."

He commended evidences of more wholehearted cooperation among the United Nations, adding: "I should say cooperation is better today than ever, but it ought to go the maximum. There ought to be nothing one ally should withhold from the other about its strategy."

Yingtung, meaning eagle pond, was an obscure station which became a boom town after the Japanese snipped off two ends of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. Yingtung, seventy miles southeast of Nanchang, the Japanese base in Kiangsi, and ten miles north of Kweiki, represents the westernmost recovery of the line by the Chinese.

Willkie Also To Visit China—Confers With Officials Of Country

Washington, Aug. 22 (AP)—The White House announced today that Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, would visit China as well as Russia and the Middle East on his forthcoming trip as a special representative of President Roosevelt.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said the President at his press conference yesterday had failed to include China among the countries which Willkie will visit to tell the truth about what the United States is doing to win the war.

"It was an oversight on his part," Early said, "because Mr. Willkie will visit China and he has been conferring in Washington today with Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, and other officials of the Chinese Government."

CHINESE TAKE 2 RAIL TOWNS

Extend Control Of Chekiang-Kiangsi Line To Width Of Eighty Miles

Jap Troops Caught In Yushan Wiped Out; Yingtung Also Captured

[By the Associated Press] Chungking, Aug. 22—The recapture of Yushan and Yingtung in Kiangsi province has extended the Chinese hold on the middle section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway to a width of eighty miles, the Chinese Central News Agency declared today.

The agency noted that the occupation of these cities as well as of Shangjiao, Kweiki and Kwang-feng within the past forty-eight hours is a feat never before accomplished by the Chinese.

Became Boom Town Yingtung, meaning eagle pond, was an obscure station which became a boom town after the Japanese snipped off two ends of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. Yingtung, seventy miles southeast of Nanchang, the Japanese base in Kiangsi, and ten miles north of Kweiki, represents the westernmost recovery of the line by the Chinese.

Yushan, meaning Jade Mountain, was formerly the site of an important Chinese airfield which the Japanese considered a real advance base for air attacks on Japan proper, the agency said. It is only about five miles from the Chekiang border in Kiangsi province and is the easternmost advance of the Chinese in fighting for the railroad.

Large fires burning inside Kiangshan indicate the Japanese are preparing to abandon that railway town in Chekiang, near the Kiangsi border, according to front line dispatches.

Chinese troops were attacking from the southwest and have already occupied several heights overlooking the town, the Chinese high command said. Kiangshan is only twenty miles from Chuhsien.

With Chinese occupation the town became the first Japanese bombing base to revert to Chinese control. Japanese bombing bases still include the railway town of Chuhsien.

Large fires burning inside Kiangshan indicate the Japanese are preparing to abandon that railway town in Chekiang, near the Kiangsi border, according to front line dispatches.

JAPS' INDIA PROPAGANDA TRICK BARE

Singh Says Burmese An

Malayans Will Tell Of Being Made Free

Declares British Must Make Concessions To Save Country

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 22—Japan is training natives taken in Burma and Malaya as "propaganda troops" for use in the battle for India, Sirdar J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America, reported today.

Singh, a New York importer and former member of the All India Congress party, told a press conference that the Indians and Burmese would be sent out with the message that "we are allowed to bear arms and be free men by the Japanese, something the British never let us do."

Predicts Deep Impression

He estimated the strength of the native troops at 50,000, two thirds of them Burmese, and predicted their Japanese-granted privileges would make a deep impression on illiterate Indians unless the British grant comparable privileges.

"Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian leaders, were forced into their demands for review of Indian independence by the people of India," Singh said. "They would have lost leadership of the Indian masses if they had not asked some concessions now."

Ready To Consider Change

"Japanese propaganda had been so successful that the Indian man-in-the-street was ready to consider a change in rulers. Gandhi and Nehru are the only leaders who can save India for the United Nations, but they can't do it in jail."

Singh said the fall of Singapore made a deep impression on the Indian people. They began to wonder whether Britain was capable of protecting them, after keeping them disarmed for several generations. The failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' discussion induced a widespread "So what?" attitude among the people, and they were prey to the "Asia for the Asiatics" propaganda disseminated by the Japanese.

Declare Non-Violence

Move Just Beginning

By PRESTON GROVER

[Associated Press Correspondent] Bombay, Aug. 22—Seasoned political observers, refusing to be deceived by India's uneasy calm after the violence that followed Mohandas K. Gandhi's arrest, declared today "ungoverned violence may be tapering off but non-violence is just beginning."

In the two weeks since Gandhi and other Indian Nationalist leaders were arrested on the eve of their independence campaign, repercussions of their drive have been felt in every province in India—a feat which required three months in the 1930 demonstrations that had been regarded as the most serious of all Gandhi's attempts to force the British out of India.

Workers Preach Doctrine

How soon his adherents may utilize strikes as a weapon can only be surmised, but there has been a steady increase in disturbances in outlying villages as industrial workers from the cities drifted back home to preach the Gandhi doctrine.

In the central provinces two village districts have been fined 5,000 rupees each for sabotage.

Feeling still is high in Bombay, although there has been no reported act of violence in nearly a week. Officially the markets are still open, but trading in shares and commodities has virtually ceased.

Gandhi's Paper Banned By Bombay Government

By the Associated Press.

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.—The Bombay government announced today a ban on further publication of Mohandas K. Gandhi's weekly newspaper, Harijan, because of the printing of "objectionable articles about the civil disobedience movement."

The English edition of Harijan was discontinued before Gandhi was arrested with other leaders of the All-India Congress Sunday, August 8.

Hoare Arrives in London

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, arrived home by plane today. He said: "I have returned for consultations with the government and for a short leave."

Canadian Unit Pushed Up Valley 3 1/2 Miles

(EDITORS NOTE—Ross Munro, author of the following dispatch, is a Canadian Press war correspondent who landed at Dieppe with the Canadian, British and American Commando raiders.

AUG 24 1942 Ross Munro

Somewhere in England, Aug. 22—The Canadian attack on Dieppe was carried farthest inland from the coast by the lion-hearted Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg.

Members of this hard-hitting unit fought their way three and a half miles up the Scie River Valley with unsurpassed bravery, finally halting at a point almost due south of Pourville.

In the face of vicious German fire, they landed at 5.35 A. M. and fought with courageous determination until they withdrew about 11 A. M. They preserved good order and splendid discipline throughout the action.

Valor Recalls Ypres

Maj. Robert Thompson, of Winnipeg, one of the officers who came back, said the withdrawal was the coolest, and best fought operation he ever had witnessed.

Major Thompson, veteran of the First World War, in which he participated in the battle of Ypres and Loos, said those bloody engagements produced no brighter examples of heroism.

"I never witnessed anything like the Dieppe fighting for bravery," he said. "Our boys were simply magnificent."

Major Thompson now is acting second in command of the Winnipeg Highlanders.

Scramble Up Sea Wall

The South Saskatchewan Regiment came in ahead of the Camerons, established a bridgehead at

5 A. M. and occupied the town of Pourville. The Camerons approached the shore under shellfire and, facing considerable opposition, landed on the left side of the beach. They scrambled over a ten-foot sea wall and assembled in a grove along the Pourville front.

Then they started inland, moving through the Saskatchewan Regiment. Groups of the Winnipeg troops stalked up either bank of the Scie river while a detachment remained with the Saskatche-

First Men Ashore at Dieppe Ready to Tackle Anything

Four Rangers Found Picking Germans Like Ducks Was Fun

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Four American Rangers who believe they may have been the first United States soldiers to fight on French soil in this war when they scrambled ashore at Dieppe with British Commandos, agreed today they're ready to tackle almost anything after their experiences in that foray.

The quartet—Corpl. William R. Brady of Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Staff Sgt. Kenneth Stenson of Russell, Minn.; Corpl. Franklin M. Koons of Swea City, Iowa, and Sgt. Alex J. Szima of Dayton—sprayed the Germans they encountered with new Garand rifle slugs and, as one said, "We were picking 'em off like ducks all day long."

"We found we were having fun," they said.

Their first task was to scale a 75-foot cliff north of Dieppe and knock out two German pillboxes.

"It looked like a suicide mission, but damned if we didn't make it," said Corpl. Brady. The first pillbox was empty when they arrived.

"What the hell! We thought we'd go get the other one," Corpl. Brady related.

British Calm Under Fire

They were heading for the second pillbox under fire from German snipers when two British Spitfires flew low and put it out of action with machine-gun bullets.

With their British Commando unit, the Americans moved on to a crossroads and found a 10-man German patrol. In the shooting that followed five Germans were put out of action, they said. The others, Corpl. Brady declared, "got the hell out of there."

All four of the Americans praised the British for their courage and fighting ability and said the Canadians were "one hell of a fine bunch."

"The British were so calm about it that it seemed like a maneuver," one said, telling how they crossed a field under fire. Four of the British were killed and three wounded.

Sgt. Szima, new to war like his three American companions, was a little puzzled when a French housewife became very angry because he tramped through her vegetable garden. But he didn't worry about it.

No Longer Afraid to Invade

"Any minute I thought I'd see a

German helmet followed by a handful of grenades," he said.

Moving into an orchard, they found a German anti-aircraft gun crew at work.

"I saw them getting ready to fire at the Spitfires," Sgt. Szima said. "I was getting my rifle ready when a British officer said we'd do it the quick way. So he calls up some Bren gunners and they chopped down the gun crew."

"They started firing back. My hat fell off. I bent over to pick it up and found a bullet in it. Then I got a bullet over my shoulder. Another hit the concrete. That guy had me picked as his meat."

The Americans said the Germans were "plenty tough," but they agreed that "after that experience on the beach at Dieppe we are no longer afraid of invading the continent."

Hitler Said to Summon Rundstedt

LONDON, Aug. 22 (P)—A Tass news agency dispatch from Russia said today that Adolf Hitler had summoned General Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt to Berlin to explain the Dieppe raid. Marshal von Rundstedt is responsible for protecting Germany's western flank and had been reported on an inspection tour of the coastal defenses in France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

FINDS DIEPPE GUNS QUIETED

RAF Revisits Commando Attack Scene, Met Only By Anti-Aircraft Fire

Spitfire Pilots Report Few Soldiers In Sight, Coast Batteries Inactive

LONDON, Aug. 22 (P)—A Tass official Russian news agency dispatch said today Adolf Hitler had summoned Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von

Rundstedt to Berlin to explain the Dieppe raid.

Rundstedt is responsible for protecting Germany's western flank and lately had been reported on an inspection tour of the coastal defenses in France, Belgium and Holland.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 22—Flying low over Dieppe today RAF Spitfires silenced an anti-aircraft fire post with cannon fire. They reported it was the only opposition they encountered on the raid, the Air Ministry news service said.

The planes swooped down on the town at an altitude under 1,000 feet. The pilots reported they saw only a few soldiers and that the main coastal artillery battery was inactive.

Rake Wireless Masts

Four Spitfires of a Canadian squadron attacked another gun position east of Dieppe. Wireless masts also were raked with gunfire, and there, too, Germany's heavy gun batteries did not appear to be manned.

An additional heavy gun battery at Dieppe was shot up from zero altitude by Spitfires and on the way home they machine-gunned light gun positions along the cliff tops. One pilot described the heavy gun posts as "burned out."

Two Polish squadrons attacked targets in northern France. One factory was left in flames. Other targets included railway engines, two airfields and gun positions. German troops were machine-gunned at one airfield and in a low swoop over the Ostend-Bruges area.

Canadian Brigadier

Missing After Raid

Toronto, Aug. 22 (P)—Brig. W. W. Southam, of Toronto, one of the officers commanding the Canadian troops taking part in the big raid on Dieppe, is reported missing as a result of the action, according to word received from Ottawa by his family today.

Southam, 40, a member of the noted Canadian publishing family, was appointed last January 15 to command a brigade of the Canadian Army overseas and was promoted from lieutenant colonel to brigadier.

He had previously been officer commanding the Forty-eighth Highlanders of Canada, a Toronto unit.

American Pilots Patrol Over France

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 22—United States Air Force pilots, flying British Spitfires, took part in patrols over the Straits of Dover and northern France during the morning.

The American flyers operated with RAF units, crossing the straits at frequent intervals.

Planes returning from the Calais area roared over the town of Deal at housetop level.

'WASHED OUT' BOMBARDIER SAVES PLANE

Takes Controls Of Flying Fortress After Shell Blast
AUG 24 1942
Brings Craft To Field With Help Of Wounded Pilot

RAF Spitfire pilots, returning to Dieppe, report German coastal batteries there appear to be inactive.....Page 7

The British Air Minister predicts four-figure plane forays over the Continent will be "less infrequent".....Page 9

By J. W. GALLAGHER

[Associated Press Correspondent] With the United States Bomber Command in Britain, Aug. 22—A slight, young Florida bombardier who "washed out of flying school" and a half-conscious pilot with his

arm nearly torn off emerged as the heroes today of the great North Sea sky battle which saw American Flying Fortresses shoot down or damage twelve German fighters, although outnumbered five to one.

Stubble-bearded airmen who had not been to bed for thirty-six hours told how the gravely wounded pilot and the bombardier, who had never flown a Fortress before, brought the big ship back safely after Nazi bullets had riddled two of the four motors and killed the copilot.

Four Do All Fighting

A recheck of the crew's reports of the attacks showed four of nine Fortresses on the sortie had done all the fighting in the battle against about twenty-five Focke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 109s. They shot down three (confirmed), and heavily damaged at least nine more, instead of the six originally reported damaged or destroyed.

Five other Fortresses in the leading wing flight had not been attacked.

The thin, tanned bombardier, Second Lieutenant Swart Sconiers, 26, of De Funiak Springs, Fla., with eyes bloodshot from loss of sleep and nervous tension, reported on the terrific fight of the plane, "Johnny Reb," in this manner:

Jumped By Nazis

"We were in the tail-end formation when we were jumped by about twenty-five Focke-Wulf 190 and Messerschmitt 109 at over 20,000 feet. They set up a decoy out to our right. I was lying in the nose of the ship shooting at that when over the intercommunicating system I heard the waist gunner shout: 'Here come three more from above.'"

"I heard a thud in the pilot's cabin and heard the pilot grunt and ask me to come up."

The Fortress never wavered from its course although it lagged behind the formation a little, but when Sconiers entered the cabin he found the pilot covered with blood. His eyes were glazed with pain and his arm half torn off by the cannon shot which had killed the copilot.

[Casualty regulations forbid release of the names of the pilot and the copilot.]

Dragged Body From Seat

"I dragged the body of the copilot from his seat. It was a terrific

job as I had no oxygen mask," Sconiers said.

"I then took his place. The pilot's oxygen mask had been ripped away and he was fighting for breath. He motioned me to take the ship down to 5,000 feet. I never had flown a Fortress before, having been washed out at flying school and coming back as a bombardier. But some way we got down.

"All this time the crew did not know what was going on as the telephone system in the plane had been knocked out."

Sergt. J. C. Simmons, of Union, Miss., the tail gunner, interrupted at this point to say:

"I thought we were falling into the sea although I did not know a shell had hit the pilot's cabin."

Pilot Half-Conscious
The pilot, by the way, was only half-conscious, the bombardier continued.

"Blood was streaming all over but he kept directing and helping me," he said.

"We were nearing England and saw a flying field, and I started to set her down. Somehow, between us, I got her down without even a bounce. All this time the pilot did not cry out or say one word except to ask for water."

When the rest of the crew reached the ground they heard for the first time that the copilot had been killed and the pilot gravely wounded.

Got One Of Three

Simmons got one of the three confirmed Nazi planes. He fired a 150-round burst from his .50-caliber machine gun which he supposed would be good for only a 75-round burst.

Great chunks came out of the barrel, but the gun held together. Technical men at the field called the showing "a tribute to American workmanship."

"I let fly with everything I had from about 300 yards and the wings started falling off the Focke-Wulf 190," Simmons said. "I caught a glimpse of her going down, but I was so busy right then firing at other ships that I didn't see her end."

Other Members Listed

Other members of the "Johnny Reb" crew were Second Lieutenant Harold Spire, of Los Angeles, the navigator; Sergeants Roy N. Allen,

of Owensboro, Ky.; John M. Hughes, of Whitestone, N. Y.; William Adams, of Easley, S. C., and William Schimke, of Manistee, Mich.

Second Lieutenant Malcolm K. Andresen, 24, of Hixton, Wis., navigator of another fortress, "Bat Out Of Hell," flown by Capt. Robert Coulter, 28, of La Grange, Ill., claimed another of the Focke-Wulfs.

"I fired a burst and the German plane seemed to start disintegrating in midair," he said.

The flight of four fortresses which engaged in all the fighting was led by Capt. Rudolf Flack, 25, of Los Angeles.

Fortresses Praised

"This fight proves beyond all question the ability of the fortresses to fly escorted or unescorted anywhere," Flack said. "Some Germans pressed home the attack from close to 300 yards but we beat them off."

Flack flew the "Yankee Doodle" which Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the United States Bomber Force in Europe, piloted in the fortress raid on Rouen last Monday.

Col. Frank A. Armstrong, of Nashville, N. C., who took part in the Rouen raid, echoed Flack's sentiments:

"The Germans have been amazed they could not knock the fortresses down," he added.

Other Participants

Among others participating in the raid were First Lieutenant L. S. Rolfe, 25, of Virginia, Ill., copilot who said "our ship got four holes in it but we gave out more than we received."

Second Lieutenant Joseph Wolff, 26, of Omaha, Neb., bombardier, said "all we did was to get 'em in the sights and let go as they were coming from all sides."

Sergeant John H. Stolin, 25, of Endicott, Neb., waist gunner, said he "got plenty of shots but didn't see anything come down."

Got One Plane

Sergeant Raymond C. Lewis, 20, of Middleville, Mich., tail gunner said "I think I got one plane. It started smoking and the last I saw it headed toward shore close to the water."

Sergeant Edward J. Walbel, 32, of Baltimore, waist gunner claimed "two probables."

Second Lieutenants James T. Wilson, 24, of Danville, Ohio, and Howard Snyder, 24, of Fort Wayne, Ind., also took part in the fight.

Raids On Germany To Rise In Fury, Sinclair Says

(By the Associated Press)

Swansea, Wales, Aug. 22 — Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair said in a speech today that the British intended to continue bombing Germany ruthlessly, and that 1,000-plane raids would be less frequent in the next few months.

Augmented by the United States Air Force, Allied bomber strength is increasing steadily, and already "the zest of the German people for war has begun to fall," he asserted.

"In a normal raid like that on Osnabrueck the other night, when

the size of the force was such as we could send on any suitable night to Germany, we dropped a heavier load of bombs than the Germans dropped in any single night of the blitz on this country," Sinclair said.

He warned, however, that Nazi power still is unbroken, and "when the weather breaks in Russia, the Germans may bring their bombers back here."

He said the Dieppe raid developed the biggest air battle of the war. The RAF flew on 3,000 sorties (single plane flights), he disclosed.

Of ninety-three aircraft known to have been shot down in the Dieppe battles, forty-eight were Germany's most advanced fighters, Focke-Wulf 190's and twenty-nine were her Dornier 217's her most formidable bombers, Sinclair declared.

Defends Mass Bombings
Defending Britain's plan for systematic destruction of German industry, the Air Minister said that destruction of the Renault and Matford plants in France deprived the Axis of rolling stock for five armored divisions at the cost to the RAF of "twenty-five gallant lives."

Bombers have destroyed "between a quarter and a third of the whole of Cologne—the third city

in Germany," he added, and smashed or damaged 250 factories. Cologne still was cut off from telephone and telegraph communication with the rest of Germany for nine days after the raid, he said.

Quoting a letter from a Cologne textile firm, Sinclair said, "Several tens of thousands of people have lost all their worldly possessions."

Air Minister Predicts More 1,000-Plane Raids By RAF

Sinclair Warns, However, That "Four Figure" Attacks Will Not Become Frequent

AUG 24 1942

London, Aug. 22 — More 1,000-plane raids on Germany were promised today by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, in a carefully worded speech emphasizing that soon "the four-figure raid will be a less infrequent occurrence."

"You must not expect four-figure raids to be a frequent occurrence," he told a public gathering at Swansea, Wales. Rather, he stressed they would be "less infrequent."

Says German Zest Fails

Sinclair said that with the help of the United States air forces the Allied bomber strength is increasing steadily and already "the zest of the German people for war has begun to fail" under the pressure of aerial offensives.

But, he warned again, the Nazi war power still is unbroken and "when the weather breaks in Russia the Germans may bring their bombers back here."

"Already, in a normal raid like the one on Osnabrueck the other night, when the size of the force was such as we could send on any suitable night to Germany, our flyers dropped a heavier bomb load than the Germans dropped in any single night of the blitz on this country."

(The size of the attacking force in the most recent raid on Osnabrueck was not stated).

Dieppe Biggest Air Battle

Sinclair said the Commando raid on Dieppe developed the biggest air battle of the war with the RAF flying 3,000 sorties, or single-plane missions. Of ninety-three German planes confirmed as shot down in

the Dieppe battles, forty-eight were Focke-Wulf 190s and twenty-nine were DO 217s, the latest and most formidable German fighters and bombers.

In a comprehensive survey of Britain's air policy, Sinclair defended the plan for systematic pulverization of German industry, asserting, for example, the destruc-

tion of the Renault and Matford plants in France had deprived the Axis of rolling stock for the five armored divisions at the cost to the RAF of "twenty-five gallant lives."

He said bombers had destroyed "between a quarter and a third of the whole of Cologne—third city in Germany," and destroyed or damaged more than 250 factories there. Nine days after the big attack, he said, Cologne still was cut off from telephone and telegraph communication and no mail was allowed to leave for a week. Even then it was censored.

Three Fourths Of Valletta
On the other hand, Sinclair said, in April more Axis bombs fell on British Malta than on all Britain itself during any one month of Blitz. Twenty-thousand houses, including three quarters of Valletta, were destroyed.

Concerning the battle of the Atlantic, Sinclair said the RAF was "assuming even a larger share of the responsibility for keeping open our sea routes," and disclosed that three submarines had been destroyed in their slips in a raid on one German shipyard which would be felt for months to come in U-boat production.

British Bombers Reported Down
BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Aug. 22 (AP)—Four British bombers were shot down in the western Baltic by German naval artillery yesterday, the high command reported today. In addition, a communique said, a British plane was brought down by fighters off Belgium. German planes were declared to have scored direct hits on war objectives on England's south-east coast in daylight.

British Planes Attack Axis Camps In Desert

Cairo, Aug. 22 (AP)—British fighter-bombers attacked Axis transport encampments and ships in Tobruk harbor between August 19 and August 21, the RAF Middle East news service said today in a summary of recent air operations on the North African front.

Four German fighters were shot down on August 19, while anti-aircraft fire destroyed an Italian fighter, the report said.

A German plane was shot down over the Nile delta last night and an Italian plane destroyed off Cyprus, a communique declared. The communique added that RAF fighter-bombers successfully attacked Axis vehicles and troop concentrations Friday, while land activity was confined to artillery exchanges in the northern and central sectors and to night-patrol skirmishes.

R. A. F. PRESSES RAIDS AMID DESERT STORMS

Attacks Vehicles and Troop Centers on Egyptian Front

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 22 (AP)—Despite dust storms, which prevented widespread aerial operations over the Egyptian front, Royal Air Force fighter-bombers successfully attacked Axis vehicles and troop concentrations yesterday, a British communique said today.

Land activity, however, was confined to artillery exchanges in the northern and central sectors and to night patrol skirmishes, the bulletin declared.

One German plane was shot down over the Nile Delta last night and an Italian aircraft was destroyed off Cyprus, said the announcement.

Desert War Hell Is Noisy One For Men Fighting in Fox Holes

AUG 24 1942

By Harry Crockett
Associated Press Staff Writer

Cairo, Aug. 22.—Front-line war in the Western Desert has become old-fashioned trench fighting like that of 1918—only the trenches aren't so good.

The interim in the mechanized sweeps which characterized the Libyan fighting will last, of course, only until one side or the other swings into a new offensive. In the

meantime, the troops are fighting from ditches about 18 inches deep, 6 feet long and 2 feet wide.

Both the Axis and United Nations are well dug in along a line from Alamein to the Qattara Depression.

The desert front liner looks out across a series of barbed wire entanglements and mine fields. The strip between the mine fields is so narrow that New Zealand troops who went out at night to fix their own fields said they could hear German soldiers talking.

The soldier's day begins at 5:30. He must breakfast before dawn for two reasons: The flies and the enemy, and right now the flies are the greatest torment.

A head poked above ground during daylight hours is the signal for a flurry of firing.

But soldiers must eat, and each day one of each small group of men risks his neck to slide out into the open to boil a pot of tea for lunch.

With the darkness comes sleep for some, work for most, noise for all. Wire must be extended, the mine-field work must continue and usually the sky is alight with flares and

the flash of shells from both sides, plus bombs and strafing from the air.

That's what the "lull" in the battle of Egypt means to the men in the front lines.

In the air the fight goes on. Despite dust storms which prevented widespread aerial operations over the Egyptian front, R. A. F. fighter-bombers successfully attacked Axis vehicles and troop concentrations yesterday, a British communique said today. One German plane was shot down over the Nile Delta last night and an Italian aircraft was destroyed off Cyprus.

British Sailors Shop Early For Christmas

Alexandria, Aug. 22 (AP)—Officers and sailors of the Mediterranean

fleet are doing their Christmas shopping early.

There is a big demand for women's hosiery and candies. Navy men say these are hard to get in England, so they make the best gifts for wives, sweethearts and relatives. Stores are so confident packages will arrive at destination they are guaranteeing to duplicate pur-

chases or refund money if the packages are undeliverable.

Approximately 50,000 airgraphs, air-mail letters, regular mail and gift packages were dispatched from the fleet last year.

Reds Push Nazis Back Northwest Of Stalingrad

German Initiative in Other Southern Areas

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.—Red Army men drove back the Germans in the Kletskaya area of the Don bend northwest of Stalingrad by a surprise attack last night while the Germans generally maintained the initiative in other southern theaters, the Russians said today.

Close-quarter fighting developed from the Soviet thrust and the Nazi survivors were reported to have left on the battlefield 200 dead, 2 field guns, 8 machine guns, 13 munitions trucks and a radio station.

This relatively limited operation and a report that Russian detachments, forced ever deeper into the Central Caucasus, had pinched off and wiped out German vanguards in the hills southeast of Pyatigorsk were balanced by acknowledgment of sustained Nazi attacks southeast of Kletskaya, northeast of Kotelnikovsk and southeast of Krasnodar.

The Moscow radio said Soviet forces southeast of Kletskaya were launching one counterattack after another and in some places were throwing the Nazis on the defensive.

Nazi Riflemen Ambushed.

Several small German forces, mostly of automatic riflemen, which crossed the Don at its curve southwest of Kletskaya in an attempt to establish a bridgehead only about 40 miles from Stalingrad, were declared by Moscow newspapers to be suffering heavy punishment. A machine-gun ambush accounted for about 60 of their riflemen, it was announced.

Soviet troops were said to be cutting down a German infantry column mouse-trapped behind a minor Nazi tank penetration southwest of

the Stalingrad industrial center on the Volga.

The midday communique reported the invaders had lost heavily in that sector—centering along a 95-mile railway line from Kotelnikovsk—and were throwing in reserves.

Twelve tanks of a 50-tank formation were declared knocked out of action and about 300 Germans killed in a battle against an unyielding Soviet front.

New Withdrawals Recorded.

New Russian withdrawals were recorded below both Pyatigorsk and Krasnodar, but the Soviet Information Bureau said Red Army mortar crews of one unit killed over 1,000 German officers and men in three days and destroyed 12 tanks and a number of trucks.

Red Army men on the northwest front—part of an area in which the Russians have been probing on the offensive—were reported to have driven the Germans from a populated place, killed several hundred and destroyed six German tanks and four enemy blockhouses.

A midnight communique indicated no abatement of the peril in the two-way thrust against Stalingrad but the eighth week of Field Marshal Fedor Von Bock's big push was ending with lines of the Red Army still intact.

In the Central Caucasus, German detachments assigned to the drive toward the Grozny and Baku oil fields were reported repelled yesterday southeast of Pyatigorsk.

Fighting Along Highway.

Field dispatches said this fighting centered along a 50-mile asphalted highway toward Nalchik, itself 10 miles west of Grozny.

Natural defenses of the Caucasian foothills appeared still to be behind the Russians conducting a fighting retreat south of Krasnodar, German-occupied Kuban River port Soviet soldiers withdrew again in one sector, the communique said.

Soviet bombers and naval vessels hammered away at Adolf Hitler factories and ships and a broadcast beamed to Western European people said that "a great United Nations offensive against Germany is now being prepared."

A large force of Russian bombers raided war industries of Warsaw East Prussia and Upper Silesia Thursday night and left explosions and fires behind, it was announced. Red Navy men were credited with sinking a 15,000-ton German tanker in Baltic waters and a minesweeper and two patrol boats in the Barents Sea.

REDS ARE DRIVEN BACK AT 2 POINTS

Nazis Gain New Crossing Of Don And Drive Wedge In Another Sector

AUG 24 1942
[Associated Press Correspondent]

MOSCOW, Sunday, Aug. 23.—German troops driving toward Stalingrad have succeeded in crossing the Don river southeast of Kletskaya and have rammed a wedge into Russian positions northeast of Kotelnikovsk in twin reverses for the Soviets, it was reported officially today.

In the Caucasus, the Russians announced a withdrawal to new positions south of Krasnodar.

Heavy Fighting Reported

Heavy fighting was reported under way in all sectors as the Germans increased their pressure upon Stalingrad's defenses and the Caucasus.

[Just how far from Stalingrad the Germans succeeded in crossing the Don was not disclosed but previous reports said the Nazis were about forty or fifty miles northwest of the Volga city on the Kletskaya sector.]

The Soviet midnight communique gave this terse report of the grave action northwest of Stalingrad:

"Southeast of Kletskaya fierce fighting continued when the enemy attempted to cross to the eastern bank of the Don river.

Inflict Heavy Losses

"Soviet troops inflicted heavy losses on enemy groups which had crossed the river."

The communique announced however, that counter-attacking Russians in another sector of the Kletskaya front had driven the Germans from several inhabited localities.

The other serious menace to the industrial city on the Volga was from the southwest, in the battlefields northeast of Kotelnikovsk.

There, the midnight communique said, the Germans "passed to the offensive and succeeded in driving a wedge into the Soviet positions."

Fifty Nazi Tanks Disabled

"Fifty German tanks were disabled during the day. Heavy fighting is in progress."

In another action in the Kotelnikovsk area, the Russians said, the enemy was repulsed with one battalion of Rumanian infantry being annihilated.

The Russians reported they were on the defensive south of Krasnodar, northern Caucasus city. Two enemy attacks were reported re-

pelled but in one sector "after heavy fighting our troops withdrew to new positions," the communique said.

Nazis Using Cavalry

The Germans were reported using increasing numbers of cavalrymen south of Krasnodar, presumably to meet the Cossacks who have hindered the infantry and motorized columns in the mountain fighting. Ivestia said the Russian resistance was increasing, although the Nazis still moved forward.

[The Germans said nothing of the fight for Stalingrad. They claimed the capture of Krymskaya, twenty miles northwest of Novorossisk, and Kurtshanskaya, both of the lower Kuban.]

Well to the north of Kletskaya, violent battles were renewed in the Voronezh sector. Red Star said several thousand Axis troops had fallen there in a five-day battle and that the Red army constantly was throwing back Hungarian attacks, yielding no ground and giving no quarter.

Recent dispatches have said nothing of a group of Germans who broke off to the southeast of Kotelnikovsk in the direction of Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga on the Caspian Sea. It must be presumed that the Germans are continuing to press that attack.

Nazis Claim Capture Of Kuban Valley Towns

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts). Aug. 22 (AP).—The German high command said today that German and Rumanian troops have captured Krymskaya and Kurtshanskaya, towns in the lower Kuban River valley, while other Axis forces have dislodged the Russians from fortified mountain positions in the Caucasus.

Weather conditions and terrain were described as extremely difficult. On the front west of Moscow, several Soviet tank attacks failed east of Vyazma and Rzhev, the German communique said.

Southeast of Lake Ilmen and in front of Leningrad local Soviet attacks failed, it was added.

In the Far North the German Air Force attacked an airdrome near Murmansk and a troop camp on the Rybachki Peninsula.

Other air force blows listed were the destruction of a Russian minesweeper in the Gulf of Finland, a small freighter sunk and 98 Soviet planes shot down yesterday plus six destroyed on the ground. Six German planes were reported missing.

Krymskaya, claimed by the German-Rumanian force, is a railroad town some 20 miles northeast of Novorossisk, which is an emergency base for the Soviet Black Sea fleet.

Red Says Warsaw Raid Caught Nazis Napping

Flyer Reports No Anti-Aircraft Guns or Searchlights Used

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP).—L. V. Sumizov, commander of one of the Russian planes which raided Warsaw Thursday night, reported today that the attack so surprised the Germans that they did not use anti-aircraft guns or searchlights and the city was not even blacked out when the first planes appeared.

In an interview in "Pravda," Communist party paper, he said the initial bombs started big fires in the northern part of the city, where there were warehouses, and that the following pilots were able to see many block clearly in the glare.

The raiders attacked also the new Praga railway junction, where there was a warehouse for artillery shells, and there, too, they met no ground resistance, the flyer said.

Younger Men Gone to Fight German Horde

By Henry C. Cassidy
AUG 24 1942
Associated Press Staff Writer

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.—Their faces black from the rays of the burning sun and the dust of battle, hundreds of old Cossack warriors, with their women and children were driving an endless stream of livestock into the Caucasus Mountains today rather than let them fall to the Germans. "The Cossacks have been in many wars," growled 80-year-old Nikolai Dmitriyevich Onuprienko to a Red Star correspondent. "They never have become prisoners."

His daughter tugged at the old man's jacket that bore four ancient Crosses of St. George and one of the Red Banner.

"Come along, father, we must hurry," she told him. The grumbling old warrior trudged along while the women and boys rode oxen and cows, driving their sheep, hogs and chickens ahead.

The Red Star account was the first story of the mass exodus of the Cossacks from their beloved Kuban villages.

Trees Still Green

The roads are hot. The sun beats down. The trees are still green and the lush fields of wheat, corn, sunflowers and tobacco still wave gently in fitful breezes as the sad, laden columns of refugees hurry toward the sanctuary of the mountains.

A bedlam of noise was reported over great areas as the long col-

umns moved down the roads. Women, children and old men constantly were hurrying along bellowing cows, hogs and bleating sheep.

The Cossacks were moving everything movable into the mountains, determined the Germans would get nothing, the army newspaper said. They even hastily raided laden trees in the orchards.

Red Army trucks carrying bombs, shells and wounded flashed up and down the roads, threading the lines of refugees. The report said the refugees were clogging some highways. This is easily understandable to anyone who has traveled a Russian road.

Military trucks slow down for nothing. Some of the world's wildest drivers operate them. When a civilian sees a truck coming he gets off the road "sechas"—meaning immediately.

Gone to War

The refugee columns passed through Cossack villages whence hundreds have gone to fight since July. At one village, the people told the Red Star reporter that horsemen galloped off in saddles belonging to their grandfathers and swinging sabers that had passed down to them through the generations.

Petro Putrusenko was one of these. He told how his village had sent 400 men, some of them 30 years old, to the front.

Sadly the columns moved on toward the high Caucasus Mountains.

Above the noise of the cattle along the dusty roads bearing the footprints of war came a cry like a chorus: "We will be back."

Minister Says Finland Shuns Separate Peace

Helsinki, Aug. 22 (AP).—Finland has "shut its ears" to all proposals to make a separate peace with Russia, Vaino Tanner, Finance Minister, said today in an address at Enso on the first anniversary of the recapture of that community from the Russians.

Tanner said that suggestions for a separate peace are being made to Finland "because the enemy is in distress."

"But we have been made wiser by repeated deceptions," he continued. "Finns no longer trust such a peace, or any new agreements with their eastern neighbor."

To achieve security in the future Finns are obliged to continue "their present mode of life—with a rifle in the hand," no matter how gladly they would cease fighting," he asserted.

While Tanner spurned suggestions for peace the Finnish foreign office charged that Russia is hindering Red Cross efforts to get information about Finnish prisoners.

Says Iraq Will Fight For Allies If Germans Get Through Caucasus

New York, Aug. 22 (AP).—Gen. Nuri Pasha Es-said, Premier of Iraq, asserted his country would "declare war and fight on the side of the Allies" if the Germans break through the Caucasus, a British broadcast of a Reuters dispatch reported today.

The news agency said the Iraq premier in an interview challenged Mohandas K. Gandhi of India to "ask the Japanese to withdraw from China and other occupied territories before asking the British to withdraw from India."

BRITISH SUB PAID TRIBUTE

Admiralty Announcing Loss Of Upholder Departs From Precedent

AUG 24 1942
Praises Skill And Bravery Which Had Given String Of Victories

[By the Associated Press] London, Aug. 22.—The career of his Majesty's submarine Upholder, one of the most brilliant in the Royal Navy, has ended on her twenty-fifth Mediterranean patrol, the Admiralty disclosed tonight in a communique which departed from the usually restrained official language to pay a rare tribute to the lost vessel and her captain and crew.

In a short career (naval directories indicate she was built after the war began but do not give the year) the 615-ton Upholder sank three enemy submarines, a destroyer and an armed trawler and fifteen transports, totaling more than 122,000 tons.

Others Probably Sunk

She probably sank a cruiser and a destroyer and two merchant ships and probably hit another cruiser.

Among the ships she was known to have destroyed were the large and laden Italian transport Conte

Rosso, 17,800 tons, and the Neptuna and Oceania, each 19,500 tons.

Guided by young Lieut. Com. M. D. Wanklyn, holder of the Victoria Cross and Distinguished Service Order, the Upholder was successful in at least twenty-three of the thirty-six attacks she made on the enemy.

Yet, in the naval tradition, her service was silent, even secret. Previously it had only been disclosed that Wanklyn was awarded the V. C. December 11, 1941, for submarine exploits in the Mediterranean.

Apology For Departure
Today the Admiralty told what those exploits were and, with an introductory note of apology for such a departure from stiff formality, declared:

"Such was the standard of skill and daring set by Lieutenant Commander Wanklyn and the officers and men under him that they and their ship became an inspiration not only to their own flotilla but to the fleet of which it was a part, where for so long HMS Upholder was based.

Inspiration Remains
"The ship and her company are gone, but their example and inspiration remain."

An Admiralty press notice giving the Upholder's record additionally declared that her distinction was achieved "not by luck nor opportunist exploitation of a single incident, but by careful planning and brilliant handling."

The notice said that every time the Upholder sailed "it was a foregone conclusion that she would report greater discomfiture of the enemy."

Axis Shipping Loss In Channel

London, Sunday, Aug. 23 (AP)—The ceaseless campaign by the Royal Navy and the RAF has cost the Axis 1,000,000 tons of shipping sunk in the North Sea and the English Channel since the beginning of the war, out of total Axis losses of 6,000,000 tons and 124 warships destroyed, captured or damaged, the Ministry of Information reported today.

In a statement based on Admiralty figures, the Ministry of Information said the North Sea and Channel operations had cost the Axis 223 supply ships sunk or captured and 135 vessels, including warships, severely damaged.

These operations, an important part of the world-wide attack on Axis shipping, are particularly significant because the overburdening of German railways has forced the Nazis to rely more and more on coastal shipping, the Ministry said.

NAZIS PRESS CONVOY BLOW

Lisbon Reports Continuance of Bomber Raid on British Ships

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 22 (AP)—German bombers for the second day continued to pound at a British convoy off the south coast of Portugal, a message from Portimao said tonight.

The convoy, consisting of eight merchant ships and an escort of warships, was first attacked yesterday about 200 miles northwest of Gibraltar. A British Sunderland bomber fell into the sea, but was taken in tow by a warship, it was stated.

Results of today's engagement were not known, but a correspondent at Portimao said "a violent battle must have taken place judging from the duration and intensity of gunfire that was heard distinctly on shore."

British Attack Axis Convoy

ROME (From Italian broadcasts) Aug. 22 (AP)—German fighter planes, escorting an Axis convoy in the Mediterranean, shot down four attacking British planes, the Italian high command reported today.

Two Italian planes were lost in bombing operations against Malta, the communique said.

British Seize Fourteen Danish Fishing Vessels

London, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that fourteen Danish fishing vessels had been seized and moved into British ports.

Denmark is German-occupied. The Admiralty communique said the seizures were in line with a warning issued last month that vessels proceeding outside coastal waters in the North Sea would do so at their own risk and peril.

Rescue Of All But 7 On Ship Credited To Crew Training

Safety Engineer Says Drills And Improved Practices Made Record Possible In Torpedoing

AUG 24 1942

Washington, Aug. 22—A crew "so well trained that it made such a record possible" was credited by a survivor of a recent East Coast ship sinking for the rescue of 374 persons out of 381 aboard.

Edward L. Spence, of Richmond, Va., interviewed here en route back to further duty, said "conditions have steadily improved due to the convoy system, air patrols, and education of crews in the proper way to abandon ship and the various safety measures employed."

Submits Recommendations

Spence, formerly a supervising safety engineer for a large insurance company, said that out of that experience he had submitted to proper authorities a number of recommendations for still further improvements in safety practices and to aid in location of men afloat in boats and life jackets. His suggestions, he added, had been accepted and would be executed.

"In the later part of June," he said, "we sailed and immediately upon leaving port all possible precautionary measures were taken and persons aboard were carefully drilled in their respective positions for emergencies."

Two Torpedoes Strike

"One evening about 7.30 as I was going below to take over the engine room watch two torpedoes struck suddenly, blowing up the boilers and blowing me out of my shoes."

"After a short period of unconsciousness I succeeded in reaching the deck where I found two men in life jackets lying on deck. I threw them over the railing, thinking the water would revive them or they would be rescued by men already in boats."

"At the moment the second man went over, the ship listed heavily, throwing me across the deck. I succeeded in going over when the

deck was within fifteen feet of the water. By that time the forward compartments were submerged, and when I was in the water, the suction of the sinking stern pulled me back toward the propeller and I was unable to get away.

Almost Drawn Under

"The aft end was settling rapidly and when I was about to be drawn under, the ship suddenly stopped settling, hesitated a moment and as the forward bulkheads carried away, shifting water shot the stern up and then the whole vessel disappeared."

Spence said he floated in a life-jacket for some time while a naval vessel dropped depth bombs all around, finally sinking two submarines.

The survivors were carried to a foreign Allied port, he said.

Made A Bargain

"Just before sailing," he said, "the engineers made a bargain among themselves that if hit, we would make every possible effort to reverse the engines and stop the ship and then shut off the engines."

"The engineer on watch, a Mr. Rogertson, of Savannah, Ga., reversed the engines, stopped the ship, shut down the engines and escaped. To this act of Rogertson's I owe my life," Spence said.

From the time the first torpedo struck until the ship was completely submerged required only four minutes and twenty-two seconds.

Made Rescue Possible

The courage of all persons aboard, shown in the well-disciplined action on the part of every one and complete cooperation," Spence said, "made possible rescue of 374 out of 381 persons aboard."

"Since December 7," he added, "over 400 Allied ships have been lost. Conditions, however, have steadily improved due to the convoy system, air patrols and education of crews in the proper way to abandon ship and the various safety measures employed."

Swedish Ship Torpedoed

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22 (AP)—Radio reports heard here said a Swedish merchant vessel had been torpedoed and sunk in the South Atlantic this morning.

This report was made shortly

after informed quarters announced that another submarine had been sighted off the southern Brazilian coast where at least three U-boats have been sunk in recent days.

Survivors Reach Curacao

Willemstad, Curacao, Aug. 22 (AP). Fifteen more survivors of a British schooner sunk by an enemy submarine were landed today at this Dutch island in the West Indies, Aneta news agency reported. Thirty survivors from the same ship were landed Thursday.

New Casualty List Issued

OTTAWA, Aug. 22 (AP)—In the second casualty list issued since the battle of Dieppe, sixty-eight names were added today to those announced last night as among the killed, wounded and missing in the fighting of the Canadian troops on the coast of France.

The Department of National Defense confirmed the loss of two lieutenant colonels—R. R. Labatt of the Royal Hamilton Light In-

fantry, missing, and G. H. McTavish of London, Ont., commanding an engineer battalion, killed in action.

The list issued today reported twenty-one killed in action, three dangerously wounded, thirty wounded, one wounded and missing, nine missing and believed killed, three missing and one missing and believed drowned. The total for the two lists, all apparently casualties arising from the Dieppe battle, now stands at forty-eight killed, twenty-three missing and fifty-three wounded.

14,000,000 Dead In War In World Since 1931

New York, Aug. 22 (AP)—Fourteen million persons have been killed in war since 1931 when Japan began her invasion of Manchuria, Prof. Atwood H. Townsend, of New York University, estimates in an article written for the Free World.

The majority of dead were civilians, the professor said. He placed 9,500,000 in that category.

In China 2,300,000 soldiers and 6,300,000 civilians have been killed since 1937, he said, and in Russia 1,500,000 soldiers and 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 civilians have met death.

These losses, he said, compared with 7,000 United States dead.

Professor Townsend said his estimates were based on minimum figures available, and that if maximum figures were used the total would run to 22,000,000 instead of 14,000,000.

3 Ships Pass Gibraltar With Wheat for Greece

Swedish Craft on Safe-Conduct Voyage From Canada

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Three Swedish ships carrying 15,000 tons of wheat given to the Greek people by Canada passed Gibraltar Thursday en route to Greece, a Foreign Office commentator reported today. The ships are the first to sail under a plan to send 15,000 tons of grain monthly from Canada to the distressed Greeks.

In all, eight Swedish ships have been permitted to pass out of the Baltic under a safe-conduct agreement with the Axis. The other five ships will arrive at Montreal soon to get cargoes.

Swedish and Swiss personnel are en route to Greece to supervise a distribution to Greeks only.

Three Norwegians Executed

London, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Norwegian Government in London reported today that German occupation authorities in Norway have executed three Norwegian fishermen for feeding two starving Russians, found stranded on the island of Mageroya off the extreme northern tip of Norway.

Europe Nears Fourth Winter Of War With Tighter Belts

AUG 24 1942
Hungry Nations Cut Rations as Food Shortage Rises on Continent

By FRANK BRUTTO

BERN, Switzerland (AP) (Wide World)—The peoples of Europe, most of them under the domination of Adolf Hitler, approach the winter with an anxious eye on the larder and a further tightening of the belt.

Dispatches from Axis lands to the Swiss press, stories of travelers, official restrictions and broadcasts on Europe's air waves produce a picture of a continent on which, while relatively few face death by starvation, the cumulative effects of malnutrition are ever more widely felt.

This does not add up to any forecast of an early hunger-induced collapse. But rations are being cut, governments are tightening their grip on food supplies; farmers are exhorted, cajoled, promised rewards, or threatened in the struggle to get more food.

For the Germans as for the

French and the Poles—this will be the fourth war winter. Older folk remember that fourth war winter in the last great war.

Many Undernourished

Following are some of the highlights of the continental picture as they are presented to the neutral Swiss by their press and their radios:

The Bern newspaper Tagwacht quoted a traveler newly arrived from Germany as saying that many living in western Germany are suffering from lack of vegetables and that undernourishment is a common ailment, especially in persons over 45.

"It is a great error to believe Germany will experience an internal revolution," this traveler was quoted as saying, "there no longer is the power of resistance (to the Nazi regime)."

Fascist officials have announced that Italy's wheat crop exceeded last year's—but at the same time

they reduced the spaghetti allotment from 70 to 50 grams (from 2.46 to 1.76 ounces) daily while the bread ration remains 150 grams (5.29 ounces), one of the lowest in all Europe.

The Italian radio meanwhile is beginning its news programs with an appeal to farmers' patriotism to deliver all grain to state authorities.

No Wheat From Rumania
Rumania, once a grain exporter, has served notice that she will need all of her crop for home needs. Hungary has made a similar declaration.

Germany's foreign workers—now estimated to number 5,000,000—are increasing her food problem. Some of them are farm workers, but there are many more munitions makers than food producers.

Farmers are offered cash prizes for being able to produce butter, eggs and honey over quotas set by the authorities.

A Berlin dispatch to the National Zeitung of Basel said Nazi officials were considering erecting public kitchens for mass feeding but, recalling the people's dislike for such feeding in 1917-18, had not come to a decision.

Direct delivery of vegetables from grower to consumer has been made subject to severe penalties.

Fruit Trees Hurt by Cold

The last two unusually cold winters wrought havoc with Germany's fruit which, since 1933, had been increased 50 per cent.

The Wiener Tagblatt reported that up to 80 per cent of plums, peaches and cherries had been destroyed and several years would be required to build up the orchards. Last year berry damage was estimated at 50 per cent.

Italy's wheat harvest, which is ahead of the rest of Europe, has been announced as 75,000,000 quintals (there are about 3.67 bushels of wheat in a quintal). This compares with a crop of 70,000,000 quintals last year but still is under the country's normal consumption.

The lack of fodder, meanwhile, is the chief concern of Italian farmers who are trying to offset a poor hay crop by using millet and beans.

The egg ration of Italy has been cut from four to three monthly but the price of two lire an egg is prohibitive for most Italians.

Black Market Penalties

A special tribunal for the defense of the state sentenced convicted black market operators as much as 30 years in solitary confinement in a recent week. Twenty-one establishments were closed in Rome because of food law violations.

France, whose population is estimated to have lost an average of 11 pounds a person since the German occupation, is experiencing increased woes. A Vichy report to the Basler Nachrichten said conditions in the country had created a "hunger psychosis."

Twelve to 15 million persons in

France, the Minister of Agriculture has announced, are depending solely on food cards which were described as protecting adults but were insufficient for children. Further restrictions, he said, would be catastrophic.

Public feeding kitchens were reported being built in urban centers to care for French citizens without enough money to buy food.

The newspaper Paris-Soir said doctors at a conference of the Academy of Medicine in Paris declared that of 115 prospective blood donors, 50 were turned down because of insufficiency of white and red corpuscles and arterial tension due to undernourishment.

Fodder Shortage

In Hungary, Premier Nicolas Kallay has warned that sharp measures will be taken against black marketers. The weekly meat ration has been cut and the fat allotment also reduced.

Like the rest of Europe the country is suffering a fodder shortage. In the Netherlands the last winter damaged forage crops and cattle herds must be reduced.

The Serbs also have been told that all grain exports will be stopped, although Premier Field Marshal Premier Milan Nedjc has assured the people of a bread supply and that there will be no famine.

Bulgarian agriculture has been placed under complete state control, the Minister of Commerce explaining that the step was necessary to assure feeding the nation.

4,500,000 Women In War Industries

Washington, Aug. 22 (AP)—Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Labor Department Children's Bureau, estimated today that 4,500,000 women would be working in war industries by the end of this year.

Her office is working out a plan with other Federal agencies to assure care for children of working mothers.

DRAFT LIKELY SOON FOR YOUTHS 18-19

Congressional Circles Expect Armed Forces To Renew

Request Shortly

AUG 24 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 22—Maj. Gen. Louis B. Hershey's warning that the selective service rolls soon would be exhausted of single men led Congressional circles to speculate today that the armed forces might renew their request for the drafting of youths 18 and 19 years old.

Congress now is in informal recess and any such request might well be deferred until after the November elections lest the question be made a political issue but one well-informed House member who asked that his name not be used remarked that "in my judgment, the army and navy will insist upon lowering the draft age."

"And, if our generals and admirals tell us this is essential to insure victory," he added, "I believe Congress will amend the Selective Service Act. I believe this will be done before Christmas."

3,250,000 Estimated

The draft ages now are 20 to 44 inclusive. Army men have estimated there are 2,500,000 to 3,250,000 youths in the 18 and 19 classi-

fication. All men between 18 and 65 already have been registered, those 18 and 19 and above 45 being included for purposes of cataloging the nation's man power.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, wrote the House Military Committee last December that "the traditional age for liability for military service in this country is 18 to 45."

His communication was in connection with an army request that the draft ages be broadened from 21-35 to include all men between 19 and 45. Congress instead, put the bottom age at 20.

Age For Victory

A Congressman discussing the prospects of draft revisions today mentioned that many military men contend that "victory lies between the recklessness of youth and the caution of a man."

Another observed that "these 18 and 19-year-old youths are crying to get in."

Forecasts that youth of the "daring" age, 18 and 19, might be drafted came shortly after Hershey, the selective service chief, advised men with no other dependents than wives to "begin making arrangements now" to enter the army. He said in Chicago yesterday that the available supply of single men, 20-44, had been virtually exhausted.

Most Use All Over 18

Almost all the warring powers now require military service of all men above 18. Youths 18 and 19 generally are regarded as top material for the air corps and navy services.

The War Man-Power Commission now is working on a war service bill, principally for effective mobilization of the nation's labor resources, for war production. It was understood this would embrace a training program for youths of college age.

Meanwhile, the army announced a program to use the facilities of schools and colleges throughout the country to give voluntary preinduction training to high school and college students, to older men whose induction has been deferred because of educational deficiencies, and to occupational specialists.

To Begin In Fall

The activities will be inaugurated this fall under the administration of the United States Office of Education, with which the army collaborated in drafting the program.

The plan is designed to reduce the amount of training needed by

soldiers after their induction and permit the army instructors to concentrate to a greater extent on combat and technical training.

The courses to be given at the schools will not include military tactics or drill, but will cover first-aid, blueprint reading, anatomy, principles of mechanics, pre-flight aeronautics, shop work, mathematics, physics and fundamentals of electricity and radio.

Nelson Demands Production Increase

AUG 24 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 22—Production Chief Donald M. Nelson reported today that while munitions production increased sixteen per cent. last month, July output ran seven per cent. behind expected performance and "we must redouble our efforts . . . if we are to make our goal by the year's end."

Production progress has been uneven, Nelson said in his second war production report, and "the big job ahead of us right now is to bring our program into balance and make sure that we use our materials and facilities as wisely as possible."

Combat Plane Output Lags

For example, Nelson said, aircraft production in July showed an eleven per cent. jump, compared with June, but combat plane output fell short of expectations and, for the next few months, is not expected to reach the production planned earlier in the year.

Declaring flatly that the army, navy and Maritime Commission "are working for me," Nelson reasserted his authority over the war program.

He emphasized that the Army-Navy Munitions Board "absolutely, positively" had no veto power over the War Production Board, and told a press conference that the present lack of balance in the production program was a result of "my deliberate intention to get production started as fast as possible in every direction."

To Revise Schedules

That policy, he said, seemed right when he took over the job of running WPB and it "seems right to me now."

Semi-independent production scheduling by the armed services and the Maritime Commission thus far has "resulted in some scheduling ahead of over-all productive capacity," Nelson reported, adding that it was now necessary to "reconcile our needs with our resources," by reducing some schedules and increasing others.

Ordnance Up 26 Per Cent.

The WPB index of munitions productions showed output in July was three and a half times above November, 1941, the month prior to Pearl Harbor. Ordnance production was up twenty-six per cent. over June, output of naval ships had increased twenty-two per cent., while merchant ship tonnage was up six per cent.

Despite difficulties in supply of some raw materials and semi-finished products, Nelson said available statistics showed that plant shutdowns and stoppages so far were sporadic rather than general.

Difficulties Increase

"Any inference that the war effort as a whole is slowing down is unwarranted," he asserted, "although difficulties in maintaining such large monthly increases will become greater as we approach maximum output. This will mean increased planning, increased effort, and firm use of the production controls and materials controls that have been developed."

Discussing the "uneven" July production in relation to schedules, Nelson said that in some cases production outstripped the forecasts, but in others "forecasts were not approached."

This he interpreted as meaning war production efforts had entered a new phase—one in which more careful balancing of requirements will become increasingly important.

Pushing Basic Materials

"For a long-range solution," Nelson said, "there must be a close, more effective control of the flow of materials, and a comprehensive system of production control, to make certain that the right materials get to the right places at the right time. . . .

"This problem will become less serious as production of basic materials increases. Substantial expansion programs are being pushed in such vital materials as steel, rubber, aluminum, magnesium and

copper. The situation will be eased also by increased attention to salvage, to controlling the flow of materials and by tighter scheduling of military items.

Finding The Answers

"New problems will arise, but the fact that production continues to climb should give assurance that those responsible for war production recognize their problems, are facing them as they appear, and are finding the answers."

"The real test of what our industrial machine is doing is how much are we turning out—what are we producing. So far, we are running at a rate three and a half times as great as during the month before Pearl Harbor; the rest of the year will tell the story."

Production of medium tanks (measured numerically) was reported thirty-five per cent. above June and "considerably ahead of schedules," while light-tank production increased fifteen per cent. and also remained ahead of schedules.

Guns Exceed Schedule

Production of anti-aircraft guns increased sharply, one class of guns showing a gain of sixty-four per cent., while output of another class gained fifty per cent., "both of them exceeding schedules by a wide margin."

With a few exceptions, production of ammunition and explosives also exceed goals for the month with the record on heavy artillery reported "mixed." Some classes of heavy artillery showed much better gains than others, and some types expected to go into production during the month failed to do so.

Talking to reporters, Nelson disclosed that the entire production program was being rerated, so far as priorities were concerned, to make certain that war plants produce the things most urgently needed in the combat zones and which can be assured of shipment to the troops abroad.

Right-Of-Way Planned

The entire present phase of war production is aimed, he said, at "giving our boys the things they need to beat the Axis."

These materials, he added, will be given right-of-way in the production picture over everything else.

As to his announced policy of "getting tough," and reports of wholesale house cleanings within WPB, Nelson said he had no idea as to how many officials would be ousted.

War Production Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of War Information issued to the press yesterday the following statement on the second war production report by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

Munitions production increased 16 per cent last month, continuing recent months' expansion in the output of planes, guns, tanks, ships and other war equipment, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced yesterday in his second war production report.

Although progress was uneven, and efforts are being directed toward bringing about balance between production items, the WPB index of munitions production advanced in July to 350 (preliminary)—three-and-one-half times as great as in November, 1941, the month before Pearl Harbor, upon which the index is based. The June index (revised) was 303.

But July output was seven per cent short of the production forecasts made on the first of the month. It was, nevertheless, an improvement over June performance, indicating that progress is being made in working up toward scheduled objectives.

Score for July

In brief, the score on war production for July (measured by the index) was as follows:

Aircraft production: up 11 per cent over June.

Ordnance production: up 26 per cent over June.

Naval ship production: up 22 per cent over June.

Merchant ship tonnage: up 6 per cent over June.

"The big job ahead of us right now," said Mr. Nelson, "is to bring our program into balance and make sure that we use our materials and facilities as wisely as possible. This is one of the principal tasks on which the WPB is engaged. We must make sure that we produce promptly those most important fighting weapons the services must have; in addition, we must speed up the slow items and

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slow down some of the fast ones so that the unbalance which now marks part of the program is brought into adjustment.

Must Try Harder

"This means that we must redouble our efforts, particularly on the low spots, if we are to make our goals by the year's end, and the recent realignment of WPB, plus the further development of scheduling and use of the production requirements plan—now our basic device for controlling industrial operations—are all designed to help us do this job."

"The Department of the Navy and the Department of the Army have been scheduled production semi-independently. This has resulted in some scheduling ahead of overall productive capacity. Forecasts of production have been increased several times. Now, since it will be a difficult task to meet all schedules, it is more than ever necessary to reconcile our needs with our resources, necessitating the adjustment of schedules, reducing some, and, perhaps, increasing others."

"Continuing month-to-month increases in munitions production, despite difficulties in the supply of some raw materials and semi-finished products, reflects the determination of the American people to overcome all obstacles. Available statistics show that plant shut-downs and stoppages so far are only sporadic, not general."

"Any inference that the war effort as a whole is slowing down is unwarranted, although difficulties in maintaining such large monthly increases will become greater as we approach maximum output. This will mean increased planning, increased effort, and firm use of the production controls and materials controls that have been developed."

Production Uneven

"Study of the results reveals that production is uneven in re-

lation to schedules. In some cases July production outstripped the forecasts; in others the forecasts were not approached. Even within certain categories, such as ordnance, we find unequal progress as between various types of equipment. Particularly is it important to keep the production of finished weapons and their component parts in step.

"Analysis of these factors suggests that the war production effort has entered a new

phase—one in which more careful balancing of requirements will become increasingly important. For a long-range solution, there must be a close, effective control of the flow of materials and a comprehensive system of production control, to make certain that the right materials get to the right places at the right time.

"This does not involve a reduction of our major programs. It will mean that while we expand the production of raw materials we shall have to limit the production of some items which are easy to make. At the same time we shall have to exercise care that production of vital weapons needed right now continues to increase."

Outlook Hopeful

"This problem will become less serious as production of basic materials increases. Substantial expansion programs are being pushed in such vital materials as steel, rubber, aluminum, magnesium and copper. The situation will be eased also by increased attention to salvage, to controlling the flow of materials and by tighter scheduling of military items."

"New problems will arise, but the fact that production continues to climb should give assurance that those responsible for war production recognize their problems are facing them as they appear and are finding the answers."

"The real test of what our industrial machine is doing is how much are we turning out—what are we producing—So far, we are running at a rate three-and-one-half times as great during the month before Pearl Harbor; the rest of the year will tell the story."

Taken item by item, the July picture of war production follows:

Aircraft

Aircraft production increased in July, 11 per cent over June output. Although combat plane production rose six per cent it was not up to expectations. For the next few months aircraft production is not expected to reach the production planned earlier in the year due in part to the difficulty of balancing so vast a program. Vigorous efforts are being made to improve this condition and production in the later part of the year is expected to show a marked increase.

Ordnance

Overall ordnance production in July increased 26 per cent over June output and was very close to schedules.

Production of medium tanks (measured numerically) was 35 per cent greater than in the previous month and considerably ahead of schedules. Light tanks showed a somewhat smaller percentage of gain—15 per cent—but also were ahead of schedules.

The production of anti-aircraft guns leaped upward, one class of guns showing a gain of 64 per cent in production, while output of another class shot upward 50 per cent—both of them exceeding schedules by a wide margin.

The production of ammunition and explosives also was in excess of goals set at the beginning of the month, with exceptions in a few classifications.

The record on heavy artillery was mixed, some classes of these weapons showing much better gains than others. Some types expected to come into production during the month failed to do so.

Merchant Ships

The Maritime Commission reported the delivery during July of 71 merchant vessels weighing 791,667 deadweight tons, compared with 67 vessels of 747,900 deadweight tons in June—an increase of almost 6 per cent, and nearly on schedule for the month.

Naval Vessels

A gain of about 22 per cent in construction of naval vessels was made in July—overall production being nearly one-fourth greater than in June.

Deliveries of major combat vessels were ahead of those in June and considerably ahead of forecasts. Marked progress over June production of minor naval vessels was reported, although output was materially behind expectations.

Production Drive

The war production drive with some 1,250 joint labor-management committees working in plants employing nearly 3,000,000 men and women, has made steady progress. Launched last spring, the drive, through the co-operation at the plant level, has broken many little bottlenecks, solved many workers' transportation problems, and performed service through emphasizing to men in the factories the importance to the war of their jobs and their work.

The growth of the drive continued in July as new committees were established, not only in fabrication plants, but also in mines and essential raw materials operations where production capacity may be a limiting factor on total war production.

Munitions Production

Munitions production, as covered in the foregoing report, includes planes, ships, tanks, guns and ammunition, and all campaign equipment. It does not include construction of military posts, airfields, depots and the like; wartime housing; or industrial facilities created for munitions production.

In measuring overall munitions production, the differences in sizes and cost of major items are taken into consideration. Fixed-dollar values are assigned

to each item so that fluctuations in price do not affect their relative weight in calculating production progress.

Thus, a four-engine bomber, requiring more man-hours, more material, more equipment, and so forth, is assigned a higher dollar value than a trainer plane. The total fixed-dollar value for major items produced during one month, compared with the value of another month, forms the yardstick by which munitions production is measured. The following index numbers carry the series through July:

Month	1940	1941	1942
January	41	149	
February	45	165	
March	199		
April	59	248	
May	57	258	
June	59	303-R	
July	23	64	350-P
August	22	72	
September	22	83	
October	27	91	
November	34	100	
December	50	124	

(R) Revised; (P) Preliminary.

Munitions include planes, tanks, guns, ships and all war equipment used in the field.

SLIVER CEILING TO BE RAISED

Industrial Users Unable To Buy Domestic Product Because Of High Rate

Move For Imported Metal Is Made To Encourage Mining In Mexico

[By The Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 22—The State Department announced tonight that the ceiling price on imported silver would be raised from 35 3/4 cents to 45 cents an ounce August 31.

The move apparently was designed to encourage Mexican silver mining and thus increase the supplies of foreign silver available for American industrial users, who have largely been precluded from obtaining domestic silver in competition with the statutory price of 71.11 cents an ounce paid by the Treasury.

Largest Exporter To U. S.

The ceiling will be raised by the Office of Price Administration which fixed it originally 3/4 of a cent higher than the price paid by the Treasury for foreign silver. The original ceiling was reported to have discouraged Mexican mine operators who had been commanding higher prices from industry.

The State Department said that the decision was reached after discussions with the Mexican Government. That country is the largest exporter of silver to the United States but lesser amounts also come from Canada, Peru and Chile.

Demand Has Increased

With the scarcity of copper and other strategic metals, silver has been in growing demand for industrial uses, especially in war production. To help meet this demand the Treasury recently made available to war industries 42,000 of its 47,000 tons of so-called "free" silver, not used for monetary purposes.

It is barred by law from releasing any of the hoard held as backing for silver certificates. It recently sought Congressional sanction to make available 53,000 tons of monetary silver to industry but the request encountered determined silver-State opposition. Congressmen.

Raising of the price for foreign silver to 45 cents will restore it to the level which prevailed for a long period up to 1939, when the world market dropped sharply. This country cut its price in line with reductions made elsewhere. The average price for all foreign silver held by the Treasury is around 51 cents an ounce.

BOMBER CRASH IS FATAL TO 9

Army Lists Dead In Collision Of Two Craft As Rescue Workers Continue Search

[By the Associated Press]

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 22—The army officially listed nine dead today in the collision of two medium bombers as rescue workers continued searching the wreckage in thick woods just north of Harding Field, near here.

Wingtips of the two big planes, part of a flight of five bombers engaged in an "operational mission," became engaged and the planes plunged to earth last night. The other three planes landed safely.

The army announced the dead as:

Second Lieutenant William J. Dover, 23, pilot, Robbinsdale, Minn.

Second Lieutenant Wilbur R. Weber, 22, pilot, Kenmore, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant Marvin A. Zahn, 22, pilot, Merrill, Wis.

Second Lieutenant Bill P. Mayhood, 26, pilot, Sacramento, Cal.
Corporal Frederick C. Edmonds, Jr., 22, engineer, Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Private first class Philip J. Peterson, 22, radio operator, San Diego, California.

Private first class Vernon R. Davis, 26, bombardier-navigator, Little Rock, Ark.

Private first class Frederick A. Spiess, 25, engineer, Davenport, Iowa.

Private first class Clyde E. Warden, 25, plane mechanic, Fresno, California.

As the two planes struck ground, one bomber caught fire immediately, with machine-gun bullets and shells exploding from the heat.

In Twenty Feet Of Earth

The other plane was embedded in fifteen to twenty feet of soft earth, the army said in an official description of the disaster.

Air base authorities said they had found no evidence to substantiate civilian reports that some airmen had been seen parachuting from the two planes as they fell.

New Troubles

Writs Issued

For Kunze, Willumeit

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 22.—Federal court writs for their trial here for conspiracy to violate the Selective Training and Service Act were issued today for Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former German-American Bund national leader, and Dr. Otto Willumeit, former Chicago Bund leader.

Kunze was sentenced yesterday in Hartford, Conn., to 15 years in prison for conspiracy to violate espionage laws. Willumeit was sentenced to five years on a similar charge.

Now both will be brought to New York to face trial with 27 others on the draft violation charge. Howard F. Corcoran, chief assistant United States attorney, said.

Molzahn Faces 20-Year Sentence

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP).—Stocky Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn today faced a prison sentence, possibly 20 years, after being convicted on a charge of betraying his adopted land by delivering American military secrets to Axis powers.

The 47-year-old pastor of a German Lutheran church in Philadelphia showed no emotion late yesterday as a Federal jury of eight men and four women, after two hours deliberation, found him guilty of espionage.

Although Judge J. Joseph Smith, granting a defense plea, continued the pastor's case until Tuesday, he immediately sentenced three of the clergyman's coconspirators including Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former "fehrer" of the German-American Bund. Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, 43, El Paso, Tex., physician, was given seven years.

The fifth conspirator Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, Conn., Russian Fascist leader, drew a five-year term before the four-weeks-long Molzahn trial began.

Land-Bound Admiral Heads Big Navy Yard and Likes It

But Felix Xerxes Gygax, in Charge at Norfolk, Would Rather Be on Ship

By HARRY NASH

PORTSMOUTH, Va. (Wide World)—It's a pretty long jump from Twin Creek, Kan., to Tokyo. It's also a pretty long jump from midshipman to admiral.

Felix Xerxes Gygax made them both.

Not all at once, of course, but considering that he never had been beyond Kansas' borders before he went to Annapolis, and considering that he started out to become a general, he covered the course in par.

He's 58 now and commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and it's 40,000 workers. And his two receptions by the Mikado and the one by the Empress of Japan are in the background of his memories.

"A cut and dried state function," he shrugs. "I bowed three times, shook hands, backed away, bowed again and departed."

You gain the impression that this brisk, balding officer would have swapped his howdy-session with Hirohito for a crash dive in a submarine any old time. Life aboard a sub appeals to him because "there the life of every man depends on every other man, and men live more closely than anywhere else."

Not a Handshaker

The admiral's passion for being close to the heartbeat of every assignment gives the lie to those persons—and there are some—who consider him standoffish.

"I'm accused of being aloof and cold," he tells you frankly. "It is true I am not a handshaker or a backslapper, but I know that everyone depends on the men under his command. I think I could be more useful if I had closer contact with the workers in the yard. But I keep in touch through the department heads, whom I must not bypass because sound organization demands that subordinates do their own jobs."

The 58-year-old Admiral Gygax is throwing everything he has into command of one of the nation's largest navy yards, yet it is pretty evident that he would give something pretty to be at sea during the current fireworks.

That's natural for an officer of the line who has been schooled and trained to go down to the sea in

ships. Facing a desk is a far cry from pacing a deck.

However, Admiral Gygax—only man in the Navy register with four x's in his name and only American naval officer ever accredited to Switzerland as an attache—has a way of adapting himself to his surroundings. More than that, he has found satisfaction in every tour of duty he's performed while carving a large slice of naval career.

Tried for West Point

Felix Xerxes Gygax was born at Twin Creek on March 30, 1884, the Norfolk Navy Yard, and it's to Rudolph and Regina Gygax, who had met and married after coming to the United States from their native Switzerland.

Growing up, young Felix decided that Army life was the life for him. "I tried to obtain an appointment to the United States Military Academy, but couldn't," he grins. "Then I tried for an appointment to the Naval Academy and had better luck."

Upper classmen at Annapolis, instead of demanding songs and poems from young Gygax as they did from other plebes, made him endlessly recite his name for their amusement.

Gygax was a member of the Class of 1907, but he and a number of others were graduated in 1906 to meet an urgent need for more officers for the expanding fleet.

Gygax served two years aboard the famous U. S. S. Kearsage during the battle fleet's round-the-world cruise. He was commissioned an ensign in 1908 and three years later was assigned to special duty in connection with submarine Diesel engines at Winterthur, Switzerland, also serving as naval attache at Berne.

Gygax saw extensive service in submarines from late in 1913 until 1920 and was awarded the Victory Medal (submarine clasp). During this period he alternately commanded submarine division 14 and the submarine school at New London, Conn. He established the present submarine base at Pearl Harbor.

Taught at California

Meanwhile, promotions came along—lieutenant (junior grade) in September, 1911—lieutenant in January, 1914—lieutenant commander (temporary) in August, 1917—lieu-

tenant commander (permanent) in July, 1918—commander (temporary) in September, 1918—commander (permanent) in March, 1922.

Between 1924 and 1932 Commander Gygax served with the engineering section of fleet training division, as aide and flag secretary to Adml. Charles F. Hughes, battle force commander, and later commander in chief of the United States fleet, in the office of chief of naval operations, and as executive officer of the battleship Colorado.

He was professor of naval science and tactics and officer in charge of the naval ROTC unit at the University of California from 1932 to 1935. "Teaching at California was an unusual experience for a naval officer," he recalls. "On the campus people called me 'professor.'"

From April, 1935, until the spring of 1937 Gygax, a captain now, commanded the U. S. S. Augusta while that cruiser served successively as the flagship for Admls. Frank Upham, Orin G. Murfin and Harry E. Yarnell, each in turn commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet. It was while on this duty that Captain Gygax was received by the Mikado and the Empress of Japan.

During the following three years he was director of the Naval Reserve Division, Bureau of Navigation. Then he was ordered to duty as commander of cruiser division three, receiving a Presidential designation as rear admiral on assuming these duties in October, 1940.

Over 40,000 Workers

It was with this well-rounded experience as a naval officer that Admiral Gygax assumed command of the rapidly expanding Norfolk Navy Yard on August 1, 1941.

Reviewing his career, he thinks "perhaps there is no job that gives as much personal satisfaction as that of executive officer of a big ship. In that job you are intimately concerned with everything that goes on."

One of the admiral's greatest sources of satisfaction in his present command has been the navy yard's tremendous expansion. When he assumed command last year, there were 22,846 workers on the yard's \$978,000 weekly pay roll. Today there are 40,000 workers on a \$2,000,000 weekly pay roll.

Admiral Gygax frequently uses a bicycle to travel about the sprawling 700-acre plant, although hiking is his No. 1 hobby. Golf and swimming are next in his affections.

Sharing the admiral's big home quarters in the yard are his wife, the former Miss Estelle Ise of Lawrence, Kan., and their 17-year-old son, Rex, who will be graduated next June at the Landon School for Boys in Washington. Another son, Felix Jr., 26, is a Naval Reserve officer currently attached to duty at

the Navy's experimental station at Annapolis.

Mrs. Gygax's father was named Isenmenger until he joined the Union forces in the Civil War. A recruiting officer told him that Isenmenger was too big a name for such a little man and promptly shortened it to Ise. It's been that way ever since.

After Watching King George Pin Medals on Heroes, Reporter Wants to Pin One on Him

By Alfred Wall

London — (Correspondence of Wide World).—I have just seen King George bestowing medals on scores of Britain's heroes—and when it was over I wanted to go up and pin a medal on King George.

For an hour and 17 minutes he stood there at a royal investiture, smiling, speaking an intimate word or two to each person who bowed or curtsied before him, always giving a firm handclasp, sometimes a pat on the arm.

As each recipient stepped back, the King was already reaching for the next medal, held on a red plush pillow at his left side by an army officer.

It was like a production line in a tank plant. Everybody was coached to do the right thing. Props and management good—but perhaps not as good as Hollywood might have made it.

It was a surprisingly beautiful setting. I had no idea those grim walls of Buckingham Palace could house such fresh cleanliness of white marble pillars, immaculate red carpet, shining gold leaf on panel and flagree, and good music.

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The King's Show

The show was the King's. He ran it. He did what he liked. Seemed to be having a good time. His heart obviously was in his work.

At the end of the first hour I was getting fidgety, a little tired and needed a cigarette madly. Perhaps it was those ackack guns and German planes overhead that had roused me in the small hours, bringing back that old nervous, sleepless feeling we haven't felt since the blitz days.

But the King, fresh and at ease, didn't seem to have been affected by the show the Luftwaffe put on for us the night before.

When a full hour had passed the line of honorees still extended down the long white and gold corridor and around the corner out of sight. There were generals, privates, captains, high naval officers, and seamen, merchant navy skippers and crewmen, nurses, civil servants in frock coats, a brawny kilted young Scot of the Black Watch, airmen of high and lesser rank, air-raid wardens, women in various auxiliary services.

All were in their Sunday best, scrubbed and shining. It was their big day.

I sat within 20 feet of the King, but I actually heard only two or three short sentences of what he had to say. At the beginning, when he came through the doors at the back of the railed dais and stood there, resplendent in admiral's uniform, gold braid half up to his elbow, service ribbons up to his shoulder, we all stood at attention for "God Save the King."

Then he broke the slight tension with a smile and said, very informally, "Won't you please be seated?"

We all sat down.

Hero in Ethiopia

First up was tall, bespectacled Capt. Eric Wilson, gaunt from wounds and privations in Ethiopia where he showed great gallantry in action. Heard the King say, "How long were you out there? We were surprised and pleased that you came back."

Captain Wilson was awarded his Victoria Cross "posthumously" because he was reported missing, believed killed, in a valorous action defending a machine-gun post which was overwhelmed after he refused to surrender, though badly wounded. But he was found alive and released by the British a year later when they took Asmara.

The captain grinned and blushed like a schoolboy, but he never lost his military bearing.

The women had to curtsy. There were some awkward moments, like when some elderly nurses, resplendent in red and grey uniforms and white caps, had a bit of foot trouble with the curtsy. Some men, flustered in the presence of their king, didn't do their stuff just right.

One grizzled sea captain, red to the ears, performed a kind of elephantine curtsy, not a bow. But at sea in a gale I'd like to have that awkward duffer on my bridge.

There was a middle-aged home guardsman, one arm gone, leg stiff, gaunt features plainly showing long hospitalization. He was a man who had shown extreme courage, though torn by a bomb, in the height of the blitz. Yet he was so overcome when the King apparently praised him highly, patted his arm, that he turned the wrong way, forgot his final bow, and had to be turned around and steered down the ramp in the opposite direction.

The King seemed to have a special word for sailors. He dotes on the royal navy.

First batch up comprised 4 officers and 24 crewmen of H. M. Submarine Torbay, decorated for their amazing exploit of penetrating a Mediterranean port by moonlight where they torpedoed vessels under the muzzle of enemy guns.

The King smiled broadly and chatted some little time with their leader, Commander Anthony Miers, a stocky blue-eyed Scot,

who got the cherished Victoria Cross.

Perhaps the happiest in the lot was a big Australian corporal, honored for extreme daring under fire in Libya. The King talked to him paternally.

Afterwards, the corporal, still beaming, told me: "Boy, he sure has got some memory. He remembered my little stunt. He said Britain was grateful to us Aussies and asked me how I was doin'. I said 'Fine!' The King's a great guy!"

Essence of 4th 1942

Look. I'm American to the core and I've never ceased to thank my stars for it. But I would have been kind of proud today to have had the King pin one of those medals on me.

For up there on that little stage was the roar of guns on land and sea, fired in defense of a good cause, the shriek of shells and bombs, groans of dead and dying, the bitterness of defeat after a great fight against tremendous odds... the promise of victory at the end.

Mingled strangely in the regal setting and the long line of those

decorated and those who looked on there was a sense that here was the sheer essence of democracy. There was the colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady. Among those smiling and some half tearful faces there was the squalor of Limehouse, the haughtiness of Park Lane, the flamboyance of the West End, the bureaucracy of Whitehall, the provincialism of the English counties, the sweat and toil of the waterfront, the brawniness of Wales, the virility of Scotland. There was the stanchness of seafaring men, the earthiness of men who work in the fields.

It was all blended, one sensed, in a brotherhood of dependency on one another. At the bottom was the inescapable feeling that these people were fighting for something worth saving, worth dying for.

When it was over, the King, still apparently fresh, stood at attention while we all rose again for

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"God Save the King." Then the doors behind him swung open and he stepped back into a great many room through which you could see a vista of fine green grounds beyond.

He strode swiftly out of sight. Probably had lots more King's work to do this day.

LONDON, AUG. 22-(AP)-A SMALL NUMBER OF PERSONS WAS INJURED AND SOME DAMAGE CAUSED THIS AFTERNOON WHEN A FEW GERMANS BOMBED A PLACE ON THE SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND.

AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID BOMBS FELL IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA THIS MORNING, CAUSING SLIGHT DAMAGE. NO ONE WAS INJURED IN THE EARLIER RAID.

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LONDON, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE LOSS OF THE SUBMARINE UPHOLDER, AND IN DOING SO PAID AN ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED TRIBUTE TO THE SERVICES OF THE VESSEL AND CREW IN "ARDUOUS AND DANGEROUS" DUTY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"IT IS SELDOM PROPER FOR THEIR LORDSHIPS (THE BOARD OF THE ADMIRALTY) TO DRAW DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT SERVICES RENDERED IN THE COURSE OF NAVAL DUTY, BUT THEY TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF SINGLING OUT THOSE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP UPHOLDER UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT. COMMANDER M.D. WANKLYN FOR SPECIAL MENTION," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 22-(AP)-THE FINNISH MINISTER OF FINANCE, VAINO TANNER, WAS QUOTED IN GERMAN DISPATCHES FROM HELSINKI TODAY AS DECLARING IN A SPEECH THAT "WE HAVE CLOSED OUR EARS TO ALL ALLUREMENTS OF A SEPARATE PEACE."

TANNER DENOUNCED "AGGRESSIVE BOLSHEVIK IMPERIALISM," THE DISPATCHES SAID, AND ASSERTED THAT "FINLAND HAS TAKEN UP ARMS SOLELY FOR WARDING OFF ATTACKS."

Haifa, Palestine, Aug. 22-(AP)-A single Axis aircraft approached Haifa last night but was driven off by anti-aircraft fire. An alert was sounded.

London, Aug. 22-(AP)-An authoritative source said tonight that the German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen is still in a German port, repairs to her stern having been just completed after six months of work.

The Prinz Eugen was torpedoed and badly damaged by the British submarine Trident Feb. 23. Air photographs subsequently showed she had reached Trondheim.

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Aug. 22-(AP)-Twenty-year-old Peggy Whittle, a Belfast typist, was chosen "Miss Ireland 1942" by the United States army, navy and marine judges today in Northern Ireland's first beauty contest. There were 80 competitors.

Brazilian

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22-(AP)-The text of the official announcement that a state of belligerency exists between Brazil and Germany and Italy:

The president of the republic called a general cabinet meeting today. In the face of proof of acts of war against our sovereignty, a state of belligerency between Brazil and the aggressor nations--Germany and Italy--was recognized.

In consequence, the necessary communication was sent to those two nations by diplomatic channels.

Matters concerning the situation were immediately examined and the ministers instructed to prepare the necessary action. It was resolved by the president that the cabinet will meet weekly from now on to establish other measures demanded by circumstances.

UNDATED

BRAZILIAN

BEHIND THE NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG 24 1942

BRAZIL BROKE OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ALL THREE AXIS POWERS LAST JAN. 29 AT THE CONCLUSION IN RIO DE JANEIRO OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WHICH UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IMMEDIATELY EXPEL AXIS DIPLOMATS.

FROM THEN ON, BRAZIL WAS GRADUALLY AND RELUCTANTLY DRAWN CLOSER TO WAR BY AXIS MACHINATIONS INSIDE HER BORDERS AND BY ATTACKS ON HER SHIPPING BY FAR-RANGING U-BOATS.

THE FIRST MAJOR PROVOCATION CAME IN MARCH WHEN A U-BOAT SANK A BRAZILIAN SHIP OFF THE COAST DURING THE PRE-LENTEN CARNIVAL SEASON.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS AFFRONT TO BRAZILIAN NEUTRALITY WAS WITHHELD UNTIL THE CARNIVAL ENDED ON THE EVE OF ASH WEDNESDAY, LEST THE CROWDS GET OUT OF HAND IN RETALIATORY DESTRUCTION OF THE EXTENSIVE PROPERTIES IN BRAZIL HELD BY AXIS NATIONALS.

MORE SINKINGS FOLLOWED AND THE BRAZILIAN TEMPER ROSE ALMOST TO THE PITCH OF OPEN BELLIGERENCY.

THE FIRST KNOWN BLOW STRUCK BY BRAZIL AGAINST U-BOAT RAIDERS CAME IN MAY WHEN BRAZILIAN AIRMEN WERE CREDITED WITH SINKING A SUBMARINE.

THEN CAME A LULL UNTIL LAST WEEK WHEN FIVE BRAZILIAN SHIPS WERE SUNK WHILE TRAVELING COASTWISE, AMONG THEM A BRAZILIAN ARMY TRANSPORT FROM WHICH 169 OFFICERS AND MEN WERE LOST AT SEA AND 88 SOLDIERS WERE SAVED. THE TOTAL LOSS OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL IN THE FIVE SINKINGS WAS MORE THAN 600. AUG 24 1942

ALL BRAZILIAN SHIPS STILL AT SEA HASTILY PUT INTO THE NEAREST PORTS UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDERS TO CLEAR THE SUBMARINE-INFESTED SOUTH ATLANTIC SEALANES UNTIL DRASTIC ACTION COULD BE TAKEN TO COUNTER THE MENACE.

SURVIVORS OF THE FIVE SHIPS STRAGGLED ONTO REMOTE BEACHES AND DOZENS OF SHARK-MANGLED BODIES OF THE VICTIMS WASHED ASHORE. THEN IN THE PAST MID-WEEK ANOTHER SMALL COASTING VESSEL WAS SUNK AFTER ITS PERSONNEL WAS ORDERED OVERBOARD IN LIFEBOATS.

PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS' NEXT MOVE TOLD PLAINLY THAT BRAZIL COULD NOT AVOID ENTRY INTO OPEN WARFARE AS AN ALLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE 29TH COUNTRY LINED UP AGAINST THE AXIS. IN THAT MOVE, COMING WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SIXTH RECENT SHIP SINKING, VARGAS ORDERED THE SEIZURE AS HOSTAGES OF GERMAN NATIONALS---DIPLOMATS EXCEPTED---WHO ALREADY WERE ABOARD TWO REPATRIATION SHIPS ON WHICH THEY HAD HOPED TO GET HOME VIA LISBON.

VARGAS' HOSTAGE ORDER DID NOT MENTION SHIP SINKINGS BUT SAID THE GERMANS WERE HELD AS HOSTAGES FOR BRAZILIANS HELD BY THE NAZIS IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP AT COMPIEGNE, OCCUPIED FRANCE.

COUNTER-BLOWS WERE STRUCK QUICKLY BY BOTH UNITED STATES AND BRAZILIAN AIRMEN AFTER THE LOSS OF THE FIVE SHIPS LAST WEEK.

THREE SUBMARINES WERE DECLARED SUNK, ONE BY DIRECT BOMB HITS SCORED BY LIEUT.-COMMANDER JACK LACEY IN A U.S. NAVY BOMBER, ANOTHER BY TWO AMERICAN AIRMEN NOT FULLY IDENTIFIED AND THE THIRD BY UNSPECIFIED MEANS BUT PRESUMABLY BY AIR ATTACK.

THE U.S.-BRAZILIAN AIR FORCES ARE CONSTANTLY ENGAGED IN AERIAL PATROLS ON THE LOOKOUT FOR SUBMARINES ALL ALONG BRAZIL'S 5,000-MILE COASTLINE.

INLAND, BRAZIL'S IMMEDIATE PRE-WAR MEASURES CONSISTED MAINLY OF ROUNDING UP KNOWN AXIS OPERATORS AND WARMING UP THE ARMY AND NAVY FORCES FOR BRAZIL'S OPEN BELLIGERENCY.

AMONG THE REPORTED SPY SUSPECTS WAS A RELATIVE OF NAZI GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER WHO LIVED WITH OTHER GERMAN "COLONIZERS" ON A HILL OVERLOOKING AN IMPORTANT HARBOR CITY. BRAZIL HAS BLAMED SUCH SPIES FOR TIPPING OFF SUBMARINES TO THE DEPARTURES OF VESSELS WHICH LATER WERE SUNK.

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PRESIDENT VARGAS HAS ORDERED HARD LABOR IN THE INTERIOR FOR ALL AXIS SPIES, HOPING TO BREAK UP THE LONG-ESTABLISHED UNDERGROUND SYSTEM GIVING INFORMATION OF VALUE TO SUBMARINE COMMANDERS.

BRAZIL AS THE LARGEST OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOLLOWS THE NEXT-LARGEST, MEXICO, INTO AN OPEN DECLARATION OF WAR AND FOR THE SAME REASON AS MEXICO'S---U-BOAT ATTACKS ON SHIPPING. BRAZIL AND MEXICO STOOD TOGETHER AS LEADERS AT THE RIO CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS FOR SOLIDARITY AGAINST THE AXIS.

UNRESTRICTED U-BOAT WARFARE ALSO DREW BRAZIL INTO THE LAST AS THE ONLY SOUTH AMERICAN ALLY AGAINST GERMANY. BRAZIL BROKE RELATIONS IN APRIL, 1917, OVER THE SINKING OF A BRAZILIAN SHIP OFF THE FRENCH COAST, AND, AFTER ADDITIONAL SINKINGS, DECLARED WAR IN OCTOBER, 1917. SHE SENT A NAVAL FLEET TO EUROPEAN WATERS, SENT AVIATORS AND A MEDICAL MISSION TO FRANCE AND OPENED ALL HER RESOURCES TO

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THE EVENTUALLY VICTORIOUS ALLIES.

BRAZIL, WITH 3,275,510 SQUARE MILES, IS LARGER THAN THE UNITED STATES. HER POPULATION OF MORE THAN 46,000,000 PLACES HER SECOND ONLY TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE BRAZILIAN NAVY, WHICH COULD BE EXPECTED TO TAKE EARLY ACTION IN THIS WAR, INCLUDES TWO BATTLESHIPS, THE MINAS GERAIS AND SAO PAULO, EACH 19,200 TONS. THEY WERE BUILT IN 1907 BUT WERE MODERNIZED IN 1940.

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THE NAVY ALSO HAS THE 3,150-TON CRUISERS BAHIA AND RIO GRANDE DO SUL, ONE DESTROYER PLUS NINE BEING BUILT, SIX 560-TON TORPEDO BOATS, FOUR SUBMARINES AND NUMEROUS MINELAYERS, RIVER MONITORS AND OTHER AUXILIARIES.

DATA ON THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF HER AIR FORCE IS UNAVAILABLE.

NIGHT LEAD BRAZIL

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, AUG. 22-(AP)-BRAZIL WENT OPENLY TO WAR

AGAINST THE AXIS TODAY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TO ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS THAT A STATE OF BELLIGERENCY EXISTS WITH GERMANY AND ITALY IN ANSWER TO UNRESTRICTED U-BOAT ATTACKS.

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THE OMISSION OF JAPAN FROM THE AXIS ENEMIES CHOSEN BY BRAZIL INDICATED THAT THE FATEFUL DECLARATION OF WAR WAS BASED SOLELY ON THE U-BOAT AFFRONT TO BRAZILIAN NEUTRALITY.

THE DECISION WAS MADE WITHIN DAYS OF THE SINKING OF SIX BRAZILIAN SHIPS IN HOME COASTAL WATERS WITH THE LOSS OF MORE THAN 600 PERSONS, INCLUDING 169 ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN FROM A TROOPSHIP.

THE BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN MONTEVIDEO ANNOUNCED:

"THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATED TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF GERMANY AND ITALY THROUGH THE SPANISH EMBASSY IN RIO DE JANEIRO AND

THE BRAZILIAN LEGATION IN SWITZERLAND THAT IT CONSIDERS BRAZIL IN A STATE OF BELLIGERENCY WITH THE AXIS COUNTRIES AS FROM TODAY.

"THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT ALSO INFORMED THE AXIS GOVERNMENTS ITS REACTION IN THE FACT OF RECENT ATTACKS WOULD BE MADE IN MEASURE WITH ITS FORCES."

OBSERVERS IN URUGUAY EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THEIR COUNTRY WOULD FOLLOW BRAZIL INTO OPEN BELLIGERENCY WITHIN 24 HOURS.

OBSERVERS IN URUGUAY EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THEIR COUNTRY WOULD FOLLOW BRAZIL INTO OPEN BELLIGERENCY WITHIN 24 HOURS.

BRAZIL BROKE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ALL THREE AXIS POWERS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN RIO DE JANEIRO LAST JAN. 29. AUG 24 1942

ALL THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS EXCEPT ARGENTINA AND CHILE BROKE OFF WITH THE AXIS IN LINE WITH THE CONFERENCE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE TEXT OF THE BRAZILIAN NOTE SENT TO THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS DECLARING A STATE OF BELLIGERENCY EXISTS FOLLOWS:

A PEACEFUL INTERNATIONAL POLICY WAS MAINTAINED BY BRAZIL, UNTIL NOW OUT OF THE WAR IN WHICH ALMOST ALL NATIONS ARE INVOLVED INCLUDING SOME IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

DESPITE THE DECLARATIONS OF AMERICAN SOLIDARITY FROM THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT LIMA, THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD REUNIONS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT PANAMA IN 1939, AT HAVANA IN 1940 AND AT RIO DE JANEIRO IN 1942, THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT WAS UNVARIED IN ITS ATTITUDE, ALTHOUGH AMERICAN TERRITORY HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY THE FORCES OF JAPAN AND A STATE OF WAR EXISTED BETWEEN THAT SISTER REPUBLIC AND THE AGGRESSOR EMPIRE AND GERMANY AND ITALY.

MEANWHILE THE FOURTEENTH DECLARATION OF THE SECOND OF THOSE

REUNIONS ESTABLISHED; "THAT AN ATTEMPT BY A NON-AMERICAN STATE AGAINST THE INTEGRITY AND INVIOABILITY OF TERRITORY AND AGAINST THE SOVEREIGNTY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ONE AMERICAN STATE WILL BE CONSIDERED AN ACT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE STATES SIGNING THIS DECLARATION."

CONSEQUENTLY AN ATTEMPT AGAINST THE INTEGRITY OF TERRITORY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE CONSIDERED AN ACT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST BRAZIL, DETERMINING OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFLICT AND NOT A SIMPLE DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE ATTACKED, FOLLOWED SOME TIME LATER BY BREAKING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH AGGRESSOR STATES.

WITHOUT CONSIDERATION FOR THIS PEACEFUL ATTITUDE OF BRAZIL AND UNDER THE PRETEXT OF A NEED TO MAKE TOTAL WAR AGAINST A GRAND AMERICAN NATION, GERMANY ATTACKED AND SANK WITHOUT PREVIOUS WARNING VARIOUS BRAZILIAN MERCHANT UNITS WHICH WERE ENGAGED IN COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF "THE CONTINENTAL SEAS," FIXED IN THE FIFTEENTH DECLARATION AT PANAMA.

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TO THESE ACTS OF HOSTILITY WE LIMITED OURSELVES TO DIPLOMATIC PROTESTS DESIGNED TO OBTAIN SATISFACTION AND JUST INDEMNIFICATION, REAFFIRMING IN THESE DOCUMENTS OUR INTENTIONS TO MAINTAIN A STATE OF PEACE.

GREATER PROOF IS NOT POSSIBLE OF BRAZILIAN TOLERANCE AND OF HER PEACEFUL INTENTIONS. NOW OCCURS THE FACT OF FLAGRANT INFRACTION OF THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

DESPITE THE SIMPLEST PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY, FIVE VESSELS, THE BAEPENDY, ANNIBAL BENEVOLO, ARARA, ARARAQUARA AND ITAGIBA, WERE ATTACKED ON THE BRAZILIAN COAST WHILE TRAVELING IN COASTAL COMMERCE. THEY WERE CARRYING MILITARY AND CIVIL PASSENGERS AND MERCHANDISE FOR NORTHERN BRAZILIAN PORTS.

THERE IS NO WAY TO DENY THAT GERMANY AND ITALY PRACTICED WAR ACTS AGAINST BRAZIL, CREATING A BELLIGERENT SITUATION WHICH WE ARE

FORCED TO RECOGNIZE IN DEFENSE OF OUR DIGNITY AND SOVEREIGNTY, OUR SAFETY AND THAT OF AMERICA, AND TO REPEL IT AS OUR FORCES ARE ABLE.

CHUNGKING, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE CHINESE HAVE WIDENED THEIR HOLD ON THE MIDDLE SECTION OF THE CHEKIANG-KIANGSI RAILWAY TO ABOUT 80 MILES BY RECAPTURING YUSHAN AND YINGTUN IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

YUSHAN IS ONLY ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM THE CHEKIANG BORDER IN KIANGSI PROVINCE AND IS THE EASTERNMOST ADVANCE OF THE CHINESE IN RECOVERING THE RAILWAY.

YINGTUN IS 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCHANG, THE JAPANESE BASE IN KIANGSI AND IS 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF KWEIKI. YINGTUN REPRESENTS THE WESTERNMOST RECOVERY OF THE LINE BY THE CHINESE.

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"SOME ENEMY TROOPS CAUGHT IN YUSHAN WERE WIPED OUT," SAID THE DISPATCH. AUG 24 1942

THE JAPANESE WITHDREW WESTWARD FROM YINGTUN YESTERDAY NOON, IT ADDED.

CHUNGKING, AUG. 22-(AP)-LARGE FIRES RAGING INSIDE KIANGSHAN INDICATE THE JAPANESE ARE PREPARING TO ABANDON THAT RAILWAY TOWN IN CHEKIANG NEAR THE KIANGSI BORDER, FRONT-LINE CHINESE DISPATCHES SAID TONIGHT.

CHINESE TROOPS ARE ATTACKING FROM THE SOUTHWEST AND HAVE OCCUPIED SEVERAL HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE TOWN, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

KIANGSHAN IS ONLY 20 MILES FROM CHUHSIEN, WHICH WAS AN IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE IN THE DRIVE LAUNCHED BY THE JAPANESE MAY 15 IN AN EFFORT TO CAPTURE POTENTIAL BASES FROM WHICH JAPAN MIGHT BE BOMBED.

A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID JAPANESE FLEEING FROM RECAPTURED WENCHOW WERE STILL FURTHER SURROUNDED AND HEAVILY ATTACKED AND THAT 10 MORE JAPANESE BOATS WERE DESTROYED.

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FIGHTING ALSO IS CONTINUING IN THE SUBURBS OF SUICHANG IN CHEKIANG PROVINCE.

EVEN CHINESE QUARTERS EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT THE NEWS THIS WEEK THAT CHINESE FORCES HAD REOCCUPIED SUCH POINTS AS SHANGJAO AND KWANGFENG IN KIANGSI PROVINCE AND WENCHOW IN CHEKIANG.

THERE WAS NO TENDENCY SO FAR, HOWEVER, TO ATTRIBUTE THESE DEVELOPMENTS SOLELY TO THE PROWESS OF CHINESE ARMS, AS PRIVATE REPORTS RECEIVED HERE SAID NUMBERS OF JAPANESE TROOPS WERE BEING WITHDRAWN FROM CHEKIANG AND KIANGSI, MOST BEING SENT SOUTH AND THE REST TO MANCHURIA.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, AUG 22-(AP)-ALLIED BOMBERS STRUCK THEIR SECOND SUCCESSIVE BLOW YESTERDAY AT THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED VILLAGE OF MAOBISSE, PORTUGUESE TIMOR, AND A ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN SAID "THEY FINISHED OFF WHAT REMAINED AFTER THE THURSDAY ATTACK."

A JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTER, ONE OF THREE WHICH ROSE TO CHALLENGE THE RAIDERS, WAS SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA. ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS DOWN, THE FI

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A JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTER, ONE OF THREE WHICH ROSE TO CHALLENGE THE RAIDERS, WAS SHOT DOWN INTO THE SEA. ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS LOST, THE FIRST LOSS IN MORE THAN A DOZEN SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS AGAINST TIMOR MILITARY BASES AND SHIPPING.

ACTIVITY IN THE NORTHEASTERN SECTOR (NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN) WAS REPORTED LIMITED TO RECONNAISSANCE.

LOCKHEED HUDSONS MADE UP THE FORCE WHICH BLASTED MAOBISSE'S CROSS-ROADS BUILDING AREAS. THE ZERO WAS SHOT DOWN IN A 30-MINUTE BATTLE OVER MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS AND SEA BY A BOMBER WHICH HAD BEEN FORCED FROM THE ALLIED FORMATION.

THE VICTOR THEN WITHDREW. DETAILS CONCERNING THE FATE OF THE ONE AMERICAN PLANE LOST WERE NOT ANNOUNCED.

--DASH--

HAYDEN LEONARD OF THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION SAID IN A REPORT HEARD BY CBS IN NEW YORK THAT "SOME TONS" OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON MAOBISSE, A JAPANESE HIDE-AWAY IN THE CENTRAL MOUNTAINS OF TIMOR.

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MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE AND THE JAPANESE TROOP CONCENTRATION MAY HAVE BEEN BROKEN UP, HE SAID.

ONE AUSTRALIAN-MANNED LOCKHEED HUDSON BOMBER ESCAPED FROM THE RAID AFTER A THRILLING "HIDE AND SEEK BATTLE IN THE GORGES OF THE MOUNTAINS," A BBC CORRESPONDENT, WILLIAM MERIOT, SAID IN ANOTHER BROADCAST FROM AUSTRALIA.

SPEEDING AT TREE-TOP LEVEL THE HUDSON ONCE EVADED THREE PURSUING ZEROS BY AIMING AT ONE GORGE AND DIVING INTO ANOTHER AT THE LAST MINUTE. BUT THE GORGES CONVERGED AND THE BOMBER MET UP WITH ITS PURSUERS AGAIN.

THE BATTLE CONTINUED OVER THE SEA AT SO LOW A LEVEL THAT ONE OF THE ZEROS CRASHED WHEN ITS WING DIPPED INTO THE WAVES, MERIOT SAID.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCAST), AUG. 22-(AP)-A BROADCAST BY TRANSOCEAN, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, OF DISPATCHES DATED "HSINKING", CAPITAL OF MANCHUKUO, SAID TODAY THAT "THOROUGH AIR DEFENSE PREPARATIONS" AND A TEST AIR RAID ALERT WOULD BE HELD THERE BEGINNING MONDAY.

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ANOTHER DRILL WILL BE CARRIED OUT NEXT SATURDAY, AUG. 29, THE DISPATCH SAID.

--DASH--

THE REPORT THAT JAPAN IS TAKING UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS IN HER PUPPET KINGDOM OPPOSITE RUSSIAN SIBERIA RECALLED WARNINGS ISSUED RECENTLY BY CHINESE AND BRITISH MILITARY SOURCES THAT JAPANESE FORCES ARE MASSED IN MANCHUKUO AND THAT AN ATTACK ON SIBERIA MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sunday, Aug. 23-(AP)-The posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieut. Gerald McCallum of the U.S. Army Air Force "for extraordinary heroism in action at Soerabaja, Java, Feb. 25," was announced today.

Other awards: Oak Leaf Cluster to Weldon H. Smith, air force, 1554 Scenic Ave., Berkely, Calif.; Distinguished Flying Cross to Second Lieut. Robert M. McComsey, air force, 523 North Plum St., Lancaster, Pa.; Order of the Purple Heart to Corp. Ansel L. Russell.

Lieut. McCallum was leading a flight to intercept enemy planes when he encountered 54 Japanese bombers and 36 fighters. Despite the enemy advantage of altitude and numbers, "he unhesitatingly led his flight in an attack," the citation said.

"During the engagement," it said, "when he saw one of the pilots hard-pressed, he attacked with total disregard for his own safety and drove off the enemy airplane, but in doing so lost his own life."

Lieut. Smith was given his award for "extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flights against the enemy in June. During a twilight raid in the Island of Celebes he was forced to make a crash landing in the dark, but by superior flying skill and good judgment he was able to save the lives of his crew."

Lieut. McComsey made a successful crash landing at the risk of his life after his plane had been badly damaged in combat. As a result the plane was saved.

Corp. Russell was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action in Manila Dec. 26.

PACIFIC WAR

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~~AN AIRFIELD IN THE PACIFIC, (DELAYED)-(AP)-~~ FUZZY-HAIRED CANNIBALS IN STEAMING TROPICAL JUNGLES WATCHED GREAT SKY-MONSTERS FIGHTING ABOVE THEM DURING AMERICAN ARMY BOMBER RAIDS WHICH PRECEDED THE AUG. 7 NAVAL AND MARINE OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPANESE STRONGHOLDS IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

ONE OF THESE BOMBERS WAS PILOTED BY CAPT. KERMIT MESSERSCHMITT OF FORT COLLINS, COLO., WHO GOT HIMSELF A COUPLE OF JAPANESE ZERO FIGHTERS, AND A BULLET, TOO. THE BULLET WON HIM A PURPLE HEART DECORATION.

CAPT. CHARLES E. SHELTON OF LOS ANGELES, ON THE STAFF OF MAJ. GE. WILLIS H. HALE, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE HAWAIIAN AIR FORCE, VISITED THE BOMBER BASES IN THE SOLOMONS AREA, AND HEARD FIRST HAND THE STORY OF CAPTAIN MESSERSCHMITT'S EXPERIENCE.

MESSERSCHMITT--HIS FELLOW FLIERS CALL HIM METT--IS ONE OF THE PILOTS WHO FLIES THOSE HUGE FOUR-MOTORED BOMBERS OFF A NARROW,

CORAL-PAVED AIRFIELD THAT HAS BEEN HACKED OUT OF PALM AND JUNGLE GROWTH ON A SOUTH SEA ISLAND.

"OUR TARGET ON THIS PARTICULAR MISSION WAS IN THE SOLOMONS AREA," METT SAID. "I WAS LEADING A FLIGHT OF THREE PLANES. JUST BEFORE WE GOT TO OUR OBJECTIVE, MY NUMBER THREE ENGINE CUT OUT ON ME.

"RATHER THAN HANDICAP THE OTHER TWO PLANES WITH MY ENGINE TROUBLE, I SENT THEM ON UP A FEW THOUSAND FEET ABOVE ME TO OPERATE AS A SEPARATE UNIT.

"I MADE A RUN JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT WE WERE ON OUR TARGET AND THEN I BANKED. JUST AS WE CAME AROUND WITH THE SUN SLANTING OFF MY RIGHT WING, TWO FLOAT-TYPE ZEROS (SPEEDY JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES) ATTACKED US HEADON. THEY CAME DIRECTLY OUT OF THE SUN AND WE DIDN'T SEE THEM UNTIL THEY MADE THEIR FIRST ATTACK.

"ON THEIR FIRST PASS, SOME MACHINEGUN BULLETS HIT MY INSTRUMENT PANEL."

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METT DESCRIBED HOW ONE BULLET HIT HIS CO-PILOT, LIEUT. PHILLIP SPRAWLS, A SOUTH CAROLINIAN, IN THE LEG, INFLECTING A WOUND THAT WAS BLOODY BUT NOT SERIOUS.

ANOTHER BULLET HIT A SHOE ON STAFF SGT. EUGENE DAVIS OF WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., THE CREW CHIEF, NICKING HIS FOOT. THE THIRD CASUALTY WAS METT, HIMSELF. A PIECE OF COPPER JACKET FROM A BULLET HIT HIM OVER THE LEFT EYE.

"IT SURE SURPRISED HELL OUT OF ME," METT DO MUCH ELSE. OUR INTERPLANE PHONE SYSTEM I DIDN'T GET THE REST OF THE STORY OF THE TO THE BASE.

ID, "BUT REALLY DIDN'T KNOCKED OUT, SO UNTIL I GOT BACK

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"IT SEEMS THAT AFTER THE FIRST FRONTAL ATTACK TWO ENEMY PLANES SPLIT AND STARTED MAKING INDIVIDUAL PASSES AT US. THEY'D GET OFF TO ONE SIDE AND THEN CUT IN TOWARD OUR PLANE.

"MY GUNNER, TECHNICAL SGT. PAUL TULEY OF EVANSVILLE, IND.,

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AND SERGEANT DAVIS, WHO WAS HANDLING THE TOP GUN, GOT ONE OF THEM.

"THE SECOND JAP CAME IN FROM OUR RIGHT REAR. HE MADE THE MISTAKE OF TURNING AND GUNNER CORP. WARREN MORSE OF MIDDLETON, MASS., AND GUNNER SERGEANT CULVER REPORTED A POSITIVE HIT ON HIM."

COL. L. G. SAUNDERS OF ABERDEEN, S. D., WHO LED THE BOMBERS VIN THE COLOMONS ATTACK, PERSONALLY DECORATED CAPTAIN MESSERSCHMITT, LIEUTENANT SPRAWLS AND SERGEANT DAVIS WITH THE PURPLE HEART, FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

BALTIMORE, AUG 22-(AP)-VISCOUNT HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ARRIVED TONIGHT WITH LADY HALIFAX FROM LISBON ABOARD A CLIPPER.

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THE AMBASSADOR TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN AT THE LANDING STAGE HE "COULDN'T SAY" WHETHER THE COMMANDO RAID ON DIEPPE WAS A FORERUNNER OF A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE.

EVERYONE IN ENGLAND, HE ADDED, "IS WATCHING RUSSIA WITH INTEREST," RUSSIAN, HE SAID, "IS PUTTING UP A WONDERFUL SHOW."

LORD HALIFAX SAID HIS COUNTRYMEN WERE "ELATED" OVER THE SUCCESS OF THE COMMANDO RAID.

"EVERYONE THOUGHT IT ILLUSTRATED VERY WELL THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE THREE SERVICES, PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT WAS THE FACT THAT EACH OF THE SERVICES CONGRATULATED THE OTHER TWO ON THEIR REMARKABLE EXHIBITIONS."

HE HAD JUST HEARD ABOUT BRAZIL'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR, HE SAID, "AS WE WERE COMING IN."

THE AMBASSADOR AND HIS WIFE WERE MET AT THE LANDING STAGE BY THE BRITISH CONSUL IN BALTIMORE AND MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY STAFF IN WASHINGTON.

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES DURING THE 155TH WEEK OF THE WAR FROM AUGUST 16 THROUGH AUGUST 22.

NATION	-----SUNK BY-----			TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS	MINES	OTHER			
	PLANES	CAUSES OR				
	WARSHIPS	UNKNOWN				
BRITAIN	10	0	0	X-18,149	10	51
BRAZIL	6	0	0	X-14,822	50	629
SWEDEN	1	1	0	10,021	0	0
GREECE	1	0	0	10,000	0	0
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	5,878	0	0
GERMANY	2	0	0	X	0	0
UNITED STATES	2	0	0	X	26	0
PANAMA	1	0	0	X	9	0
AXIS	6	0	0	X	0	0
JAPAN	3	0	0	X	0	0
TOTAL	33	1	0	58,870	95	680
PREV. REPTD.	2,241	285	803	10,132,017	43,225	1,778
GRAND TOTAL	2,274	286	803	10,190,887	43,320	13,458

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TONNAGES ON 6 BRITISH, 1 BRAZILIAN, 2 GERMAN, 2 UNITED STATES, 1 PANAMANIAN, 6 AXIS AND 3 JAPANESE SHIPS UNKNOWN.

LOSSES BY NATIONS INCLUDING NAVAL VESSELS: BRITAIN 1,134; NORWAY 307; GERMANY 220; GREECE 169; ITALY 196; SWEDEN 148; JAPAN 301; NETHERLANDS 107; FRANCE 89; DENMARK 64; FINLAND 47; UNITED STATES 265; BELGIUM 27; PANAMA 50; SOVIET 18; SPAIN 19; YUGOSLAVIA 18; ESTONIA 12; PORTUGAL 10; PHILIPPINES 8; ROUMANIA 6; TURKEY 9; POLAND 6; BULGARIA 3; EGYPT 3; IRAN 3; LITHUANIA 3; BRAZIL 17; ARGENTINE 3; HUNGARY 2;

LATVIA 6; HONDURAS 6; MEXICO 5; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 4; NICARAGUA 3;
ALLIED 37; AXIS 27; CHILE 2; URUGUAY 2; CUBA 3; ICELAND, IRELAND,
VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA ONE EACH.

TOTAL 3,363.

REGINA, SASK., AUG.22-(AP)-IVAN BOWMAN, 27, OF PHILADELPHIA, SEN-
IOR CIVILIAN PILOT AT THE NO.3 AIR OBSERVERS SCHOOL OF THE BRITISH
COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN, WAS KILLED WITH THREE AIRMEN YESTER-
DAY WHEN THEIR TRAINING PLANE CRASHED INTO SCOTT'S LAKE, 84 MILES
SOUTHEAST OF REGINA. AUG 24 1942

THE OTHERS WERE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, LAC.
L.H.DAVIDSON, OF REGINA; A NAVIGATOR, AND A MEMBER OF THE OVERSEAS
PERSONNEL, SCHOOL OFFICIALS SAID. NAMES OF THE OTHERS WERE WITHHELD
PENDING NOTIFICATION TO THEIR NEXT OF KIND.

BOWMAN IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIFE AND AN INFANT SON HERE; HIS PARENTS,
MR. AND MRS.S.A.BOWMAN OF PHILADELPHIA, A BROTHER, HAROLD OF WASHING-
TON, D.C., AND TWO SISTERS, OLA AND EVELYN, BOTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

Free Space.

✓

RECORD U. S. CONVOY ARRIVES IN BRITAIN GERMAN SHOCK TROOPS FORCE DON RIVER

MANY PORTS UTILIZED IN UNLOADING

Air Force Men And Materials Make Up Great Proportion

Crack Fighting Units, All Service Branches

Included
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By J. W. GALLAGHER

[Associated Press Correspondent]
With the United States Army Somewhere in Britain, Aug. 23—The largest American convoy ever to cross the Atlantic in this war has arrived at many British ports, with vast quantities of war materials and crack fighting units, it was disclosed tonight.

A large proportion of the convoy was composed of men and material for the American Air Force, which already is active with Fortress bombers blasting the Nazi transportation system with precision bombing.

Look For "Aerial Push"

Many war experts are looking for an "aerial push" by the American Air Force and the RAF designed to soften Germany on the ground and in the air for an eventual invasion.

Despite the great size of the convoy, both soldiers and munitions melted rapidly into the interior of England, where the invasion armies are training.

During recent months engineers under Maj. Gen. J. C. H. Lee, chief of supply for American forces in the European theater, have been on a twenty-four-hours-a-day schedule preparing the huge bases, transportation problems and working out plans for the handling of thousands of troops. These bases now are nearing completion and are able to absorb men and materials at a sharply stepped-up pace.

Air Force Can Be Redoubled

The Air Force is in a similar position and its striking power can be doubled and redoubled within an extremely short space of time compared to the months of preliminary preparations.

Some Navajo Indians were among the arrivals, which included every branch of the service for the new striking force being assembled under Lieut. Gen. Dwight B. Eisenhower, commander in chief of American forces in the European theater.

Among the vessels which have been hauling troops there appeared at one British port for the first time a Liberty ship—a heartening sight to Britons, acutely aware of civilian and military privations which are attributed by the leaders to shipping losses.

Tank Crews Ready To Go

Tank crews filled their machines with gasoline at the dock and drove away ready for action.

All were eager to start fighting with the motto, "Let's get it over with."

Army encampments from the Eastern Seaboard to the great Southwest have been represented among recent arrivals.

Their smart appearance and well-drilled performance in debarking gave added interest to the scene. Mark Clark's statement that "crack" American units only were being sent to this war front. General Clark is commander of all American ground troops in the European theater.

Indians Poor Sailors

Private Pearce Claude, 22, of Gallup, N. M., a Navajo Indian, declared he and other red-skinned warriors were fine fighters, but poor sailors.

Another arrival was Private Max P. Pablada, 34, of Los Angeles, a Filipino, whose mother, father and brother were in a village hundreds of miles north of Manila when the Japanese captured the Philippine capital.

He said he was anxious to "lick the Nazis and then get at the Japs."

"Plain Brooklyn Irish" Return Home In Convoy

By RICE YARNER

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With United States Troops in Northern Ireland, Aug. 23—Indians, Filipinos and Chinese were included among the thousands of soldiers arriving in the largest convoy of the war, but "plain Brooklyn Irish returning home" predominated.

"How can I get to County Mayo or Sligo?" Sergt. John F. Duffy, 24, of Philadelphia, inquired. "I'm heir to an estate there."

Duffy, a bartender in civilian life, was born in Sligo and his

mother in Mayo, but there is little chance he will visit his home as it is in Eire— forbidden ground for American troops.

Was Born In Eire

Private George Braden, 36, of Brooklyn, a member of an air force ground crew, might never have left the auld sod the way he rolled his R's.

"Sure'n I was born in Carrick Macross (Eire) and I've a brother in Makhera Clone," he said. Braden did not get to the United States until he was 21.

Capt. R. V. Myers, of Bluefield, W. Va., expressed the opinion that "none of these boys will have any trouble getting along. They are the cheeriest lot I've seen landed in a long time."

Eager For Bomber News

All the ground crews were eager for news of the United States Flying Fortress raids over German-occupied Europe.

Myers and Capt. J. W. Cooksey, of Beaumont, Texas, retraced a trip they made a quarter of a century ago. Cooksey was pilot in the Twenty-fifth Pursuit Squadron in the last World War and Myers with the engineers.

As the troops landed in Northern Ireland, an American fighter pilot in a Spitfire swooped low and wagged his wings in a salute.

There was one soldier who would have preferred to go to the Pacific theater of war. He was Private Sing Yee, 28, of Philadelphia. His mother was last heard of in Canton, China.

Cooksey and Lieut. J. Brand, of Los Angeles, were the center of Irish eyes in this ever-rainy isle. They had brought sun helmets which they had used in a Georgia training camp. They probably were the first sun helmets worn in this anything but tropical land.

Sour Apples And Snipers In Day's Work For Rangers

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 23—One ranger plucked a sour apple in a Dieppe orchard in the midst of battle, another blazed away at a sniper in a tree, and a third picked up an American flyer who had floated down from the sky.

Three plain Americans—a former railroader from Minnesota, an ex-bartender from Ohio, and a one-time magazine salesman from North Dakota—told today what they did during the giant Commando raid on Dieppe early this week.

Army Hour Program

Staff Sergeant Ken Stimpson, of Russel, Minn.; Sergt. Alex Szima, of Dayton, Ohio, and Corporal Bill Brady, of Grand Forks, N. D., were interviewed in London on the army hour program carried by the National Broadcasting Company.

"The job of our Commandos was to deal with two pill boxes on the top of a cliff," Stimpson said. "Then we had a certain perimeter: we had to spread out and stop everything from bothering the men who were going to blow up the coast defense guns."

"How did you feel before it all began?" the three were asked by John MacVane, NBC war reporter.

Crawling Feeling

Corporal Brady said: "I don't know how Sergeant Stimpson felt, but I had a kind of crawling feeling in my stomach. One of the Commandos slapped me on the back and gave me confidence. I'm sure I didn't think at all: I didn't have time."

"We had to race across the beach as they were firing at our boats. We had to scale ladders to get up where we were going, and when we were faced with barbed wire, we had to cut right through it."

"We had to take cover from one of the other pill boxes 200 yards away. The machine-gun fire was pretty thick down in that gully and you could hear the snipers. . . . Ten Germans came upon us. We waited until they got within fifteen yards to give it to them. We dropped three or four and the rest scattered."

Through Orchard

Sergeant Szima declared he was with a party which went to destroy the German coastal defense guns. On the way to the guns, he said, his group passed through an orchard and exchanged shots with snipers hidden in the trees.

"One sniper's bullet knocked my cap off," Szima said. "I didn't wear a helmet, just the regular Commando cap. I scooped my cap up and went on with the rest of them. I was standing near a stable and a German threw a hand grenade out of the window when my back was turned, but I was lucky for just at that moment I stepped around a corner."

"The Germans looked like puppets standing at the big field guns. They all opened fire together. Overhead the RAF was gunning them. It seemed just a few seconds before all the gunners were down."

Grabbed Apples

Then the voices of the three men intermingled and finally one voice broke through:

"When we were passing an orchard, the Commandos grabbed ap-

ples. The one I grabbed was wrinkled. The fellow behind me grabbed two. They were sour, kind of wild apples, I guess. . . .

"As soon as our job was done we took it on the lam to the boat."

There, machine guns and snipers and everything were shooting at us. The Commandos ran and performed just like we had done in practice. We finally got down to the beach and on to the boat."

"Did you fellows have a quiet trip back?" asked Mac Vane.

"Yes," the voice said. "But just as we started out a pilot bailed out right near us. We picked him up and found he was an American army flyer."

Men Wounded At Dieppe Grin At German Losses

New York, Aug. 23 (AP)—Men wounded at Dieppe grinned when they heard of German losses. Drew Middleton, the Associated Press correspondent who covered the giant raid, said tonight in a broadcast from London.

Describing the "deep-throated shouting of the attacking Canadians," the collapse of the hotels in Dieppe under the shelling of British destroyers and the accompanying kaleidoscopic air battles, Middleton said:

"It was one of the great military enterprises of history. It was successful because no man reckoned his life higher than the cause he stood for. Let that be an epitaph for the dead."

Spoke On CBS Program

The Associated Press correspondent spoke on the "We The People" program over the Columbia Broadcasting System. He told how the lieutenant commanding the tiny motor launch he was on turned to him as the battle was raging and said:

"Reminds you of the stuff in books, doesn't it? Chaps sending you for the beard of Philip of Spain, only this time it's Adolf's mustache."

Then there was the captured German officer whom Middleton heard declare, "They fight hard, the Canadians, and are the Americans coming, too?"

"Greatest Air Battle"

Overheard the *Luftwaffe* and the Royal Air Force fought "the greatest battle of the war in the air," he said. He gave the following description of a portion of that struggle:

"Out of the rising sun came two Focke-Wulf 190s. They were about fifty feet off the water. As they neared us they let go with everything they had.

"I heard the Canadians fire the pom-poms on the other ships. Our own little craft shook as our Hurricane guns and machine guns began to fire. One of them climbed very high and fast. The other wavered and fell into the sea. The seaman at the nearest machine gun grunted and pulled a splinter out of his side. One of their bullets had knocked it off the woodwork around the bridge. 'I think we'll go inshore and see the fun,' said the lieutenant."

GENERAL SOUTHAM CAPTURED BY NAZIS

104 Other British Officers Seized at Dieppe
Aug. 24, 1942

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 23.—(AP) The Berlin radio announced today that Brigadier W. W. Southam, of Toronto, was captured with 104 other British officers during the Allied raid on Dieppe Wednesday.

Brigadier Southam, a member of the Canadian publishing family, directed the main Canadian attack on the channel town from the start to the finish of the nine-hour raid.

He landed on the beach under fierce fire and remained in wireless communication with the force headquarters of Major General J. H. Roberts, of Kingston, Ont., throughout the battle.

Southam went onto the beach in a tank-landing craft with assault troops at dawn. All the tanks were landed from his craft and as he was about to go down the side he shouted to the men behind him "all right, boys, here we go. We'll see this thing through."

Just then a shell burst inside the craft, causing some casualties, but the brigadier pushed on. Some of his staff reached him on the beach later and they got behind the seawall on the western end of the beach held by the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

It was believed that Southam

manly stationed his headquarters in the casino at the west end of the beach.

In civilian life, Southam was vice president and managing director of the Southam Press, of Toronto, publisher of a number of Canadian newspapers.

Captain Eaton Killed at Dieppe

TORONTO, Aug. 23 (P)—Captain Erskine Robert Eaton, 27, of Toronto was killed in action at Dieppe, his family here has been officially advised. Captain Eaton was an internationally known horseman. He went to Europe as a member of the Canadian Army Horse Show team in 1931.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS ARE BURIED IN ENGLAND

BROOKWOOD, England, Aug. 23.—(AP) Forty-one Canadians, mortally wounded in the raid on Dieppe last Wednesday, were buried here today.

In plain caskets of elm they were lowered to three common graves in the Canadian Military cemetery. Two of the men were not identified—the first of Canada's "unknown soldiers" of this war.

A long line of soldiers marched slowly down the long gravel road through Brookwood cemetery, many of them in grimy battledress in which they had fought the bloody engagement, to pay a last tribute.

Nazis Believed Fearing New Commando Raid

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (P)—The German High Command's communique today suggested that the Germans are fearful the United Nations will follow up their Dieppe raid by another Commando attack or full-fledged invasion almost immediately.

The communique said the German air force had carried out attacks on the British south coast and had sunk seven landing barges.

The attack evidently was a copy of the tactics of the British air force in 1940 when heavy assaults were made on invasion barges which the Germans had collected along the Dutch and French coasts.

Nazi General Donates 10 Million Francs To Dieppe's Raid Victims

New York, Aug. 23 (P)—The German radio proudly proclaimed tonight that Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, German military administrator in occupied France, had donated ten million French francs to the

prefect of the Dieppe region to pay for damages and civilian hurts suffered in the Allied raid on the French port last Wednesday.

This was done, the Berlin radio announced, as a reward to the French population of the region for their "remarkable discipline and calmness" shown during the fighting.

In that connection, the British radio at the start of the raid had warned the French that the hour of liberation had not come.

American Leaders In Rouen Bombing Receive Decorations

London, Aug. 23 (P)—Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander in chief of the United States Army air forces in the European theater, today awarded the Silver Star to Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of the United States Eighth Army Bombing Command, and Col. Frank A. Armstrong, commanding the first all-American squadron to bomb enemy-occupied territory in Europe.

General Eaker and Colonel Armstrong led the flying-fortress bombing of Rouen August 17.

BOMBER HEROES REVEALED BY ARMY

Fliers in Crippled Plane Returned Safely from North Sea Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(AP) The Flying Fortress pilot who, despite a shell-shattered right arm, remained conscious long enough to direct his bombardier to a safe landing in England after a big aerial battle over the North sea Friday, was Lieutenant Richard S. Starks, of Midway, Ky., United States Army headquarters for the European theater announced today.

The co-pilot who was killed when a 20 mm. shell from one of the attacking planes burst inside the Fortress, was Second Lieutenant Donald Walter, of Painesville, Ohio. Two of the plane's four motors were knocked out in the fight.

With Starks' aid, the big ship, flying at 20,000 feet when it was hit, was brought down to a safe landing by the bombardier, Second Lieutenant Ewart Sconiers, of De Funiak Springs, Fla., who had "washed out

of flying school" and had never before handled the controls of a Fortress.

25 Focke-Wulfs Attacked

The plane, piloted by Starks, was flying in the rear position of a formation of nine Flying Fortresses, four of which took part in the battle. They were attacked by about 25 Focke-Wulf 190's and Messerschmitt 109's. Three of the German planes were certainly shot down and nine more probably destroyed or damaged. All of the Flying Fortresses returned.

When Starks was hit he called Sconiers who removed Walter's body from the dual controls and took his seat. Under the pilot's instructions he brought the ship down.

The other members of the crew were: Second Lieutenant Harold Spire, of Los Angeles, navigator; and Sergeants Roy N. Allen, of Owensboro, Ky., engineer; John M. Hughes, of Whitestone, N. Y., engineer; William Adams, of Easley, S. C., radio operator; William Schimke, of Mainistee, Mich., assistant radio operator; and J. C. Simmons, of Union, Miss., tail gunner.

EMDEN BOMBED BY R.A.F. PLANES

Two Wellingtons Surprise Defenders, Stage Successful Attack.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(AP) Two of the R.A.F.'s Wellington bombers sprang a surprise attack on the German port and shipbuilding center of Emden by daylight today, scoring hits among buildings in the dock area.

The Air Ministry, announcing the raid, said the two bombers took Emden's defenders by surprise, breaking through the clouds at 4,000 feet, dumping their explosives, and disappearing in the clouds again.

Returning home one Wellington exchanged fire with a Messerschmitt 109 fighter. The Wellington's rear gunner got in a long burst in the last of the nine attacks by the fighter and saw fragments break off the enemy plane. Then the clouds closed in and nothing further was seen of the Messerschmitt.

Bombs were dropped on a place on the south coast of England this afternoon and last night, a communique said, bombs fell at widely separated points in eastern England and the East Midlands. Two Nazi planes were destroyed.

ENGLISH TOWN BOMBED

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(AP) Several houses were destroyed and at least one person killed tonight when German raiders dropped high explosive bombs near a West Midlands town. Bombers also were reported over East Anglia, but it was not known whether any damage was done.

Nazi Plane Damaged Off Northern Ireland

RAF HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN IRELAND, Aug. 23.—(P)—A German plane which approached the coast of Northern Ireland where United States troops are in training was intercepted by RAF planes this morning, an RAF announcement said.

The raider was reported damaged and forced to turn back toward the south whence it came.

An earlier announcement that the raider was believed to have been forced down in Eire was cancelled.

BRITISH NAZI PLANES CRASH IN IRELAND

DUBLIN, Eire, Aug. 23.—(AP) A British plane crashed at Ratoath, County Meath, 12 miles northwest of Dublin at 9 a. m. today and the badly injured pilot died in a short time.

Half an hour later a German aircraft crashed near Tramore, County Waterford, on the South coast. Four members of the crew, including one wounded, have been interned.

U. S. Bombers Make Sortie By Moonlight

Cairo, Aug. 23 (P)—Medium bombers of the United States Air Force, operating in brilliant moonlight, attacked Axis workshops in the western desert last night, while RAF medium and heavy bombers raided enemy bases and munitions dumps.

The RAF scored hits on various key points including the communications center and the region in and around Matruh.

Ousted Cadet Kills General

Teheran, Iran, Aug. 23 (P)—General Chahab, director of a. officers' school, was shot to death today as he conversed with a group of officers. The assailant, a dismissed cadet, was arrested.

BRITISH FORM NEW IRAN-IRAQ COMMAND UNIT

Gen. Sir Henry Wilson Named To Lead Force Facing Caucasus
AUG 24 1942
Creation Of Separate Army Seen As Result Of Churchill Trip

[By the Associated Press] London, Monday, Aug. 24.—The War Office announced today the formation of an independent army command in Iraq and Iran under Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

The text of the War Office communique:

"It has been decided to establish a new independent army command to be known as the Persian (Iran)-Iraq command. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, G. B. E., K. C. B., D. S. O., to be general officer commander in chief, Persian-Iraq command."

This step, which divided the Allied Middle and Near East into three separate commands, was seen as a result of Prime Minister Churchill's recent visit to Egypt, at which time he held a long conference with General Wilson.

Result Of Visit

The first result of the Prime Minister's visit was the substitution of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander for Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck as commander of the North African front.

The new setup gives the British an independent command facing in the direction of the serious German advances into the Russian Caucasus.

Four hundred miles of desert separate Iran and Iraq from the present Middle East command in

Egypt. Road communications are poor. Sea lines also are long since it is necessary to send ships around Saudi Arabia from Egypt. Communications are equally bad between India and the new command area.

Three British Commands

The three British commands in the Middle East and Near East now are:

1. Facing the Japanese on the eastern border of India.
2. Facing the Germans and Italians in Egypt.
3. Facing northward in Iraq and Iran toward the Caucasus, where the Germans are advancing.

Chief Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, with headquarters in Egypt, will retain command of the RAF in all three areas.

Known As "Jumbo"

General Wilson, who is 60 years old and who is known as "Jumbo" because of his size, served as right-hand man to General Sir Archibald P. Wavell in the campaign which drove the Italians across Libya in the winter of 1940-41.

He became commander in chief of British troops in Egypt in 1939 and was responsible for the defense of the western desert during the difficult months after the collapse of France. He commanded the British expeditionary force in Greece in 1941. Later he was commander in Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Syria.

Britain to Call More Women Into Services

All-girl Crews Will Free Men for Tougher Assignments.

By Edward Robinson

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(Wide World)—British women are facing their biggest draft of the war.

"No more deferments" was the order for the classes of 1920, 1921 and 1922—that is, those 20, 21 or 22 years old.

Existing deferments will be cancelled, it was reported.

Those girls are going to take over most of the truck driving, camp

cooking and such jobs.

Maybe it's more than coincidence that the call-up comes as allied Commando and Ranger forces return triumphantly from Dieppe, in German-held France, from a stiff bit of battle that would appear definitely not a part of women's work.

Possibly to free more men for such tasks, the girls also will be manning more anti-aircraft batteries and barrage balloon crews soon may sport all-women casts.

There may be no connection with the draft of women, but the candy ration will be doubled to four ounces per person per week beginning August 23, at least for eight weeks.

Winter isn't far off, a point emphasized last week by a blunt warning to miners by their own leaders that the coal diggers weren't "pulling their weight" and were turning out less coal despite increased numbers in the pits and better wages.

Reports of a cheese surplus in the United States were followed by similar reports here. Food experts were quoted as worrying

about it going to waste. This was despite the fact the ration of cheese had been lifted to 8 ounces per person a week from 6 ounces.

The dominions produce thousands of tons and some United States docks were said to be packed with cheese ready for shipment here.

There will be no dried fruits during September. The allocation to shops was eliminated to save shipping space. There may be some by mid-October, it was indicated.

Calls to service and the blitz of months ago were blamed this week for the increase in the number of stray dogs and the resultant losses of sheep and poultry. Farmers say the canines have created great havoc among flocks.

Business Note: The Board of Trade announced it will be illegal from September on to open a retail shop, other than a grocery-type store, without a license.

Stock market traders, trying to find a cue in the Dieppe raid, Churchill's visit to Moscow and changes in the middle east command, played possum waiting to see what would happen next.

REDS, NAZIS JOINED IN PITCHED BATTLE

NEAR STALINGRAD

Germans Advance in One Sector After Heavy Losses, Soviets Admit.

GROZNY THRUST SLOWED

Russians Check Foes in Caucasus, Exacting Mounting Toll.

AUG 25 1942
MOSCOW, Monday, Aug. 24 —

(AP) A fierce give-and-take battle was in progress along the Don bend northwest of Stalingrad, the Soviet midnight communique indicated today, asserting the Russians had driven the Germans from some positions but that the enemy had effected a new crossing of the river.

The communique also acknowledged the Germans had made some progress northeast of Kotelnikowski, the southern arm of the Nazi twin thrust at Stalingrad.

Improved Positions

"In the area of Kletskaia our troops fought active operations and improved their positions," the communique said of the Don bend fighting. "Guardsmen of 'X' unit drove the Germans out of a number of populated places."

The Russians said, however, that in this area fierce battles continued for Don river crossings and added:

"On one sector the enemy was able to get across troops and tanks and our troops are fighting fierce battles with these enemy groups."

An earlier report to the Soviet army newspaper, Red Star, said the Russians had succeeded in smashing one German attempt to make a new crossing and the Germans had lost more than 1,000 men.

"The enemy is increasing his pressure in the center of the Don bend," the paper said, "but Soviet troops are firmly holding positions captured a few days ago."

Oppose Italian Division

The communique also spoke of heavy fighting here against an Italian division, declaring that at least half of this division had been killed.

Speaking of the southern prong of the battle for Stalingrad, the communique said:

"In the area northeast of Kotel-

nikovski our troops fought fierce battles with large tank and infantry forces. On various sectors the Germans, at the cost of tremendous losses, managed to advance."

Heavy Fighting in Caucasus

Heavy fighting also continued south of Krasnodar, in the Caucasus, where the Germans are trying to drive through to the Black sea, and southeast of Pyatigorsk, spearhead of the German thrust toward the Grozny oil field.

There was no indication, however, that the Germans had made any progress in either of these sectors.

In the Krasnodar sector, the communique said, one Russian detachment "repulsed a strong German attack and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy."

Of the Pyatigorsk region, it said simply that "our units fought defensive engagements with enemy tanks and motorized infantry."

Fresh Nazi forces brought out of reserve pools or switched from other sectors were piled steadily into the tense battle for Stalingrad on which Hitler's command desperately hopes to deliver a mortal

blow to the Red army and Soviet economy.

Reds Fight Stubbornly

Everywhere the Russians fought stubbornly on against every enemy thrust, exacting a mounting toll of casualties in men and machines. Their lines appeared to be intact everywhere despite the wedge in the Kotelnikowski sector. The Russians have not said officially how near the battle is to Stalingrad, but at one point in the Don elbow, Stalingrad is only 45 miles away. It appeared likely that the Germans were as close with the southern arm of their vast nutcracker.

In the other major battle of the Caucasus, the Red army continued to roll back southward from Krasnodar toward the Black sea before the overwhelming pressure of enemy forces. The Russians held successive lines as long as possible on the road to the naval base of Novorossisk and then withdrew to new positions.

Nazis Near Grozny

They also engaged in resolute fighting southeast of Pyatigorsk where the Germans were inching steadily closer to the Grozny oil fields, surpassed in value only by the Baku pool sheltered by the 18,000 foot Caucasus mountains. The Germans were less than 100 miles from the Grozny derricks.

(The Germans again failed to mention the Stalingrad battle but said Russian attempts to cross the Don at various points were frustrated. Strong Russian positions

and road sections in unspecified Caucasus were declared, and Russian counter-attacks were said to have been repulsed. This drive apparently was south of Krasnodar.

Tank Attacks Repulsed

(The Germans said strong Russian infantry and tank attacks were repelled in the Kaluga and Rzhev sectors southwest and northwest of Moscow. Soviet thrusts southeast of Lake Ilmen and outside Leningrad were said to have collapsed. The Germans claimed their air force destroyed two freighters and a tug on the Volga. The destruction of 161 tanks, 86 of them on the front of a single army corps, was reported in the Moscow sectors, indicating very heavy Russian attacks.)

The Germans were making their greatest effort before Stalingrad where success would give them one of their ultimate objectives for the entire 1942 campaign as waged so far.

Stalingrad, with its vast tractor plants which now produce tanks, its oil refineries, and numerous other industrial plants, is a rich prize in itself. But even more important is its location athwart the Volga, Russia's main street along which the oil of Baku and the Allied supplies shipped via the Persian gulf reach Central Russia.

Full Nazi Array

The Germans used a full array of bombers, tanks, mobile artillery, and motorized infantry northeast of Kotelnikowski where they were ignoring their own losses and attempting with all means to plunge forward to the lower Volga.

The assault was aimed at several sectors.

The Russians defended themselves under agonizing conditions with a hot west wind and shifting brushfires showering them with ashes and embers. The narrow streams in that region were dried up and the wells were few and far apart.

The Germans used the fires as a screen for mechanized attacks but the Russians kept their heads above their trenches even while the flames crackled around them. They directed their own gunfire against the advancing enemy machines.

Pierce Soviet Defense

A German tank group broke into the depth of the Russian defenses in one Kotelnikowski sector after several fierce assaults at a point where the Germans had concentrated a large force. The army

newspaper Red Star said the Russians counter-attacked swiftly and checked the advance, pinning the tank group down from two sides soon after the break through.

The battle continued to swirl around the new Nazi salient.

The Germans made a similar attack with a strong force in another Kotelnikowski sector but Red Star said the Nazis met the most serious reverse. A Russian counter-attack inflicted grave losses and prevented the enemy from making any headway.

Red army artillery, which has been the mainstay of defense in the greatest battles of the war, continued to play a predominant role.

Fighting in the Kotelnikowski sector developed into a strange combination of trench and mobile warfare with the Russians holding the Germans stubbornly at some points and maneuvering to meet them elsewhere at points where the Red lines were shattered.

Spectacular Battle

Red Star described a spectacular encounter in which the Russians liquidated a German breakthrough, drove the Germans back seven to nine miles, and restored their own positions. The Germans had cracked the Soviet lines by throwing 100 tanks unexpectedly against a small Russian unit. They drove into the depths of the Red army defense and launched an attack on an exposed flank.

A large Russian unit moved up to fill the gap and met 52 enemy tanks driving along unsuspectingly with their trap doors open. At the first shots of the Russian artillery, the Germans slammed their doors and dashed forward trying to break the Soviet defense.

Russian fire was said to have repulsed the tanks, burning four and damaging three. The enemy armored force then was reported to have withdrawn leaving the infantry unsupported. Red foot troops charged into the attack, throwing the Germans back to a railway line, and finally forced them into full retreat to their original lines. The Germans were said to have left 600 dead on the field.

Two Main Points

The battle northwest of Stalingrad was concentrated on two main points: in the district of Kletskaia where the Russians were counter-attacking strongly; and southeast of Kletskaia, where the Germans were pressing efforts to cross the great bend of the Don.

A frontline dispatch to Izvestia said Red artillery and fliers had demolished three pontoon bridges and that many men and much material, including large tanks, had been sent to the bottom of the river.

**Moscow Newspapers
Play Up Willkie Visit**

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—Moscow newspapers gave prominent display to dispatches reporting the forthcoming visit of Wendell Willkie to the Soviet Union and the Orient.

The press confined itself to publication of Tass agency reports from New York, but privately Russians predicted the 1940 Republican presidential nominee would be received warmly in Russia.

As President Roosevelt's personal representative he undoubtedly will be received by the Soviet Union's foremost political leaders.

Observers who recalled Willkie's whirlwind trip through bomb-battered Britain last year, astonishing Englishmen with his energy, wondered how much space he will be able to cover here.

It was predicted that Willkie will be as popular here as he was in England, for Russians admire forthright personalities.

Newspapers quoted various Willkie statements, giving them much more space than is usually accorded to foreigners who are without official standing.

Axis Agents Preparing 'Welcome Willkie' Drive

ISTANBUL, Aug. 22.—(Delayed) B—(P)—Neutral diplomatic quarters here said today German and German allied propaganda agents in Turkey were preparing a "welcome Willkie" campaign in fear of the good impression Wendell L. Willkie might make on his Middle East mission.

The sources said the Axis propagandists, led by the Nazi Propaganda office, "will try to discredit Willkie even before he arrives in this part of the world."

Chinese Say Willkie's Sympathy Is Well Known

Chungking, Aug. 23 (P)—The news of Wendell Willkie's projected visit to the Orient was received with gratification in Chinese political and military circles.

"Mr. Willkie's interest in and sympathy for China are well known in all sections of the republic," said the Central News Agency.

"It is to be expected his visit will further strengthen Chinese-American relations."

U. S. WAR GOODS PUT TO EFFECTIVE USE BY RUSSIANS

Maj. Gen. Maxwell Reports Reds Highly Pleased With Equipment.

CAIRO, Aug. 23.—(AP) Maj. Gen. Russel L. Maxwell, commander of the United States Army forces in the Middle East, just returned from Moscow, where he participated in the Churchill-Stalin conferences, said today Russians are making excellent use of American war materials.

Gen. Maxwell, since he came back, conferred with Great Britain's new commander in the Middle East, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, with whom he discussed American and British cooperation in Africa. The American general said he and the British commander agreed that collaboration now is effective and that the program for six months should be continued.

In Moscow, which he visited with W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's representative, Gen. Maxwell said he received "a most favorable impression of the Russians' enthusiastic management."

The Russians, he added, "are pleased with the manner in which American equipment stands up under conditions of the Eastern front, which are quite different from those encountered on the Western desert."

He said American supplies to Russia are well balanced, including vital raw materials and machine tools as well as finished planes, tanks, and trucks.

Former Goebbels' Aide Dies From Wounds

ROME, (from Italian broadcasts), Aug. 23.—(P)—A dispatch from Berlin today reported the death of Prof. Karl Boemer, for a number of years chief of the foreign press section of the German Ministry of Propaganda, in a Cracow hospital from wounds received in fighting around Kharkov.

Karl Boemer, long a trusted assistant of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, died under conviction of having been unfaithful to a trust.

He had been found guilty by the dreaded Peoples' court in Berlin on a charge of having been "indiscreet" in discussing Hitler's war plans with foreigners. Specifically, the charge was that he had tipped off the German intention to attack Russia in June, 1941.

Sentenced to prison, he served about eight months, and then was released by Hitler on condition he go to the Eastern front as a common soldier. He chose to go, and reports from Rome indicate he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant of infantry before he was wounded mortally.

Hitler's Frown Sends Boemer To Death On Russian Front

Ex-Chief Of Foreign Press Section Of Nazi Propaganda Ministry "Tattled" Of War On Reds

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 23—The death of Prof. Karl Boemer, 42, German Propaganda Ministry official who fell into disgrace when he was accused and convicted of tipping off Germany's intention to invade Russia last year, was announced tonight by the Berlin radio with a laudatory comment that "his work will not be forgotten."

The German broadcast said that Professor Boemer, for a number of years chief of the foreign press section of the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda, died in a Cracow hospital of wounds received in the fighting around Kharkov, on the Russian front. He was a first lieutenant in the German armed forces at the end.

Here is the Berlin radio's comment on the death of the one-time

trusted assistant of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels:

"With Professor Boemer the German press lost an efficient journalist and the newspaper science loses an excellent expert. For four years Professor Boemer worked in a prominent and responsible position in the press department of the Reich Government and in the Reich Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment. His name and his work will not be forgotten."

Karl Boemer died under conviction of having been unfaithful to a trust.

He had been found guilty by the dreaded People's Court in Berlin on a charge of having been "indiscreet" in discussing Hitler's war plans with foreigners. Specifically,

the charge was that he had tipped off the German intention to attack Russia in June, 1941.

Sentenced to prison, he served about eight months, and then was

released by Hitler on condition he go to the Eastern Front as a common soldier. He chose to go, and reports from Rome indicate he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant of infantry before he was wounded mortally.

Professor Boemer, interpreted Germany to the world for Doctor Goebbels. As chief of the foreign press section of the Propaganda Ministry he dealt with foreign correspondents assigned to Berlin, tried to meet their requirements, and assumed the role of chief apologist for Hitler.

Had Been In America
He had toured the United States and Mexico, and before the war was active in a number of movements aiming to improve German-English relations.

His association with foreigners and the suspicion he might have been "internationally minded" on several occasions brought him into conflict with sternly nationalistic Nazis. And his "indiscretion" brought about his political and official downfall.

Remarks which the People's Court regarded improper were made by Boemer at a reception at the Bulgarian legation in Berlin in the spring of 1941. Germany at that time was still giving lip service to its treaty of non-aggression with Russia. But something Boemer said caused a number of diplomats to wonder, and to send coded reports to their capitals.

Foreign Office Embarrassed

The next day the German Foreign Office was embarrassed extremely by queries from many sources, and although the plans for the invasion of Russia were already well under way, Berlin had to assure many questioners that German-Russian relations remained on the friendliest basis.

The ax fell promptly on Boemer. Gestapo agents took him from his

office, in the presence of several correspondents, immediately after a press conference. For many weeks there was no explanation of Boemer's protracted absence. Then came the trial, on charges for which the penalty might have been death, imprisonment, and finally the reprieve from Hitler—given on condition he "go and fight in the war" about which he "had tattled."

BOERMER FALL LAID TO DRINK

Too Many Cocktails Said To Have Led To Nazi Official's Disgrace

Newspaper Acquainted Tells Of Professor's Tattling At Bulgarian Party

[The following article on Karl Boemer, whose death on the Eastern front is announced by Berlin, is written by an Associated Press correspondent who knew Boemer intimately.]

By ALVIN J. STEINKOFF

The death of Prof. Karl Boemer, once a Nazi official of first magnitude but in the end an obscure lieutenant of German infantry on the East front, demonstrates again how swiftly and completely Hitler drops men who fail in observing the stern code of duty.

It demonstrates also how severely Germans deal with individuals who, in a moment of national emergency, talk loosely.

Professor Boemer was well known to dozens of American news correspondents who covered Berlin.

Loose Tongue Costly

Were it not for a "loose tongue" Boemer might still be in the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin, chief adviser to Propaganda Minister Paul Goebbels in all matters relating to the foreign press. He was ousted from political service, convicted by the Peoples' Court in Berlin and sent to face his fate as a soldier in the front lines because in an expansive moment he betrayed Ger-

many's plan to attack Russia.

It was an offense for which the death penalty might have been inflicted. But Professor Boemer, who had been one of the few men close to Hitler who had any comprehensive understanding of the mentality of foreign countries, escaped with a jail sentence because the court held he had been "an indiscreet tattler rather than a traitor."

And Hitler, after Boemer had served about eight months of the sentence, reprieved him with the remark, "let him redeem himself by fighting in the war about which he gossiped."

Blamed On Cocktails

Boemer's friends insisted that it was "cocktails rather than lack of sense of responsibility" which caused him to hint, at a reception at the Bulgarian legation in Berlin, that Germany was about to strike at Russia despite the treaty of non-aggression in effect at the time. Boemer was one of the few men who really knew, so diplomats pricked up their ears and started asking questions which the German Foreign Office found extremely awkward.

But the cocktails, raised in Boemer's defense, were held to be

an inadequate excuse for his slip. Nazi Germany has little patience with alcoholic indiscretion, and Professor Boemer had no chance against the wave of intense nationalism which was welling up in the Reich.

Too Friendly With Foreigners

He dealt with foreigners, associated with them, may even have liked them, at a time when the philosophy of the *Herrenvolk* (master race) was in the ascendancy. So he was not only indiscreet but

inadequately imbued with the nationalistic spirit of the moment.

His offense came at a time when Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler was advising Germans to be "spyminded," and when other agitators were preaching the doctrine of German superiority. To be found wanting as a German, at home or at the front, was the greatest crime against the people.

Found inadequate at home, Professor Boemer paid up at the front for his indiscretion.

QUISLING POLICEMAN
KILLED IN BOMBING

LONDON, Aug. 23—(AP) Norwegian sources in London reported today a Quisling policeman was killed and two others injured seriously by a bomb explosion in an Oslo police station Friday.

Several persons, described by Quisling authorities as "Communists," were arrested in connection with the case, but two of them escaped.

The same sources said disturbances have broken out among several thousand Norwegian workers compelled to build fortifications at the Tromsø naval base.

The Germans, who have intensified their guard over the area, have threatened the workers with reprisals if the outbreaks do not cease, the sources said.

Envoy Visits Pretender

Vichy, Aug. 23 (AP)—Dispatches from Paris stated the former Spanish Ambassador to France, Quinones de Leon, returned today from Lausanne, where he had a long interview with the Infante Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne.

Bulge," eastern promontory which is only 1,600 miles from Dakar, Africa, and which is a jumping off place on a route of war supplies from the Western to the Eastern hemisphere.

Military authorities turned closest attention to French Guiana to the north, a region assuming increasing military importance as the French government at Vichy moves farther on the road toward full collaboration with Germany. French Guiana, it was pointed out, lies directly across the coastal line of communication between Brazil and the United States.

In political quarters a disposition for the closest possible cooperation with the United States, in military and economic matters, was manifest.

Move Towards Show-Down

In political quarters also the prospects that other South American states might be drawn into the war against the Axis was being studied. The decision of Brazil for a military show-down with the Axis, it was said, is sure to have a profound influence on the attitudes of Uruguay, Colombia and Venezuela.

The Spanish ambassador, Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, made a public denial of published reports that Spanish ships along the coast had betrayed the location of Brazilian vessels to Axis submarine raiders.

A circumstance bringing home to Brazilians the fact that their country is at war was the beginning of practice blackouts. Communities along the country's 5,000 mile coast were the first to extinguish light which provided landmarks and navigation guides for enemy sea and air marauders.

From a military viewpoint the coast became Brazil's most urgent concern. To guard it Brazil was ready with a rapidly growing air force in which there were many modern North American planes, and with a navy designed for patrol duty. The immediate assignment to both Navy and air force was to keep Brazil's end of communications with the United States and Europe open. That function will increase in importance, it was said, as the South Atlantic is drawn more directly into the conflict.

Reservists Called to Duty

Brazil Begins Spy Roundup As Nation Prepares for War

Fleet, Air Force Intensifies Patrol of 5,000 Mile Coast

AUG 23 1942

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 23—Searchlights swept the skies over Rio de Janeiro's harbor as protection against surprise attack tonight and police car sirens shrieked as authorities carried out an intensive roundup of spy suspects on Brazil's first day of war.

Great activity marked the preparation of the government for what the people believed would be a long and hard fight with Germany and Italy.

In Rio de Janeiro and other cities civil, military and special police carried out a roundup of persons known to have had dubious association with Axis agents in South America.

Authorities started a search for secret radio transmitters, and others elsewhere.

Fleet, Air Force Alert

The Brazilian fleet and airforce intensified their patrol of the coast in the region of the vital "Natal

which are believed here to be on the verge of war, and on Argentina and Chile which are still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis powers.

On the surface the most obvious evidence that Brazil had joined the United Nations in war was the effort to break up a huge potential fifth column.

The population was calm today after noisy demonstrations last night, and streets of Rio de Janeiro and other cities were still littered with signs and placards bearing the legend "Death to Germany."

Feeling against fifth column activity in Brazil was high because citizens were convinced it was agents in their midst who communicated with Axis submarines which sank five Brazilian vessels off the coast of Bahia last week.

Feeling Intense

So intense did the hunt for unreliable and suspected persons become that in several communities, especially along the coast, citizens of German and Italian blood were reported to be registering voluntarily at police headquarters to protest innocence, to give information on espionage activities which they disapproved, and to ask for protection against demonstrators.

Many army reservists were being called to service, and security measures were being increased at strategic points. But Brazilians were uncertain yet what else will be required of them. They expected more light on that question after the first meeting of the war cabinet, which had not yet been called. President Getulio Vargas, in the decree declaring a state of belligerency, stated there would be weekly cabinet meetings throughout the war.

Commentators stated today that a precise duplicate of events which drew Brazil into the first World war have involved her in the second. Then as now it was the sinking of Brazilian ships. Brazil moved toward war slowly this time. As far back as March 23, 1941, Germany attacked a Brazilian vessel, the SS Taubate being bombed and machine-gunned near Port Said. Germany on that occasion apologized. But there were no apologies for sinkings which began Feb. 15, this year, with the torpedoing of the SS Buarque off the coast of Virginia. Up to today 19 Brazilian vessels have been destroyed, and there are unconfirmed reports that in addition two small coastal craft have been sunk within the past few

days.

Took Only Honorable Course
Rio de Janeiro newspapers generally took the attitude that a declaration of war was the only honorable course open to the country.

The Correo Da Manhã said, "there is really not the slightest difference between an army which invades the frontiers of a sovereign state and a navy which uses its arms for aggression along the shore of that state."

Diario De Noticias observed that "Brazil would be the most despicable of sovereign nations if, cruelly insulted and attacked with bestial fury on her own seas, she confined herself to platonic protests, and did not react immediately in proportion to the offense."

ARGENTINE POLICY WILL BE DECIDED AT SESSION TODAY

**Brazil May Be Declared
Non-Belligerent, Official
Sources Hint.**

SHIPPING CRISIS FEARED

**Nation's Neutrality Would Be
Strained Severely in Event
of Axis Blockade.**

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 23—(AP) Argentina's position in the new international situation created by Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy will be "fixed officially" tomorrow, the Foreign office announced tonight while signs of complete solidarity with Brazil arose among that belligerent's South American neighbors.

The Foreign office issued its communique after Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu held a long conference on Brazil with President Ramon S. Castillo at the latter's residence, and later studied the case at the chancellery.

No Indications

There were no official indications of the Argentine government's attitude but it was considered certain that it would consider Brazil a non-belligerent, allowing her the use of

Argentine ports as in peace times. The war declaration drew Brazil's neighbors immeasurably closer to the world conflict.

The Brazilian action, no surprise to South America, placed in sharp focus the international position of Argentina and Chile, only two Latin American nations still on diplomatic speaking terms with the Axis.

Uruguay Likely to Act

A strong official hint that Uruguay would follow Brazil shortly came when President Baldomir, of Uruguay, informed President Vargas of Brazil that Uruguay was ready to carry out the Havana agreement which, he said, "makes the continent a single nation against aggressions of a non-American state." Just when Uruguay would act was not indicated.

In concrete support of Brazil, Uruguay ordered frontier guards reinforced after some German and Italian residents of Brazil crossed the border to escape the wrath of the war-fevered Brazilian population. Authorities ordered a roundup of Axis nationals in Santa Anna Do Livramento and Acekua areas in order to force those illegally residing there to return to Brazil.

Reports of U-Boats

Official reports from northern Uruguay said two submarines had been sighted 150 miles south of Chouy.

There were reports that some submarines, presumably German, also were prowling off the mouth of the Plate river, the artery which links Buenos Aires to the Atlantic. It seemed certain, informed sources said, that Argentina's neutrality would undergo a test should Germany declare the coast of Brazil a blockade zone.

Argentina gave recognition to the U-boat blockade zone fixed for the eastern United States and Canada by ordering her ships to enter only ports in the Gulf of Mexico.

Moreover, Argentine ships are prohibited from going to England,

France, Germany, Belgium, Norway, Holland and Denmark. If Brazil is designated a blockade zone by Germany, Argentine ships would have to go to the western United States by the Strait of Magellan and the Pacific at a tremendous cost, or risk the blockade.

Although observers in Montevideo said there was a possibility that Uruguay would accompany Brazil into war, informed sources declared Uruguay's first official move would be to declare Brazil non-belligerent, permitting Brazil to use Uruguayan ports as in peace time.

These sources said this decision might be followed by more drastic measures against the Axis but they would depend largely on Germany's answer to protests over the sinking

of two Uruguayan merchantmen. Uruguay was particularly incensed because the submarine which sank the Maldonado took aboard her captain, brother of a cabinet minister.

Chile Silent

The Chilean government maintained official silence, although it previously had expressed solidarity by protesting to Berlin against the sinkings of Brazilian ships which touched off the Brazilian declaration.

It was believed Chile would announce her position tomorrow.

There have been increasing signs in Chile that she might break diplomatic relations with the Axis, possibly in conjunction with the forthcoming visit to President Juan Antonio Rios to the United States.

Rios also has accepted invitations to visit Venezuela, Uruguay, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, and Brazil.

Two Other Questions

Aside from the blockade question, two other questions were worrying Argentina:

- 1—The accentuation of this country's economic dislocation.
- 2—The military balance of power in South America.

On the first point, Argentina in recent months has imported more goods from Brazil than any other country. It is likely that Brazil now will need much of her own production to sustain the defense effort.

Further, Brazil's military needs probably will absorb an increasing proportion of raw materials and industrial products available in the United States for export to South America.

Balance of Power Affected

The balance of military power in South America likely will be affected, since it seemed possible that Brazil, involved in war and facing danger of attack, would accelerate her military and naval establishment's many times.

Some Argentines already have expressed concern over the eventual effect of the continental balance of power deriving from Brazilian rearmament with United States aid.

Argentina's largest newspaper, La Prensa, pro-Democratic, commented editorially on the Brazilian action, saying that the war which Brazil had entered to defend her honor and sovereignty "arouses among the Argentine people a reaffirmation of brotherly and unmistakable solidarity with the attacked sister nation."

Urges Break

In Chile, the Leftist paper El Siglo urged rupture of relations with the Axis, saying "a concrete attitude of solidarity with Brazil can wait only in terms of hours

at the risk of making us appear to be deserters of the holy cause of America."

Santiago's important El Mercurio said significantly that "there are being created a unity in America and a warlike atmosphere which are not exactly what the totalitarian states are seeking. It will sooner or later be translated into a unity of action which will reflect the indignant repudiation of acts which offend our dignity and threaten our liberties."

La Nacion, which frequently reflects the Chilean government's official views, observed that "all America is alive with the indignation which the sinking of the (Brazilian) ships provoked in all circles of the continent."

Fresh Impetus Given

Argentine Congressional quarters agreed that Brazil's decision gave fresh impetus to demands by Radical Socialist deputies for rupture of relations.

Pending the declaration of the official Argentine attitude, public opinion tended to accentuate the differences between the Isolationist and Collaborationist factions.

Government supporters regarded Brazil's entrance into the war as a logical consequence of Brazil's pro-Democratic policy and confirmation of the contention of President Ramon S. Castillo that a rupture of relations would constitute a step toward war.

It was recalled that Argentina succeeded in remaining neutral in the first World War despite Brazil's participations but it was pointed out that a different set of circumstances—improved methods of warfare on land and sea and in the air plus tighter Pan-American accords—place a new complexion on the current situation.

Peru's Foreign Minister Alfredo Sol y Muro paid three calls on President Prado but the Foreign

office declined to comment on Brazil's action.

However, Lima's powerful newspaper El Comercio said editorially that the situation created by Brazil's decision makes difficult the maintenance of the neutrality policy observed by only two nations of the hemisphere.

Uruguay Will Stand Solidly Behind Brazil

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 23 (P)—Solidly behind Brazil, the Uruguayan government tonight reached an agreement on terms of a decree which an announcement said would "fix Uruguay's position" in the emergency caused by Brazil's declaration of war.

The agreement was announced by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani

after a day of conferences with President Baldomir and the Brazilian and United States ambassadors to Uruguay. It probably will be released tomorrow.

Most observers said the decree would carry out the sentiments expressed by President Vargas in a message to President Vargas of Brazil which said that Uruguay is in complete solidarity with the Brazilian cause. Baldomir further said, Uruguay would put into effect the Havana agreement which he declared "makes the continent a single nation against aggressions of a non-American state."

This was interpreted as further indication that Uruguay might follow Brazil into war, for the Havana declaration to which Baldomir referred provided:

"That an attempt by a non-American state against the integrity and inviolability of territory and against the sovereignty and political independence of one American state will be considered an act of aggression against the states signing this declaration."

Berlin Reaction

New York, Aug. 23—The Associated Press received today a Berlin broadcast which quotes the diplomatic correspondent of DNB as writing that Brazil can look forward to only "blood, sweat and tears."

PORTUGAL RENEWS SOLIDARITY STAND

**Sends Message To Brazil Re-affirming Close Ties of
Two Nations**

[By the Associated Press]
Lisbon, Monday, Aug. 24—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar sent a message to the Brazilian Government today declaring that the "moral solidarity" of Portugal and Brazil had not been altered by Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy.

In an announcement issued after an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, the Premier said that the position of neutrality assumed by Portugal in the war had never meant "any breach of the historical bonds which link Portugal and other countries."

Statement Sent Brazil

The statement, to be delivered to the Brazilian Government by the Portuguese ambassador at Rio

de Janeiro, added:

"At a moment when Brazil is involved in the war, the Portuguese Government heartily expresses in the name of the Portuguese people their feelings of fraternal esteem, of moral solidarity and of sincere emotion with which they accompany the brother people in the attitude of sacrifices that the Brazilian people assumed in defense of what Brazilians consider their honor and right."

PORTUGAL CABINET IN SESSION ON BRAZIL'S STAND

AUG 25 1942

**President Sends Fraternal
Message to Brazilian
Nation.**

LISBON, Aug. 23. — (AP) Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar called his cabinet into extraordinary session this evening for the purpose, observers believed, of clarifying Portugal's position in the light of Brazil's declaration of war against the Axis.

President Sends Greetings

The extraordinary session was called as Portugal's president, Gen. Oscar Carmona, sent a warm message of friendship to President Vargas of Brazil. The message said:

"At the moment of receiving the official communication that Brazil is at war I want to convey to you and to the Brazilian people assurances of my own fraternal feelings as well as those of the Portuguese people, who accompany the noble Brazilian nation with the greatest emotion at this great moment of its history."

The statement added:

"At a moment when Brazil is involved in the war, the Portuguese government heartily expresses in the name of the Portuguese people their feelings of fraternal esteem, of moral solidarity and of sincere emotion with which they accompany the brother people in the attitude of sacrifices that the Brazilian people assumed in defense of what Brazilians consider their honor and right."

Brazil's declaration definitely brought the war home to the Portuguese people, who already were

much interested in the situation, involving as it does Portugal's oldest ally, England, her spiritual step-mother, France, and her Latin mater, Italy.

It seemed highly unlikely that Portugal would alter her present policy of neutrality, but it was regarded as probable that she would enter a new phase in which both people and government will be more seriously preoccupied with the war and its problems.

Close Ties Exist

This seemed to be assured by Portugal's close ties with Brazil—in race, language and culture and in social and economic matters. Brazil's capital of Rio de Janeiro, for instance, is probably the "biggest Portuguese city," since there are more people of Portuguese descent living there than in Lisbon itself.

Emigration to Brazil has been such that one can hardly find a family north of the river Douro, in the provinces of Douro, Minho and Trasmontes, which has no relative dwelling somewhere in Brazil.

Brazil's Stand Asserts Lisbon Paper

LISBON, Aug. 23 (P)—The newspaper Diario Lisboa, commenting today on Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy, said "the spirit that ties Portugal to Brazil, unchanged in centuries, will continue unaltered whatever may be the circumstances created by the state of war."

"We realize Brazil's immortal greatness in the course of its destiny and pay our homage to the noble virtues of Brazil at this transcendent hour," the paper said.

The Brazilian ambassador, Arujo Jorge, delivered to President Salazar the note informing Portugal of the state of war, and said afterwards he and Salazar had "a long friendly chat."

Free
Space

Protection of Bulge Brazil's First Task

Most Vulnerable Atlantic Coast Area in Hemisphere Only 1,600 Miles From Africa
—Speedy Action Indicated—
AUG 25 1942

By John M. Hightower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—(AP)—Brazil's declaration of war on Germany and Italy cleared the way today for prompt and vigorous measures to secure the defense of the most vulnerable land area on the Atlantic side of the Western Hemisphere—the South American hump only 1,600 miles from Africa.

Possible Axis Invasion Point

Ever since the war started, United States military men have pointed to this strategic sector as the one which the Axis forces would attack if ever they were able to consolidate their European and African positions sufficiently to permit direct action against the Americas.

Establishment of adequate protection, therefore, was clearly Brazil's first strategic task, and indications were that a speedy concentration of military strength in that area was contemplated.

A statement to that effect came from Brig. Gen. Amaro Soares Bittencourt, Brazilian military attache here and the senior delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board. The board will hold its first formal meeting Tuesday with the strategic problems growing out of Brazil's belligerency to the fore.

General Bittencourt said that in defending herself Brazil "is defending the continent" and that to accomplish this "we must congregate and reunite all our military elements for the defense of the northeast, the strategic point on the bulge of Brazil for invasion by the Axis."

U. S. Ready to Aid

There was no doubt in official quarters that the United States stood ready to aid its ally to any extent required. Already, in fact, this country has given much help to Brazil under lend-lease arrangements, furnishing airplanes, arms and equipment for Brazil's growing army and training aviators for the air force. Moreover, the fact that American airmen were credited with successful attacks on German submarines operating off the coast of Brazil indicates that some United States forces already are based in that country.

Whatever offensive role Brazil may play in the war, it is believed

here, depends primarily on two factors—the size of the force she can raise beyond that needed for defensive purposes and the urgency of requirements for her troops in other theatres of the world war.

The present size of Brazil's army has not been disclosed but is generally estimated at more than 100,000 men with 300,000 active reservists. Last April President Getulio Vargas signed a decree which could have the effect of increasing this force to 1,200,000 men.

Navy Relatively Small

The navy, for the size of the job it has to do, is relatively small, consisting of two recently modernized battleships, 33 and 34 years old, supported by a force of two cruisers, about a dozen destroyers, four submarines, half a dozen torpedo boats and a score or more gunboats, minesweepers and other auxiliaries. A destroyer building program is in progress.

The defensive job before the army and navy is enormous. Brazil covers 3,286,170 square miles—more than half the size of the South American continent and 250,000 square miles larger than continental United States. The coast line is about 4,600 miles long. The population is 46,000,000, so that much of the huge territory is thinly inhabited.

How much of the population would be available for military service is problematical since Brazil's biggest contribution to the cause of the United Nations is almost certain to be in supplying raw materials—a function that already is occupying much of her manpower. Materials furnished by Brazil include bauxite, rubber, beryllium, chrome, diamonds, graphite, mica, quartz, hides, hemp, wool and kapok.

ing in court was that these people who were summoned had a fair opportunity to appear and also that knowing the watchful eye of the court was on them, my opponents did not dare do what they originally intended to do, namely throw all of the people summoned off the list. As a matter of fact, out of 108 names that were cited, 60 of them were so clearly entitled to vote in the Republican caucuses that even these biased ward officials did not dare remove them from the list and so at least 60 have been saved their right to vote. How many of the other 48 who were just as good Republicans but did not know of the extension of time or were otherwise prevented from appearing and so lost their rights will probably never be known. However, these 60 people, all of them good Republicans as even my opponents have now had to admit, have been put to the trouble and inconvenience of being taken from their homes, brought down to this hearing, badgered about their voting habits of the past, which I have always supposed was a privileged secret of every voter, and the most galling part of all, the man who questioned them as to their Republicanism, Mr. DiCenzo started out himself in politics as an active Democrat.

"If these opponents of mine are really interested in Republican success rather than just controlling the party machinery do they think they have done the Republican party any good by treating these good Republicans in this way? Do they think that they have made these people feel more favorably inclined towards the Republican party and towards a Republican leadership that can approve of tricks of this kind?"

Scuffs at Clair

"One other thing might be mentioned. Mr. DiCenzo has been claiming that he will carry the ward by a majority of 4 to 1 or 5 to 1. If he is as sure of that as he says you can be quite certain that he would not be using these desperate means to deprive good Republicans of their right to vote in the caucus. In the contrary, he knows that if all of the qualified voters in that ward are allowed to vote that he will be beaten and that is why he has gone to such lengths to keep them from being allowed to do so.

"The real question involved here is whether petty ward dictators, imitating similar dictators on the other side, can deprive American citizens of their franchise. I do not believe that the people of the eighth ward or the City of New Haven approve of any such principle, particularly at the present time, and in Wednesday night's caucus they will definitely repudiate those people who try to practice it here."

BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE GETS 44 U. S. PLANES

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—(AP) Col. Armando Ararigbois, Brazilian air attache at Washington, disclosed today that while Brazil was declaring war on Germany and Italy members of the Brazilian air force were completing a 9,000-mile delivery of 44 planes from the United States to Brazil.

He said that the long flight, made by training planes in many hops without mishap or deviation from schedule, was revealed with the approval of the United States War department.

It was the largest fly-away delivery of planes yet made to a South American nation, Colonel Ararigbois said.

The Brazilian attache said the American planes are to replace German Focke-Wulf planes in Brazil for training and transport work, and additional trainers are to be manufactured under license in the Brazilian government's aircraft factory.

2 MISSING FLIERS BACK FROM JUNGLE

Americans Return to Port Moresby; Bomber Had Crashed Aug. 7.
AUG 25 1942

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 23—(AP) A war correspondent of The Sydney Morning Herald reported today that Sergeant George T. Richman of Hopewell, Va., and Sergeant Paul Ramsey of Vincennes, Ind., had arrived at Port Moresby, New Guinea, after being missing with other members of a bomber crew and Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, since Aug. 7.

Richman was the gunner-engineer of the bomber and Ramsey was the bombardier. They expressed the belief Haugland and the others were safe, saying they saw them landing in the jungle after bailing out of the bomber which ran out of fuel in a storm.

Ramsey said he landed in a tree, after he bailed out, and spent the night there. The next day he found a native village from where he took a small steamer to Port Moresby.

Richman wandered for three days in the jungle without food before finding a half-rotten potato which he ate. On the fifth day he

reached a village and was guided by natives to the coast. From there he went by plane to Port Moresby.

47 Jap Planes Raid Darwin; Allied Fighters Shoot Down 13

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Monday, Aug. 24—(AP) Forty-seven Japanese planes, including 27 heavy bombers, staged a big raid on the airfield at Darwin Sunday, but were held to only slight damage by the brilliant work of Allied fighters, who shot down four of the attacking bombers and nine Zero fighter escort planes. Allied headquarters announced today.

The defenders did not lose a single craft.

The Japanese raid might have been one of retaliation against Allied bases from which the island of Timor has been hammered during the past few weeks.

Nevertheless, the toll of Japanese planes taken by the Allies was out of proportion to the damage caused by the bombing, despite the fact that the Japanese probably outnumbered the Allies.

The last big attack on Darwin was July 30 when the Allies shot down seven fighters and two bomb-

ers with the loss of one plane. In that raid the Japanese used 27 heavy bombers and 22 fighters.

Seasoned pilots from the Philippine and Java campaigns have been smashing the Japanese attacks by using a technique which they developed themselves.

A spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters said Curtiss P-40s were used exclusively by fighter units in the Darwin area. He described the units as "a well-trained organization."

The Allies, in addition to frustrating the Japanese attack, also took the initiative by bombing enemy positions in the northern end of the Solomon island group.

They bombed buildings in the wharf area along Buka passage, the narrow strait which separates the islands of Buka and Bougainville. The results were not observed.

In the raid on Darwin, the Japanese used 27 bombers and 20 fighters.

Four-Motored Bomber Dives After Jap Zero, Wins Bout

U. S. Army Plane Uses Dogfight Tactics To Worst

Attacking Fighter Over Solomons AUG 25 1942

(By the Associated Press)

An Airfield in the Pacific (Delayed)—This tale of a dogfight between a big four-motored American Army bomber and a speedy little Japanese Zero fighter in a fight over the Solomon Islands amazes even airmen.

The bomber, piloted by Maj. James V. Edmundson, of Santa Monica, Cal., was one of several working from jungle-hidden airfields in forays on Japanese installations, later taken over by United States Marines in the Solomons offensive which started August 7.

But Edmundson, 27, has a flair for getting things done in the air. Months ago, in his first real action with a bomber, he sank a Japanese submarine off Hawaii.

Mad At Maneuvers

His latest exploit was prompted by irritation over the maneuvering of the Japanese Zero plane pilot.

This is how he told it to Capt. Charles E. Shelton, staff officer sent to the Solomons area by Major General Willis H. Hale, commander of the Hawaiian Air Force:

"We were just coming in from our bombing run when seven float-type Zeros showed up about 1,000 feet above us and off our right wing. There were three of our bombers in my element.

"Those Zeros stayed up there, riding alongside us for about five minutes. After they'd figured out a plan of attack—or maybe they were drawing straws to see which one got to hit us first—they started peeling off to make a semi-head-on attack.

"The first one aimed at my plane, it being the lead plane. My gunners worked him over and they think

maybe they got him. The Jap was smoking heavily when he went down below. At least he never came back.

Attacked Wingman

"Then the second Zero attacked my wingman. That Zero caught on fire and crashed. Credit that one to Lieutenant MacDonald.

"The third Zero veered off and

attacked from behind. The gunners got him. They said he hit the water and exploded.

"The fourth Zero hit us from behind and below. They're good climbers and this bird must have thought he would show off because he pulled up in front of us and then was when, I guess, I got mad. "I put the bomber in a wingover and started diving after the Jap. My left wingman didn't know what was up, but he pulled his plane over and started to follow.

Followed Jap Down

"Well, we followed that Jap Zero down for about 4,000 feet. The Zero was running, all right. I imagined he wondered 'what the hell' when he saw a bomber dogfighting him.

"Anyway, when we got close to him my plane nosed up slightly, giving the gunner a chance to work the Jap over. The gunner did a good job getting the Zero, according to his story. I couldn't see the results myself."

Major Jim, as his fellow pilots call him, indicated his wing planes and his own gunners deserved all the credit for any Zeros shot down.

Old Man In Rocking Chair

"The pilot just sits up there like an old man in a rocking chair," he said. "It's the gunners who do the real work during a combat. That day, they were 1,000 per centers, in my book. They probably looked that way to those other three Jap Zeros, too. Because numbers five, six and seven stayed out of range from then on.

"We went right on with our bombing run. We were about 4,000 feet lower than we meant to be, but it didn't make much difference, apparently. I think our bombs scored all right."

SMALL AIR FORCE COULD STALL JAPS IN CHINESE AREA

Ex-Flying Tiger Says 150
Planes Adequate; Admits
Japs Have Power.

MIAMI, Aug. 25, 1942 (AP)

George L. Paxton, 30-year-old Texan who once was outnumbered and shot down by Japanese fighters as he served with the American Volunteer Group in Burma, said today he thought the United States could wipe out Japanese air power in China by maintaining a force of 100 fighters and 50 bombers there.

At the same time, the Abilene Flying Tiger disagreed with those who contend the Japanese made a mistake in spreading out so far in their operations. Their mistake was in stopping when they did, he said in an interview.

Still Have Power

"Don't kid yourself—they had the power and they still have it," he remarked.

Paxton's flight of six Flying Tigers was caught by 27 Japs Jan. 24, he related. Three of the Americans were downed but all survived crash landings at or near their airfield. The Texan's plane was riddled by 61 machine-gun bullets and five struck him but the wounds were slight and he required but a day's hospitalization. Only one enemy plane was downed.

"Usually it went the other way, but somebody has to get the hard luck sometime," he said.

11,000-mile Flight

Most of the A.V.G. pilots had to perform some staff duty, and Paxton was finance officer. He is on his way to New York to wind up the financial affairs of the group, having flown 11,000 miles in six days.

Paxton was proud of the accomplishments of the Flying Tigers.

"It was a dream outfit. I'm still rubbing my eyes," he said.

"Every man worshipped Gen. Claire L. Chennault. He was a genius and in this war you have to be a genius."

Although the Chinese themselves are practically without air support,

they have "plenty on the ball" when it comes to fighting, he declared.

"They fight the Japs the way the Japs themselves fight. If you add up the score of the last five years you have the story of the Chinese fighter."

He expects the Japanese in Burma to move again when the monsoon seasons ends, in about a month, but thinks they will strike at China rather than India.

NOTED AMERICAN FLIER KILLED AT KARACHI, INDIA

SEATTLE, Aug. 23.—(AP) Elwyn Gibbon, Seattle's flying soldier of fortune who was shooting down Japanese planes over China as early as 1937, was killed four days ago in Karachi, India, his brother, W. L. Gibbon, an attorney, learned today.

News of the flyer's death came from the American aircraft company for which he was flying in India, but without details.

Gibbon was the first American pursuit pilot to fly in China for Claire Chennault, who later organized the American Volunteer Group of "Flying Tigers." In 1938, Japanese police jailed Gibbon in Yokohama for his activities in China. The U. S. State department intervened and obtained his release.

REACH SINGAPORE

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 23.—(AP) The Kama-kura Maru, carrying British repatriates from East Asia, arrived at Singapore early this morning from Yokohama en route to Laurence Marques. The ship is to resume its voyage Monday morning.

CHINESE FORCES CONTINUE DRIVE ALONG RAIL LINE

Recapture 110 Mile Section
of Strategic Route as
Attack Is Speeded.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 23.—(AP) Pressing hard on the heels of retreating Japanese, the Chinese re-

captured Kiangshan and Huangkintu today, thus broadening their hold on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway to more than 110 miles, the Chinese Central news agency reported.

Driving eastward, the Chinese crossed the border of Chekiang province in three columns and engaged the enemy southwest of Kiangshan. After a fierce fight the Japanese withdrew, burning the city as they went.

The Chinese thus were within 20 miles of Chuhsien, a potential United States air base which was one of the chief objectives of the Japanese when they began their mid-summer campaign in the coastal provinces of Central China.

Pressed Northwest

At the same time a westward advancing Chinese force, after recapturing Yingtun yesterday, pushed northwestward and took Huangkintu this morning.

Huangkintu is six miles from Yukiang which also was recaptured yesterday. The latter place is about 20 miles northwest of Yingtun.

The vanguard of the retreating enemy thus was approaching the southern shores of Poyang lake and Nanchang, the Japanese base. They were drawing near Yukan and Juihung in that sector.

The dual drives, whose objectives included the recapture of aerial bases within bombing distance of Japan, had given the Chinese control of the middle section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway to a depth of more than 80 miles.

Yushan, five miles from the Chekiang border; Yingtun, 70 miles southeast of Nanchang, a main Japanese base in Kiangsi; Kweiki, ten miles south of Yingtun, and Shangjao and Kwangfeng, also on the railroad, were in Chinese hands.

Large Fires

Front line dispatches Saturday said large fires were burning inside Kiangshan, indicating the Japanese were preparing to abandon the city, which lies only 20 miles from Chuhsien. Chuhsien was one of the principal Japanese objectives in their Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign because it was a potential U. S. bombing base.

A high command communiqué today said remnants of the Japanese who were driven out of Kweiki and Yingtun Friday retreated toward Tengchiapu on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway and toward Yukiang on the Kwangsin river.

Yukiang was captured Saturday and the occupation of Tengchiapu was reported to be imminent.

CHINESE TROOPS WARNED

CHUNGKING, Aug. 23.—(AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek telegraphed officers and men of the Chinese expeditionary forces in India several days ago ordering them to conduct themselves with modesty and courtesy toward Allied troops and not to become involved in the political problems of India.

The message was similar to one forwarded by President Roosevelt to United States troops instructing them to avoid becoming entangled in India's troubled political situation.

Expressing "my great concern" over the welfare of Chinese sick and wounded, Chiang said he had dispatched Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, chief of staff of Allied troops in China, to inspect conditions and issue orders for improvements and for intensification of training.

Should Avoid Discussions

"Chinese soldiers, temporarily stationed for training on soil of a friendly neighbor, you should scrupulously avoid involving yourselves in political questions or movements and should judiciously refrain from considered criticisms or discussions of Indian politics," the generalissimo said.

"The Chinese troops should take every advantage of the present opportunity for 'highly technical training' and devote themselves solely to military duty, he added.

OFFICIAL CLAIMS HINDUS CALCULATE RIOT DAMAGE

BOMBAY, Monday, Aug. 24.—(AP) Twenty students were arrested in Bombay Sunday night when groups tried to march in a procession.

At Nagpur 350 arrests have been made to date in connection with recent disturbances. The district superintendent of police at Nagpur declared that events of the last week showed that destruction of government property had been organized along the lines of a pre-arranged plan.

BISHOP ATTACKS REYNOLDS' PLEA

FOR FREEING INDIA

Rt. Rev. William Manning
Criticizes Senator's Recent Declaration.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—(AP) The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Episcopal bishop of New York, today criticized U. S. Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D-NC) for asserting that the United States should ask Great Britain to give immediate independence to India.

"What shall be said of a man in our Senate who seeks to inject ill will and bitterness between us and our Allies in this time of crisis?" the Bishop said during a sermon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

"Anything in the nature of anti-British propaganda or anti-Russian propaganda or propaganda against any of our Allies is a dangerous and peculiarly despicable form of sabotage," Bishop Manning said. "It is directly helpful to the enemy, and is traitorous both to our own country and to those who are sharing this great battle with us."

"And I may add that those words apply fully to the amazing and most reprehensible utterance this past week in our Senate by one of our Senators whose offense was heightened and increased by the fact that through an accident of seniority he holds the office of chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs."

Senator Reynolds said in his Senate speech that he based his suggestion on the third point of the Atlantic Charter that the signatory nations "respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live."

QUAKE IS REPORTED IN ALEUTIANS AREA

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—(AP) Fordham university reported that fairly severe earth shocks were recorded today in a northwesterly direction at a distance which would place them in the vicinity of the westernmost Aleutian islands now occupied by the Japanese.

The shocks were recorded on the seismograph at 2:46:54 a. m. and 2:56:22 a. m., E.W.T. The distance

was estimated at 500 miles from New York.

Georgetown university's seismograph also recorded a quake described as "fairly strong" and estimated at 5,000 miles distance, probably in a northwest direction. The shocks were recorded as lasting from 2:46:56 a. m. to 5:30 a. m. with the maximum at 3:15.

New Weapons Are Provided For U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—(AP) Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, chief of Navy ordnance, said today in a speech broadcast from somewhere in the Pacific that "new weapons and new techniques" are being provided to America's sea fighters in this war as fully as ever they were in the past.

Blandy announced that he had visited Midway island, 1,400 miles west of Pearl Harbor yesterday.

Telling the nation's war workers that "your reach is from Detroit to Tulagi, from Midvale to Midway," he declared that the men on Midway, where a Japanese invasion force was defeated in June "are only hoping that the Japs will have the temerity to try it again so they can give them another and even a bigger taste of your bullets and bombs and torpedoes."

Speaking of new developments in naval ordnance, he said that "a very considerable proportion of the great advances in offensive warfare have originated under American auspices in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy department."

"Not less today than when in years past the Dahlgren gun and the torpedo took shape on the drawing boards of naval ordnance," he continued, "new weapons and new techniques are being provided to our ships and planes which cruise the seven seas in search of the enemy or convoy our men and supplies to the far flung bases which we now occupy."

13-SHIP TOLL TAKEN BY SUBS

DURING WEEK

Nearly Half Of Vessels
Sunk By Raiders Are
Of Brazilian Origin

Reports Indicate That
U-Boat War Has Shifted
From U. S. Waters

(By Associated Press)
New York, Aug. 23.—Destruction of thirteen vessels, nearly half of them Brazilian craft, by Axis surface and undersea raiders operating in western Atlantic waters was disclosed in official announcements last week, as the enemy sea offensive of the Eastern United States appeared to shift sharply to the northern and eastern coasts of South America.

With the recent sinkings of Brazilian ships, in which more than 600 soldiers, passengers and seamen were lost, an Associated Press count of announced sinkings in the western Atlantic since America's entry into the war reached 439 craft.

640 Deaths Reported

The deaths of more than 640 troops, seamen and passengers were reported last week, but at least 550 others were rescued and safely landed at United States, Caribbean and South American ports.

Sinkings since August 16 included six Brazilian vessels, four British, one American, one Panamanian and one Swedish.

The tabulation:

	Week Since Aug. Pearl 16-22 Harbor
Off the United States	0 171
Off Canada	0 41
In the Caribbean	4 143
In the Gulf of Mexico	0 43
Off South America	9 41

Totals..... 13 439

Meanwhile, indication that Atlantic coastal convoys have built up cooperative immunity to the submarine menace was contained in a

Report last week by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, newly-appointed director of the Office of Public Relations for the Navy. He declared that not more than five ships out of 2,000 convoyed along coastal areas had been sunk since May 14, and added that for the first time since January and February American shipyards last month built more ships than were lost.

WPB Ship Report

Donald M. Nelson's war production report last week held that delivery of seventy-one vessels in July represented an increase of almost six per cent. compared with sixty-seven craft turned out in June. (In July, approximately sixty-eight sinkings were officially announced.)

As American shipyards raced to complete 8,000,000 tons of shipping this year—President Roosevelt's goal—Henry J. Kaiser's Richmond (Cal.) shipyard No. 2 reported a 10,000-ton Liberty freighter would be launched in twenty-four days, to blast the present thirty-one-day record held by another Kaiser yard at Portland, Ore.

24 DIE IN 4 ARMY, NAVY AIR CRASHES

10, Possibly 11, Killed As Patrol Plane Falls Near Dahlgren, Va.

[By the Associated Press]

Army and Navy authorities report twenty-four or twenty-five men were killed and three others were injured in unrelated military plane accidents at Dahlgren, Va.; Bogalusa, La.; Las Cruces, N. M., and Tallahassee, Florida.

Ten or eleven men were lost in the naval plane crash in Virginia.

Seven men were killed and two injured in parachute jumps when an army bomber crashed eighteen miles west of Las Cruces.

Six men were killed and one injured in Louisiana and one in Florida.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 23—A navy patrol plane, engaging in what the

navy described as a routine flight, crashed in a field near Dahlgren, Va., tonight, killing at least ten and possibly eleven men.

Sergt. Bill Moore, a toll-bridge guard, who witnessed the crash, said the plane started falling near his post on a Potomac river bridge and crashed into a field a mile and a half away.

Not From Dahlgren

The Navy Department was unable to say immediately where the plane began its flight, or its destination. It was understood, however, that it was not from the navy's proving grounds at Dahlgren.

Names of the men on the ship were not immediately available, nor was there any immediate indication of the cause.

Investigating officers were sent to the scene which was surrounded by a cordon of marines.

6 Men Die As Bomber Crashes In Louisiana

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 23 (AP)—Six men were killed when a medium army bomber from Harding Field crashed five miles southwest of Bogalusa, La., early today. Wreckage was scattered over a five-mile area.

The army listed as dead two officers and four enlisted men and added that another officer was taken to a Bogalusa hospital critically injured.

Announcement of further details was withheld while the army notified the next-of-kin.

Seven Reported Killed As Army Bomber Falls

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 23 (AP)—Seven men were reported killed early today in an army bomber which crashed eighteen miles west of Las Cruces, N. M. Two men were injured in parachute jumps.

Col. W. B. Hough, commander of Biggs Field here, said more details would be available as soon as the field's representative returned from the scene of the crash.

The two who parachuted to safety were confined to William Beaumont Hospital here.

They Patrol the Harbors

Coast Guard Auxiliary Men Perform Valuable War-Time Service, Check Shipping Traffic.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—(Wide World) "It's like giving blood to the Red Cross. It's not much in itself but after all a war is just a lot of little jobs put together in a big way."

As Herb Bagg spoke, his cabin cruiser moved up to the neck of the harbor, where Herb and his crew of three—all Coast Guard auxiliary—were to take over the job of checking the busy harbor's traffic.

"The way I feel about it," he went on as the wake danced in the fading sunlight, "it's a small job. It's not like being in the battle of Midway—not by a long shot—but we do free the regular Coast Guards for other jobs, probably lots more important."

Smoke from the mills on the point ahead lay in flat plumes across the sky. Murrell "Steve" Stevenson got into the conversation.

Keep Tabs on Activity

"We're just going to put in 24 hours," he said, "of keeping tabs on the stuff that goes in and out of the harbor. Watch the ships, read a couple of code signals, and report to the regular Coast Guard boat every couple of hours."

"It may not sound like much but it's got to be done if this stuff—I suppose in the newspapers you'd call it sinews of war—is to be kept moving, not only in Baltimore but in every harbor in the country."

"It seems silly to tie up a regular Coast Guard cutter and its crew in every one of those ports when there are hundreds of small boats with thousands of men aboard 'em who are itching to do a little something. So they made the auxiliary harbor watchmen. Now, every two weeks, each boat and its crew stand a 24-hour trick."

Just then, Sheridan McClees and Bobby Hale up at the bow called out together:

"There's our boat up ahead."

Hoist Service Flag

A few minutes later Bagg was alongside the boat he was relieving. Papers, a signal gun, and a Coast Guard flag changed hands. The flag was hoisted on the short mast.

At that moment, Herb ceased to be an industrial chemist and Sherry on longer was a real estate valuator. Steve's business took a background role, so did Hale's job.

They had entered the Coast Guard for 24 hours. They were subject to military discipline. Stevenson chuckled, "well, boys, we can

be court-martialed from now on. "Right after Pearl Harbor," Herb said, "practically every small boat and its handlers throughout the country were pledged to the auxiliary. After all boats like this and guys like us did a pretty fair bit of work at Dunkerque."

"The first thing we got to do was answering a telephone in a downtown office. But there wasn't enough to keep a man busy so they dropped that."

First Genuine Service

"This is our first substantial job. This is the first thing we've done where we've made any use of the knowledge we have on boats or of the boats themselves. In other words, everything we have done up to now, another guy named Joe could have done just as well."

Steve was sorting papers in the cabin below when a seasoned ferry—Smoky Joe—chugged down the Patapsco. "Get the time on Joe," someone called. He jotted down the answer.

A freighter and a crusty bay boat slipped down the channel and were recorded. Then McClees saw a gray shape in the gathering dusk.

"Here comes our first real business," he said happily, fingering the trigger on the signal gun in readiness to dot-dash a signal to the approaching ship.

Asked For Patrol Boat

The vessel, inbound and neutral, didn't answer his blinker but a Coast Guardsman aboard her shouted down that he wanted a patrol boat to come over.

The three code flags flying on the starboard hoist were read. They told all the story about the ship the Coast Guard would want to know.

Soon the patrol boat was spotted, its searchlight fingering through the night mist. Not long after getting the auxiliary's message about the neutral ship—now lying off quarantine—another cutter hustled over and started circling her, doing its job of guarding the ship as single-mindedly as a mother hen.

The city's lights shone brightly for a time but a few hours before the dawn, they blinked out one by one. Fog blurred the rest.

Some of the men caught cat-naps but all were around to see dawn break.

"Saves Your Conscience"

Standing on the dew-drenched stern, Bagg said:

"No guy has a right to call himself essential but even if I were in the service, I'd probably be doing just what I'm doing now. And I have a wife and two kids. A thing like this sort of saves your conscience. It makes you feel good to think you're doing something—even a little thing."

Winter Ponders Failure of Japs To Continue Offensive Tactics

War Lords May Have Learned Not to Plunge Headlong Into Action With Full Allied Force in Pacific—Army Attack on Siberia Must Be Made Soon.

By John M. Hightower

Wide World War Analyst

AUG 25 1942
The Japanese have been fighting more or less defensively for two and a half months now. Unless they swing over to a strong offensive soon, one may well wonder at their inactivity since the Battle of Midway in June.

Not Lacking in Men, Equipment

The trouble certainly is not that they lack military and naval power to strike. They have the men and equipment to attack Siberia today, if they want to do so. They have the ships and troops to make another thrust at India, Australia, Hawaii, Alaska or any of the islands guarding the U. S.-Australian supply line.

And until now they have had the will to fight always on the offensive. Belief in the attack has been their basic military tenet.

Two months ago—even two or three weeks ago—any well-informed military man would have laid a small wager that by this time the Japs would have pitched into the Red armies in Siberia. One of Tokyo's traditional military aims has been to remove the threat of the Japanese homeland. Vladivostok is within easy bombing distance of Japan.

Now military men are saying that perhaps this very danger of bombing has made Tokyo cautious. Significantly related to the inactivity in Siberia is the fact that in about four or five weeks the weather will make any military operations there virtually impossible; so if the Japanese intend to act they must act quickly.

Only a few days ago reports came out of Australia and New Zealand that the enemy was believed to be marshalling a considerable naval force to smash the American armada in the southwest Pacific and isolate the Marines in the Solomon Islands. But the Marines in the Solomons are still there and their supplies are still going through.

May Have Learned Lesson

It may be, of course, that as a matter of cold realism the Japanese admirals have learned not to plunge headlong into action with the full force of Allied might in the Pacific. Since early Spring they have lost war and cargo ships heavily at Lae and Salamaua, New Guinea; at Tulagi, Solomon Islands;

at Midway Island; and at Kiska Island, in the Aleutians.

The Tokyo warlords made good their conquest of Burma, but pulled back closer home the amphibious forces which threatened India after Brig. Gen. James Doolittle and his bomber squadron proved that Tokyo was not isolated from attack.

More recently they started a campaign to secure their cities against attack from the Chinese mainland, but soon afterward American air forces in China went into action against Japan's continental bases. And today's news from Chungking is that Chinese forces, counter-attacking, have advanced well into Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces to throw the Japs' war machine into reverse.

It seems to be generally accepted among American experts on the subject that the Japanese are capable of desperate action when a situation demands desperation. They have squandered masses of men in China and they lost untold thousands in the Philippines campaign.

They can replace their slain soldiers with new recruits. But the ships they lose in sea battles and any factories they lose by aerial bombardment cannot be quickly replaced.

Perhaps this has taught them to think twice before plunging into some costly new adventure. If and when they attack again it must be with full realization of the cost they will have to pay. The generals and admirals in Tokyo must realize by now that the easy victories of their China Sea campaign are but history—history that, because of the growing might of Allied arms, will not be repeated.

London, Aug. 23—(AP)—A United States Negro soldier's kindly gesture attracted attention in Great Britain today. Having drawn an orange ration at his station, the soldier went to a nearby house where an elderly woman was sitting in a wheel chair. He gave her the fruit with the remark, "here, lady, these will do you more good than me."

30.24 - 18365

30.24-18365

Brazilian

Berlin (From German broadcasts), Aug. 23-(AP)-Brazil, now that is in the war, can look forward to only "blood, sweat and tears," the diplomatic correspondent of DNB, official German news service, wrote tonight.

The German view was that there is nothing in store more for South Americans than was vouchsafed for the British people by Prime Minister Churchill when he warned he would require the most extreme sacrifices.

The German agency said Brazil's entry into the war was accomplished by "wire pullers" in Washington.

Consequently one should not attach importance to the pretext made in Rio de Janeiro," BNB continued.

(No direct mention was made of the sinking of Brazilian ships by German submarines.)

AUG 25 1942

BRAZILIAN

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) AUG. 23-(AP)-ITALY

REGARDS BRAZIL'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS "WITH EQUANIMITY, IT WAS STATED TODAY BY A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH FROM MILAN QUOTING THE NEWSPAPER STAMPA.

STAMPA OBSERVED THAT IT WAS "PAINFUL AND REGRETTABLE TO SEE A COUNTRY WHICH FOR GENERATIONS HAS BENEFITTED FROM ITALIAN EMIGRANTS AND WHICH WAS CIVILIZED BY THEM HAD JOINED THE ENEMY COALITION."

THE PAPER PROTESTED THAT BRAZIL HAD SHOWN "IGNOBLE INGRATITUDE," AND ASSERTED BRAZIL'S CHIEF PURPOSE WAS TO SEIZE THE PROPERTY OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN CITIZENS.

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THE PAPER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE AXIS CERTAINLY HAD NOT PROVOKED BRAZIL.

MONTEVIDEO -- ADD BALDOMIR

IN HIS LETTER TO VARGAS, BALDOMIR SAID THAT "THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE UNJUSTIFIED ATTACKS IS UNDERSTOOD WITH EMOTION BY OUR PEOPLE" AND THAT THEY WERE "DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY THE SAD CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO YOUR ACTION."

ON THE NAME OF THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT," THE PRESIDENT

"I AM HAPPY TO TRANSMIT TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE AN EXPRESSION OF OUR COMPLETE SOLIDARITY AS WELL AS OUR DECISION TO PROCEED TO THE FULFILLMENT NOT ONLY OF THE DUTIES WHICH ARISE FROM FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD BUT ALSO THE OBLIGATIONS CONTRACTED WITH

THE OTHER AMERICAN STATES IN THE DECLARATIONS AT LIMA AND PANAMA, AND ESPECIALLY THE RESOLUTION AT HAVANA WHICH MAKES THE CONTINENT A SINGLE NATION AGAINST AGGRESSIONS OF A NON-AMERICAN STATE AGAINST THE INTEGRITY OR INVIOABILITY OF THE TERRITORY AND AGAINST THE SOVEREIGNTY OR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF AN AMERICAN STATE."

EGYPTIAN

CAIRO, AUG. 23-(AP)-RAF FIGHTER-BOMBERS, STEPPING UP THEIR ACTIVITY, ATTACKED GROUPS OF ENEMY VEHICLES IN THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL SECTORS OF THE DESERT FRONT, A COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

BRITISH MIDDLE EAST HEADQUARTERS REPORTED ONLY PATROL ACTIVITY ON LAND.

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(AN ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID "ENEMY ARMORED THRUSTS WERE REPULSED" YESTERDAY.)

SINCOE, ONT., AUG 23-(AP)-THREE SONS OF AQUILLA BARBER WERE AMONG CANADIAN CASUALTIES OF THE RAID ON DIEPPE.

THE FAMILY HERE WAS NOTIFIED THAT CORPORAL WESLEY BARBER WAS KILLED IN ACTION, AND LEWIS AND OLIVER, BOTH PRIVATES, ARE MISSING.

THE THREE WERE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL HAMILTON LIGHT INFANTRY, AND WENT OVERSEAS TOGETHER.

MOSCOW -- ADD RUSSIAN.

A GERMAN UNIT WHICH GAINED A FOOTHOLD ON THE EAST BANK WAS SAID BE IN A "VERY DIFFICULT POSITION." THE NAZIS WERE REPORTED PRESSED BACK TO THE RIVER ALONG A NARROW SECTOR UNDER HEAVY FIRE AND UNABLE TO FAN OUT OR MOVE FORWARD. A RED STAR DISPATCH, APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE SAME UNIT, REPORTED THREE COMPANIES OF INFANTRY AND A BRIDGEHEAD WERE DESTROYED.

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THE MILITARY PRESS SAID THE GERMANS HAD CROSSED THE DON AT MORE THAN ONE POINT BUT THEY HAD NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO GET LARGE TANKS OR HEAVY EQUIPMENT ACROSS. SOME BABY TANKS WERE PUT ACROSS BUT THESE WERE REPORTED DESTROYED.

RED STAR SAID THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS OPERATING EXTENSIVELY IN AN EFFORT TO FORM A PROTECTIVE COVER FOR THE CROSSINGS AND THE GERMAN MARSHAL FEDOR VON BOCK WAS THROWING IN REINFORCEMENTS WITHOUT REGARD TO LOSSES IN AN EFFORT TO FIND A SOFT SPOT.

"NOW AS NEVER EXTREME CAUTION IS REQUIRED IN DEFENSE OF THE WATER BARRIER," RED STAR COMMENTED. ZSTOUT DEFENSES OF THE BANKS ARE NECESSARY TO EXTERMINATE TO THE LAST MAN EVERY GERMAN WHO IS ABLE TO SEEP THROUGH AND APPROACH THE CROSSINGS."

AS EVIDENCE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE, RED STAR CITED THE CASE OF ONE UNIT WHICH HAD KILLED MORE THAN 1,000 GERMANS AND BURNED OR DAMAGED 28 TANKS. ANOTHER UNIT WAS SAID TO HAVE TURNED BACK REPEATED GERMAN ATTACKS AGAINST A SETTLEMENT. **AUG 25 1942**

THE RUSSIANS BY NOW HAVE HAD TIME TO CONCENTRATE SEVERAL ARMIES IN THE DISTRICT OF KLETSKAYA AND THEY WERE REPORTED HOLDING THEIR LINES AND COUNTER-ATTACKING WITH INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, TANKS AND PLANES.

RED STAR SAID THE RUSSIANS OCCUPIED SEVERAL "RECENTLY LOST LINES ABOVE KLETSKAYA" ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DON.

IZVESTIA REPORTED A RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN TWO SECTORS. AFTER REPULSING A GERMAN ATTACK NEAR A RAILROAD STATION, THIS DISPATCH SAID THE RUSSIANS TOOK A NUMBER OF GERMAN STRONGHOLDS AND CAPTURED TRENCHES IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING. AT ANOTHER POINT THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BROKEN INTO GERMAN TRENCHES. AS THE ENEMY STARTED TO RETREAT, THE RUSSIANS SEIZED A NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND MUCH BOOTY.

RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS IN THE KLETSKAYA DISTRICT APPARENTLY WERE AIMED AT THREATENING THE GERMAN FLANK IN THE DON BEND AND ALSO TO DRAW ENEMY PRESSURE AWAY FROM THE KOTELNIKOVSKI SECTOR AND THE CAUCASUS FRONT FURTHER SOUTH.

CONTINUED RUSSIAN WITHDRAWALS WERE REPORTED FROM BOTH MAJOR CAUCASUS SECTORS, SOUTH OF KRASNODAR AND SOUTHEAST OF PYATIGORSK.

AS THE RED ARMY RETREATED BELOW PYATIGORSK, THE COMBAT ROLLED THROUGH THE FOOTHILLS OF THE CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS AND FIGHTING NOW IS

UNDERWAY IN SEVERAL SECTORS FOR MOUNTAIN PASSES.

RED STAR SAID THE GERMANS TRIED TO BREAK THROUGH ONE IMPORTANT PASS WITH A HEAVY BOMBING AND SHELLING PRECEDING TANK AND INFANTRY ATTACKS.

RUSSIAN MOUNTAIN DEFENSES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FORCED THE GERMANS TO HALT AND FALL BACK TO THEIR STARTING POINT.

AN INDIVIDUAL GERMAN GROUP TRIED LATER TO CUT AROUND THE PASS BY BREAKING A PATH THROUGH A NEARBY STEEP GORGE. RED STAR SAID THE RUSSIANS LET THE ENEMY MOVE DEEP INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND THEN CUT THEM OFF AND EXTERMINATED THEM. **AUG 25 1942**

A LARGE BATTLE CONTINUED SOUTHEAST OF PYATIGORSK WHERE GERMAN TANKS BROKE THROUGH RUSSIAN DEFENSES NEAR A SETTLEMENT. RED STAR SAID THE RUSSIANS WITHDREW TO NEW POSITIONS, REPULSING GERMAN EFFORTS TO FOLLOW UP THEIR SUCCESS.

MOST GERMAN ATTACKS WERE REPORTED REPULSED IN THE RAVINES SOUTH OF KRASNODAR EXCEPT AT ONE POINT WHERE THE RUSSIANS WITHDREW BECAUSE THEY WERE UNABLE TO WITHSTAND OVERWHELMING NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY.

THE GERMANS TRIED A TANK "DESCENT" AT ANOTHER POINT. RED STAR SAID THE RUSSIANS COUNTER-ATTACKED SWIFTLY JUST AS THE ENEMY TROOPS LANDED FROM THE TANKS, AND DISPERSED THEM. GERMAN BOMBERS ATTEMPTED TO SUPPORT THE GROUND FORCES ACROSS THE BROKEN TERRAIN IN THIS SECTOR, BUT WERE REPORTED TO HAVE TURNED AWAY WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED SOVIET FIGHTERS. RED STAR SAID SCATTERED BOMBS INFLICTED ONLY SMALL DAMAGE IN THE ROCKY DEFENSES.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) **AUG. 25-(AP)-**THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT AXIS TROOPS HAVE BROKEN THROUGH STRONG RUSSIAN POSITIONS AND ROAD BARRIERS IN THE CAUCASUS AND REPULSED STRONG COUNTER ATTACKS. **AUG 25 1942**

GERMAN BOMBERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, SANK TWO FREIGHTERS AND A TUG ON THE VOLGA FRIDAY AND SET AFIRE ANOTHER TUG AND FOUR TANKERS SATURDAY.

HEAVY RUSSIAN ATTACKS WERE REPORTED FROM KALUGA, SOUTHWEST OF

30.24-18367

30.24-18367

MOSCOW AND RZHEV, NORTHWEST OF THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL. THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED HARD FIGHTING IN WHICH 161 RUSSIAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED YESTERDAY ON THE FRONT OF ONE ARMY CORPS.

GERMAN FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS SHOT DOWN 122 RUSSIAN PLANES YESTERDAY AND DESTROYED THREE MORE ON THE GROUND WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY FOUR GERMAN PLANES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. AUG 25 1942

NEW YORK, AUG 23-(AP)-AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS WHO MAKE THE WEAPONS OF WAR HEARD WORDS OF APPRECIATION TODAY FROM ADMIRAL W.H.P. BLANDY, CHIEF OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, WHO BROADCAST AN ADDRESS OVER AN NBC NETWORK FROM "SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC THEATER OF OPERATIONS."

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND THE ARMED FORCES ARE "ONE GREAT TEAM," ADMIRAL BLANDY SAID. HE ASSURED WORKERS THEY WOULD BE GRATIFIED IF THEY COULD SEE HOW SMOOTHLY THE WEAPONS THEY CREATE FUNCTION IN NAVAL WARFARE.

FIGHTING MEN, THE ADMIRAL CONTINUED, DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY THE HAGGLING OF A CONTRACTOR OVER PRICES OR A JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE BETWEEN UNIONS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HOLD UP THE PRODUCTION OF THE WEAPONS THEY NEED.

"WE ARE UP AGAINST THE TOUGHEST ENEMIES IN THE WORLD," HE SAID, "AND THIS WAR IS GOING TO REQUIRE EVERYTHING WE CAN PUT ON THE BALL."

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 23.)

CAUTION: NOTE RELEASE DATE.

AUG 25 1942

"ASTONISHING, BUT NOT UNIQUE"

BRITISH FLIERS

RELATE NARROW

ESCAPES (550)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, AUG. 22-(WIDE WORLD)--HERE IS THE LOG OF A FLIGHT OVER BERLIN, BY A BRITISH WELLINGTON BOMBER, IN ONE OF THE GREAT ATTACKS ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL LAST WINTER.

THE STORY IS TOLD IN A SPECIAL ISSUE OF FLYING AND POPULAR AVIATION, IN WHICH THE CHIEFS OF THE RAF TELL MUCH OF THE INSIDE HISTORY AND PRESENT ADVENTURES OF THEIR SERVICE. AUG 25 1942

THE WELLINGTON'S CREW WAS A PILOT OFFICER AND 5 SERGEANTS. "THE OBJECTIVE WAS BERLIN," THE RECORD READS. "THE CLOUDS OVER ENGLAND THICKENED INTO IMPENETRABLE MASSES OVER GERMANY. (THAT WAS THE NIGHT BRITAIN LOST 37 BOMBERS) THIRTY MILES FROM BERLIN THE WELLINGTON WAS HIT, BUT ITS FLYING CAPACITY WAS UNAFFECTED.

"THE CAPTAIN, PILOT OFFICER L.B. ENGLAND, TOOK THE PLANE OVER THE CAPITAL, DROPPED ALL HIS BOMBS, EXCEPT HIS INCENDIARIES, AND TURNED BACK. ON THE WAY HOME THE BOMBER WAS HIT AGAIN AND SET AFIRE. LOOKING BACK, THE CAPTAIN SAW AN APPALLING SIGHT. THE FUSELAGE WAS FULL OF SMOKE, FLAMES WERE RISING THROUGH THE FLOOR AND CREEPING UP THE SIDES OF THE PLANE. AUG 25 1942

"THE RACKS OF INCENDIARIES, NOT DROPPED OVER BERLIN BECAUSE OF BAD VISIBILITY, WERE BURNING FURIOUSLY ALONG THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE PLANE.

"THE FIGHT AGAINST THAT FIRE WENT ON A LONG TIME. FROM THE GROUND EVERY ACK-ACK BATTERY IN ITS COURSE FIRED AT THE BLAZING BOMBER. THE PILOT TRIED TO JETTISON THE BURNING INCENDIARIES BUT THE ELECTRIC SWITCH WOULD NOT WORK. THE SECOND PILOT BEAT AT THE FIRE WITH

WINDOW CURTAINS WHICH WERE BURNING WHEN HE RIPPED THEM DOWN AND EXTINGUISHED THEM WITH HIS HANDS.

"WHILE THE CREW WERE FIGHTING THE FIRE IN THE INTERIOR, FLAMES HAD SPREAD ALONG E WINT, BURNI

HAD SPREAD ALONG ONE WING, BURNING PART OF IT AWAY. THE PLANE HAD BEEN LOSING HEIGHT. IT CROSSED THE COASTLINE FINALLY AT 1,000 FEET. BECAUSE HE LIKE THE CHANCES OF THE SEA BETTER THAN ENEMY TERRITORY, THE PILOT FLEW ON.

AUG 25 1942

"IN 25 MINUTES THE GASOLINE RAN OUT. THE FLAMING AIRCRAFT HAD BEEN FLYING NEARLY THREE HOURS. THE CASES OF INCENDIARIES WERE STILL BURNING."

THE BOMBER HIT THE SEA, BROKE ITS BACK, AND SANK ALMOST IMMEDIATELY. BUT THE ENTIRE CREW GOT INTO THEIR DINGHY AND WAITED FOR DAWN. IT WAS A LOVELY DAY, SEA CALM, SUN WARM, BRITISH PLANES FLEW NEAR THEM, BUT NEVER SAW THEM. THEY STARTED A PADDLE OF 57 HOURS, TO THE ENGLISH COAST, EXCEPT THE LAST 20 FEET, WHEN THE SURF DUMPED THEM INTO THE WATER. ALL LANDED SAFELY.

THIS STORY IS ASTONISHING BUT NOT UNIQUE, SAYS THE TELLER, FLIGHT. LIEUT. H. F. BATES. HERE IS ANOTHER:

"ON A BRIGHT DECEMBER AFTERNOON A STIRLING RETURNING FROM A RAID ON THE DOCKS AT BREST CAME INTO ITS AERODROME TO LAND. ITS PILOT, AN AUSTRALIAN, TOUCHED DOWN WITH AN EXACTITUDE THAT SEEMED TO INDICATE NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY WAS WRONG.

AUG 25 1942

"THE FLOOR OF THE PLANE WAS COVERED WITH OIL AND BLOOD AND FROM THE OUTER PORT ENGINE A STREAM OF GASOLINE WAS POURING LIKE A BRIGHT FAN IN THE WIND. AS THE PLANE TOUCHED DOWN IT BEGAN TO DISINTEGRATE.

FIRST THE PORT PROPELLOR FELL AWAY; THEN THE WHOLE OF THE PORT INNER ENGINE. THE COMPLETE PORT WING FELL OFF, AND FALLING, CAUGHT FIRE. THE HUGE TIRES OF THE STIRLING WERE PUNCTURED AND FLAT, AND FINALLY THE WHOLE AIRCRAFT TILTED VIOLENTLY TO PORT, FLINGING THE STARBOARD WING HIGH IN THE AIR."

BUT HALF AN HOUR AFTER THE CREW, SAFE EXCEPT ONE MAN WHO WAS WOUNDED AND IN THE HOSPITAL, WERE HAVING TEA AND TELLING OF BEATING OFF 10 MESSERSCHMITTS. THIS STORY, SAYS LIEUT. BATES, IS LIKE 10,000 WHICH NEVER WILL BE TOLD BECAUSE THEY ARE SO NUMEROUS.

SOMEWHERE NEAR A RECORD HOWEVER IS SQUADRON LEADER A.C. DEERE'S EXPERIENCE. IN 4 MONTHS IN THE SUMMER OF 1940 HE DESTROYED 17 ENEMY PLANES, WAS SHOT DOWN 7 TIMES, BALED OUT 3 TIMES, COLLIDED HEAD-ON WITH AN ENEMY MACHINE; A PUPIL PILOT CUT HIS SPITFIRE IN TWO. ONE PLANE OF HIS WAS BLOWN 150 YARDS ALONG THE GROUND BY A BOMB; ANOTHER BLEW UP 3 SECONDS AFTER HE LEFT IT.

AUG 25 1942

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY. AUG. 23--SENT AUG. 12)

Stalingrad Fights Thrust Gains on Don Consolidated By Invaders

By Twin Tank Columns Only 40 Miles From Volga

Battle For Key Red Fort Rages Between Don Bend And Volga

Hitler Tanks And Mechanized Infantry 40 Miles Northwest Of Main Soviet Garrison As Drive On Grozny Oil Belt Continues

By HENRY CASSIDY

Moscow, Tuesday, Aug. 25 (AP)—German tanks and mechanized infantry were acknowledged officially today to be only 40 miles northwest of Stalingrad after crossing the Don River bend, and in a 50-mile Caucasian advance the Nazis reached a point only 85 miles from the rich Soviet oil city of Grozny.

"Particularly stiff fighting raged against enemy tank and mechanized infantry which had crossed to the left bank of the Don" northwest of Stalingrad, a communique said early today.

MANY RUMANIANS KILLED

The Russians also were fighting desperately against "large tank and infantry forces which had driven a wedge into our positions" northeast of Kotelnikovsk, or on the southwestern approaches to the Volga industrial city of Stalingrad.

Eleven German tanks, 300 Nazis, and two companies of Rumanians were destroyed and killed in the Kotelnikovsk sector, the communique said.

In the Caucasus the Germans had driven 50 miles southeast of Mineralnye Vody on the Rostov-Baku Railway to reach Prokhladnenski, the communique said. The latter point is about the same distance southeast of Pyatigorsk.

Soviet troops also fell back south of Krasnodar in a steady retreat toward Novorossisk, Black Sea port 60 miles away. Russian rear guards took a steady toll in the withdrawal, the Russians said. The crossing of the Don north-

west of Stalingrad was the most dangerous and immediate threat to all of Russia, for conquest of the Volga River city would effectively cut Soviet Army communications with the Caucasus.

A vicious battle of movement swirled over this level battlefield. The lines of attacker and defender were extremely fluid; there still were many Russians on the west bank of the Don, within the great bend, and they were counter-attacking with bayonets in an attempt to pinch off the armored formations which had been ferried across the river.

Below Stalingrad, in the wheatlands northeast of Kotelnikovsk, German tanks for the second successive day pounded a wedge in the Russian lines.

To combat this southern arm of the German pincers on the gate city of the Volga, Russian tanks now had to come into action.

One of these Soviet tank groups delivered a flanking blow which,

the mid-day communique said, destroyed 7 German tanks and killed more than 200 Germans. In another battle for a populated area, Red Army infantrymen routed a Rumanian battalion.

The fighting below Stalingrad appears to have approached about as close to the city as has the conflict on the northwest.

(In Berlin, a German foreign office spokesman said "the great and decisive battle for Stalingrad has begun." The German High Command said that German mobile troops and infantry divisions, after forcing the Don northwest of Stalingrad, had broken through strong Russian defenses east of the river. Elsewhere on the Don Front Russian counter-attacks were reported "frustrated" by Italian troops).

The situation in the Caucasus likewise had deteriorated, especially in the area southeast of Pyatigorsk, 140 miles from the Grozny oil fields. There, in one sector, Russian troops again fell back, the mid-day communique said. In the West Caucasus, southeast of Krasnodar, the Russian troops fighting in the mountain passes which lead to the Black Sea Naval Station of Novorossisk, were said to be fighting "defensive battles against enemy tanks and infantry." One big concentration of tanks and mechanized infantry was reported scattered by a Soviet artillery barrage, with heavy German losses.

In the swiftly developing battle for Stalingrad, which by virtue of its position controls the Volga-Caspian water route for Russia's major oil supplies, the Nazi tank groups which were ferried across the Don southeast of Kletskaya constituted the greatest menace.

In this area the Don is only about 500 yards wide, with shallow water running slowly, and it would constitute only a minor barrier to German reinforcements if the Red Army defenses on the East bank are broken.

Thrust in Kotelnikovsk Sector Advances at Tremendous Cost.

FIGHTING TERRIFIC Russian Forces Holding West Side of River Despite Breach

Moscow, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Russians battled resolutely today in the narrow, flat corridor between the Don and the Volga to halt German forces which finally had consolidated a river crossing and struck out for Stalingrad, probably only 40 miles away.

Another thrust at the great industrial city moved slowly ahead at terrific cost on the Kotelnikovsk sector southwest of Stalingrad along a railway leading from the Black Sea.

The midday communique reported a violent struggle southeast of Kletskaya, where the Germans had reached the east bank of the Don. Tanks which ferried across the placid river constituted the way to the Black Sea coast and the greatest threat to Stalingrad.

The exact location of the tank crossing—established only after Russian artillery and planes had destroyed four previous pontoons—was not disclosed, but the Germans have been attacking most heavily in the Don elbow, only 40 miles from Stalingrad and the Volga.

Russian forces remained on the west side of the river, despite the enemy breach, and near Kletskaya itself were counterattacking to relieve pressure. The lines on the outer defenses of Stalingrad appeared to be highly mobile with both armies maneuvering swiftly for position.

Soviet tank detachment was sent against the flank of the German force northeast of Kotelnikovsk and seven of the German machines were destroyed and 200 Germans killed, the midday communique said.

The struggle for Stalingrad appeared to be nearing the supreme test, Russian reports indicated, as a new crossing of the Don was

forced southeast of Kletskaya by the Germans. The Russians were fighting stubbornly to push these Germans into the river and destroy the bridgehead.

Enemy Position Broken

In another sector of the Kletskaya area, Russian troops broke into an enemy position during the night and, with bayonets and hand grenades, killed more than 100 Germans and destroyed a radio station and other equipment, the communique said.

In the Caucasus, too, the picture darkened today. The Russians reported that the Red Army had withdrawn to a new position southeast of Pyatigorsk, only 140 miles from the Grozny oil wells.

A tank group, which the Germans ferried across the Don at the time of their new crossing, was regarded as a serious threat to Stalingrad.

The tanks were taken across under cover provided by the German air force. Four bridgeheads established previously by the Germans had been destroyed by Russian artillery and the Red Air Force.

The Don itself is less than 500 yards wide in the bend and the slow-running shallow water would constitute only a minor barrier to the Germans in bringing up reinforcements if the Red Army defenses on the east side of the river were broken.

Nazi Losses Heavy

South of Krasnodar in the northwest Caucasus, where the Germans and mobile divisions have crossed the Don and broken through the east bank defenses of the Russians, the German high command reported today, and DNB quoted a Foreign Office spokesman as saying "the great and decisive battle for Stalingrad has now begun."

The crossing in force was made northwest of Stalingrad, the communique said.

The German attack in the Caucasus also was said to be making progress in hard fighting in mountainous terrain.

Infantry divisions and mobile troops, "splendidly supported by the air force, forced a crossing over the Don and, pressing eastward, broke through strongly constructed enemy defense positions" northwest of Stalingrad on the Volga, the communique declared.

Elsewhere on the Don front the Russians were attacking, but these assaults were turned back, the army bulletin said.

Northwest of Kaluga, which is 90 miles southwest of Moscow; northwest of Modyn, which is 75 miles southwest of Moscow, and near

days ago," the army newspaper, Red Star, said, adding that the Germans had lost more than 1,000 men in one attempt to cross the Don.

In one sector of the Kletskaya region, the midnight communique reported that "not less than half the effectives" of the Italian Celere division had been destroyed by Russian tanks and infantry.

Farther up the Don near Kletskaya, the Russians were reported improving their positions after forcing the Germans from several populated points.

(Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, commander of the United States Army forces in the Middle East, said in Cairo yesterday after his return from Moscow, that the Russians were making good use of American war materials and that he received "a most favorable impression of the Russians' enthusiastic management.")

Stalingrad Battle Now in Progress, Germans Declare

Soviet Defenses on East Bank of Don Broken, Berlin Command Says

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 24.—German infantry and mobile divisions have crossed the Don and broken through the east bank defenses of the Russians, the German high command reported today, and DNB quoted a Foreign Office spokesman as saying "the great and decisive battle for Stalingrad has now begun."

The crossing in force was made northwest of Stalingrad, the communique said.

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Elsewhere on the Don front the Russians were attacking, but these assaults were turned back, the army bulletin said.

Northwest of Kaluga, which is 90 miles southwest of Moscow; northwest of Modyn, which is 75 miles southwest of Moscow, and near

Rzhev, to the northwest of Moscow, Russian attacks also were smashed, it was claimed.

On the front southeast of Leninograd, in the Lake Ilmen area, the Germans made some slight gains, it was said.

A total of 166 Soviet planes was destroyed by German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries yesterday, breaking all records for enemy aerial losses in a single day on the eastern front, Nazi military quarters reported today.

German losses were put at only eight planes.

Admiral Standley Leaves Moscow for Kuibyshev

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, left for Kuibyshev by plane today after a 19-day stay here coinciding with the Churchill-Stalin conferences.

Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley of the United States Army Air Force, who flew here on a special mission, remained in Moscow for supply conferences.

Nazi Who Broke Secret About Invasion Killed

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Prof. Karl Boemer, who until May, 1941, was usually the "authoritative spokesman" quoted in dispatches from Berlin and who then was imprisoned for tipping off the impending attack on Soviet Russia, died Saturday from wounds received on the Russian front, the Berlin radio announced last night.

For four years Boemer was head of the foreign press department in Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels' propaganda ministry. In that capacity he received the foreign press twice a day to answer questions and give the Nazi interpretation of the day's developments.

Only a few weeks before the Germans on June 22, 1941, marched into Russia he was arrested by the Gestapo and charged with disclosing the state secret of Germany's coming attack. The offense, it was charged, was committed at a reception in the Bulgarian legation and his friends said he had been drinking.

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUG. 25—(AP)—
THE VICHY RADIO SAID TODAY THAT
GERMAN TROOPS WHO OCCUPIED EL-
ISTA IN THE CAUCASUS RECENTLY
NOW HAD REACHED KOSHKOTE, ONLY
75 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE RUSS-
IAN CASPIAN CITY OF ASTRAKHAN.

Churchill Back At London From Moscow Parleys

Prime Minister Accom-
panied By Representa-
tive Of F.D.R.

London, Aug. 24 (P) — Prime
Minister Churchill returned to
England from his historic Moscow
conference tonight at the
same hour the Soviet radio broad-
cast a new warning of "great
danger" in the Caucasus, hinting
that developments might jeopard-
ize second front chances.

The Russian publicist, Yemelyan
Yaroslavsky, speaking from Mos-
cow, said the Germans were threat-
ening to cut off the South from the
rest of Russia.

"This would have grave conse-
quences for the entire country
and for all freedom-loving hu-
manity," he said. It would mean
a new threat to Moscow and
Leningrad.

"Hitler would also become more
daring in the West, throwing re-
leased forces toward that front."

Churchill's plane landed at 8:40
p. m. (British Time). He was ac-
companied home by W. Averell
Harriman, personal representative
of President Roosevelt, who at-
tended the Moscow conferences.
His four-day visit to Moscow was
announced Aug. 17 after his visit
to Egypt, during which he placed
Gen. Sir Harold Alexander in
command of the Eighth Army, re-
lieving Gen. Sir Claude J. E.
Auchinleck. An American Liber-
ator plane, flown by a United
States pilot, William Van Dorkhout
of the United States Ferry Com-
mand, took the Prime Minister
to Moscow and presumably brought
him back.

Churchill was wearing the uni-
form of an Air Commodore and
was accompanied by Gen. Sir Alan
Brooke, chief of the Imperial
staff; Sir Alexander Cadogan and
Sir Charles Wilson.

The subjects of the Moscow con-
ferences, attended also by the
British Commander in India, Gen.
Sir Archibald P. Wavell, were not
announced, but complete agree-

ment and cordiality existed, a
joint British-Russian announce-
ment said.

In Egypt, Churchill went to the
El Alamein front and was close
enough to the fighting to see Ger-
man troops through his binoculars.
The familiar cigar-chewing Prime
Minister was called "Mr. Bull-
finch" in the Egyptian communi-
cations to hide his real identity,
but he was quickly recognized by
the first Tommie he encountered,
who shouted:

"Blimey, hits winnie 'ere in the
bloomin' desert."

The itinerary of Prime Minister
Churchill during his round trip to
Moscow via the Middle East was
the subject of much speculation to-
night in London, with some won-
dering whether he also visited
India.

Where Has He Been?

It was recalled that the *Sunday*
Observer editorially asked:

"And where is Mister Churchill?
Some say in India. Is it too much to
hope?"

A usually well-informed but un-
official source said it was highly
unlikely that Churchill had made
a side trip to Washington before
returning here.

CHURCHILL ARRIVES HOME IN ENGLAND

Reaches Britain on Long Trip Back From Moscow.

London, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—
Prime Minister Churchill has re-
turned to England from his his-
toric journey to Russia and the
Middle East, it was announced
tonight.

The communique of last Mon-
day recording the results of his
conferences with Joseph Stalin at
Moscow said it was issued after
the British Prime Minister had
left Russia. The route of his
homeward journey was not im-

mediately disclosed.

Tonight's brief announcement
said merely: "The Prime Minister
arrived back in this country by
air at 8:40 P. M. (3:40 P. M.,
Eastern war time) tonight."

W. Averell Harriman, who at-
tended the Moscow conferences
as President Roosevelt's repre-
sentative, returned with Mr.
Churchill.

protection of the Vichy govern-
ment.

The text of the protest was not
available.

The Information Ministry simul-
taneously published a letter from
a Rouen organization which said
"15 soldiers found their death" in
the bombing. Since French soldiers
are not stationed in Occupied
France, the implication was that
German troops were killed and

LONDON, AUG. 24—(AP)—WHEN
PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ARRIVED
IN LONDON TONIGHT FROM HIS TRIP
TO MOSCOW A WOMAN AT THE STATION
ASKED IF HE WAS TIRED AFTER THIS
LONG JOURNEY. AUG 26 1942
"TIRED?" CHURCHILL REPLIED.
"WHY SHOULD I BE TIRED? I HAVE
BEEN REFRESHED."

U. S. Raid On Rouen Draws Ire Of Vichy

Laval Protests American
Bombing Of French
Town

Yankee Aggression Hit

By MEL MOST

Vichy, Aug. 24 (P)—The Laval
government has protested to the
United States because American
bombers blasted Rouen in Ger-
man-occupied Northern France
two days before the Dieppe raid.
It was announced tonight.

The United States Flying For-
tresses, in the attack last Monday,
centered their bombs on the rail-
way yards through which all
coastal traffic from the East and
South must be switched. French
commentators have expressed the
belief that this was to prevent
the Germans from swiftly bring-
ing reinforcements to Dieppe, 38
miles away, and which was subse-
quently the target of the war's
heaviest Commando raid.

The protest was interpreted as
raising the entire question of the
government's attitude toward Al-
lied operations in Occupied France.
By it, the Pro-Axis Laval regime
was said to have taken the attitude
that all installations in Occupied
France not actually of a German
military nature were under the

thus there appeared a conflict with
the thesis of the protest.

The letter referred to "aggres-
sion of American aviators against
defenseless citizens" and declared
no military objectives were hit.

"After ravaging our colonies—
an easy victory to compensate for
constant defeats—the Anglo-Sax-
ons seem to want to deal a hard
blow against the morale of the
Norman population," the letter
concluded.

The reference to colonies appar-
ently was directed to the re-
cent British invasion of Madag-
ascar, an action specifically ap-
proved by the United States.

(The Laval government has pro-
tested the United States attitude
in the Madagascar affair; the oc-
cupation by American troops of
New Caledonia, a colony adhering
to the Fighting French; and the
United States supply line to
Australia; and the de facto diplo-
matic status accorded the Fight-
ing French in West Africa by as-
signing military attaches to them.)

(Negotiations with the French
High Commissioner, Admiral
Georges Robert, which resulted in
the immobilization of French war
ships and merchantships at Mar-
tinique also have ruffled French
feelings toward the United States.)

The Rouen raid, led personally
by the United States bombing
chief, Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, was
said to have killed 48 French civil-
ians, wounded 101 and destroyed 46
houses.

Words In Letter Changed

At 11 P. M. the OFI (French
news agency) distributed the text
of the letter—admittedly five days
old—to newspapers in the unoc-
cupied zone with the words "Amer-
ican aviators" changed to "Anglo-
Saxon aviators" and the adjective
"German" inserted in the sentence

about the soldiers killed.

The letter remained the only to
relating to the Rouen raid released
by the Government.

Blow At Rouen Called Breach Of Diplomacy

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Aug. 24—The Vichy
French Government has protested
to the United States against the
American Army Air Forces' raid of
last Monday on Rouen, it was dis-
closed tonight.

The protest was interpreted here
as meaning that Pierre Laval's pro-
Axis regime takes the attitude that
all installations in occupied France
not actually of a German military
nature remain under protection of
the Vichy Government.

It was considered to have raised
the whole question of the Govern-
ment's attitude toward Allied
operations in occupied France.

Friendly Relations Cited

Since the United States main-
tains diplomatic relations with
Vichy, the Laval government
adopted the position that the
United States has no right to make
assaults on regions under its pro-
tection, whether under German
occupation or not.

The all-American raid on Rouen,
thirty-eight miles from Dieppe,
where the Canadians, Americans
and British conducted a recon-
naissance raid in force last week,
was led by Brig. Gen. Ira C. Eaker,
commander of the bombing forces
of the United States in the Euro-
pean theater.

Civilian Ruin Cited

The great Flying Fortress struck
two days before the Dieppe land-
ing, presumably to disrupt German
communications and prevent their
bringing up reinforcements swiftly.

The attack was directed against
the railway yards, where all trains
in that section from the east or
south must be switched.

The French said civilian casual-
ties were 48 killed, 101 wounded
and 46 houses destroyed.

Fortresses Bomb France Again Despite Protest to U.S. by Vichy

Aug 26 1942
Flying Fortresses Struck at Le Trait Shipyard,
on Seine Near Rouen; 12 B-17s All Return,
Fighter Escorts Down Two Focke-Wulfs

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The United
States high command in England,
despite the protest of the Vichy gov-
ernment against last Monday's raid
on Rouen, in occupied France, sent
Flying Fortresses back to the vicinity
today to attack Nazi shipyards at
Le Trait in the fourth daylight
bombing of French territory in eight
days.

The big bombers, escorted by fight-
ers of the Royal Air Force, the United
States Air Forces and the Polish Air
Force, all reached their target on
the Seine River near Rouen, and all
returned, as in the previous raids.
American sources said twelve of the
fortresses were in the raid.

They again proved their ability to
cope with the German Focke-Wulf
190 fighter, reputed to be one of the
best in the air. One of the fort-
resses encountered one of these
planes on the return trip, and some
of its crew were wounded, but it got
back to its base.

While the fortresses were dropping
their load additional fighter squad-
rons, including machines piloted by
American airmen, swept in from the
coast between Abbeville and Etretat

and joined in the battle against de-
fending planes. The Allied fighters
escorting the fortresses shot down
two FW 190's in dogfights over the
target area.

Two Allied fighters also were lost,
but the Spitfire screen was so ef-
fective the Germans were unable to
penetrate it during the bombard-
ment. At one time forty German
fighters tried unsuccessfully to inter-
cept the bombers. Both the 190's
were shot down by Canadian pilots.

A communique issued by the
United States Army command in
Great Britain and the British Air
Ministry said the bombing was car-
ried out at a high level, as were
previous United States raids. There
was no indication as to the results,
but in the American raids on Rouen,
Abbeville and Amiens precision
bombing had been extremely ef-
fective.

Le Trait shipyards, approximately
half way between Le Havre and
Rouen, are being used especially for

submarine building. Fighter pilots
said they saw sticks of bombs falling
in the target area.

The Flying Fortresses, manned by
American crews, went into action
over German-occupied Europe for
the first time last Monday. Two
days later they bombed a German
air base at Abbeville while the com-
mandos were raiding Dieppe, and
Thursday they bombed Amiens.

North Sea Sweep

Another group returned safely
Friday after a sweep over the North
Sea, during which they shot down
three FW 190's and damaged nine
others so badly they were believed
to have been lost.

The success of the Flying For-
tresses in daylight operations has
given the Allies the weapon they
have long needed. While the giant
British night raids have been strik-
ing crushing blows at the Nazi home
front and industry, they lacked the
concise accuracy needed to destroy
isolated targets which can be ob-
tained only during daylight.

In the Flying Fortresses the Allies
have a weapon which can operate
in the stratosphere, reach deep into
Germany itself, strike accurately
at specific targets and drive off at-
tacking planes. With the fortresses
the Allies can now strike effectively
at the Nazi transportation system,
which feeds the Channel defenses,
and small military targets, such as
power stations.

Their success, coupled with the
recent arrival of the largest Ameri-
can convoy of the war to reach
Britain, led observers here to fore-
see a big Anglo-American "aerial
push" to pave the way for the open-
ing of a second front.

A joint communique from head-
quarters of the European theater of
operations of the United States
Army and the British Air Ministry
said:

"This afternoon United States
Army air force Flying Fortresses
(B-17s) attacked enemy shipyards
at Le Trait near Rouen.

Escorted By RAF, Poles

"An escort was provided by
fighter squadrons of the RAF,
Polish air force and United States
Army air force.

"All the Fortresses reached the
target and bombed from a high
level. One encountered an F-W 190

on the return journey and a small number of the crew were wounded. All the bombers returned.

"Two F-W 190s were destroyed by the escorting fighters, two of which are missing."

Vichy Assails U. S. Fliers

In today's protest, the Vichy Government, referred only to the raid on Rouen where railway yards were blasted in what was considered as a preparatory phase of the Commando attack on Dieppe, 38 miles away.

The protest was interpreted, however, as indicating the government's attitude toward all Allied operations in occupied France. By it, the pro-Axis Laval regime was said to have taken the attitude that all installations in occupied France not actually of a German military nature were under the protection of the Vichy government.

fortresses in precision bombing of the Nazi transportation system during daylight, pointed to a fall bombing offensive.

Meanwhile, American and British High Commands studied results of the Dieppe super-Commando raid and compiled a report for Prime Minister Churchill, who arrived back in England today from his trip to Moscow and the Middle East.

United States soldiers, taking their first leave in London, were greeted by huge posters calling for a "second front now." The posters coincided with the attitude expressed by one soldier who said, "let's get this job over and go home."

The success of the Flying Fortresses in daylight operations has given the Allies the weapon they have long needed. While the giant British night raids have been

pared by Maj-Gen. John C. H. Lee's Supply Command, where they swung into battle drill under the direction of Maj-Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of United States land forces in the European arena.

One of the main training problems now being worked out by the Americans is the establishment of thorough co-ordination with British and Canadian Armies and the RAF in order to form one complete striking force.

AEF Increase Spurs Talk Of Attack

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 24—The arrival of still another American convoy, with more thousands of fighting-fit United States troops, stirred British observers anew today to speculation on a second front.

The size of the convoy—so large that its laden troopships and transports scattered to many British ports to unload men and weapons now dispersed among waiting American bases, accounted only partly for the prediction of second-front possibilities.

Britons noted also the preparedness of the Americans for absorbing reinforcements, the front-line caliber of the men sent to this war theater, the material which accompanied them, the variety of branches they represent, the emphasis on air strength in both men and supplies, and the psychological moment of their arrival.

Things To Come

The announcement that the vast sea train had disgorged new fighting strength on British soil came while London papers were filled with comment analyzing Prime Minister Churchill's recent mission to Moscow and calling last week's battle of Dieppe only a portent of things to come.

Because of twenty-four-hour-a-day work setting up huge bases in Britain the Americans now are able to absorb ground forces at a greatly accelerated pace and the striking power of the air force, it was pointed out, can be doubled and redoubled quickly now that the months of preliminary preparation are behind it.

new Persian Command
At the same time the British announced the formation of a new Iran-Iraq command under Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson in the Allies' oil reservoir behind Russia's imperiled Caucasus.

Britons saw the creation of an independent command in that area under the former right-hand man of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell as one fruit of Churchill's travels. He held a long conference with Wilson during his stop over in Egypt en route to Moscow.

By this step, Britain divided the Allied Middle and Near East into three separate commands, giving Wilson military autonomy in a region poorly linked, because of bad roads and long sea lines, either with India or North Africa, the other two command areas.

Chief Air Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder, with headquarters in Egypt, will retain command of the RAF in all three zones, however.

Wilson, 60, is regarded by Churchill as one of Britain's finest tacticians. As British commander in Egypt in 1939, he was responsible for defending the western desert in the trying months after the fall of France.

Halifax Says British Expect New Offensive

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador who returned to Washington Saturday after a visit of several weeks in Britain, said today the British people were "looking forward" to further offensive action against the Axis as foreshadowed by the last week's raid at Dieppe. But, he added, military strategists alone should decide how, when and where a large-scale United Nations offensive should be launched.

Lord Halifax threw out these remarks after spending an hour and a half in conference with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. The British envoy said that he and Mr. Hull had "looked around the world a bit" and that their topics of conversation included how the American troops were getting along in Britain, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Moscow, the Middle East situation and the progress of the war in the Pacific.

Asked if they had talked about India, Lord Halifax admitted there was "some," but, he added, "not very much."

RAF Booklet Says Nazi-Germany Not Exultant In Wars

Avers Hitler Becoming Doubtful As To Outcome Of Conflict

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—Increasing hammer blows of Allied air power are beginning to make Germany doubtful of the outcome of the war, the RAF stated tonight in its third booklet recording historical phases of the war. "This is an interim report," the booklet entitled "Bomber Command Continues" declared. "The enemy is not defeated—yet. He certainly is no longer exultant. It may be that he is beginning to feel doubtful of what the end will be."

The publication explains that Britain was forced to build from scratch plants to produce new heavy bombers and train personnel for the plants. It noted that British aircraft alone bombed Cologne, the Ruhr and Bremen with 1,000-plane flights.

"If so much can be achieved by a force armed with British aircraft, nearly all of them manned by British and Empire crews, it surely is possible to hope for great things when the Air Force of America begins to fly side by side with them toward the same targets," the booklet said.

One goal of British bombing is to aid Russia, it said, and another is to wither German morale "which is a strange plant more sensitive than sometimes is imagined."

The booklet is a sequel to "Bomber Command" published several months ago and details British bombing activities from mid-July of last year to the "earlier stages of the 1942 offensive, now in full swing." The first RAF booklet was "Battle of Britain."

Three German Bombers Destroyed Over Britain

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Three German bombers were reported destroyed during the night out of a small number of enemy aircraft which came in over East Anglia and spread widely over the Midlands and as far as Northwest England.

The bombers caused slight dam-

age, but there were casualties, an authoritative statement said.

The night raid followed deep daylight incursions into hostile territory by both the Royal Air Force and the Germans.

Two of the RAF's Wellington bombers broke through clouds over the German naval base of Emden and the Air Ministry said hits were scored among buildings in the dock area.

A German airplane approached the coast of Northern Ireland, where many United States troops are quartered, yesterday morning, but RAF flyers intercepted it and said they damaged it before it was forced to turn south.

A Dublin dispatch said a German plane crashed yesterday morning on the south coast of neutral Eire and four crew members were interned. A half hour earlier a British plane crashed northwest of Dublin. The pilot was injured fatally.

Nazis Raid Three British Towns.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 24 (AP).—The German air force raided Derby, Ipswich and Great Yarmouth in Great Britain last night, DNB reported.

Big Guns In Channel Duel

Folkestone, England, Aug. 24 (AP). British and German long-range guns mounted on either side of the English Channel exchanged fire across Dover Strait at dawn today, and out in the strait firing of machine guns could be heard.

The German guns on the coast of France opened the cannonading, but the British were quick to reply and the exchange stopped suddenly.

(Sporadic outbreaks of firing by cross-Channel batteries have usually marked the slipping of a convoy through the Channel by one side or the other.)

The sound of machine-gun fire suggested an encounter between light naval forces, but mist limited visibility from the shore here to a few hundred yards.

NAZI AFRICAN DRIVE LIKELY

British Believe Rommel Has Reinforcements Ready For Attack

Bombing Of Supply Lines May Block Gathering Of Full Strength

By HULAN NORGARD
[By the Associated Press]
London, Aug. 24.—Increased air activity over the Egyptian desert and continued Axis efforts to get convoys across the Mediterranean led tonight to renewed speculation over the possibility of another offensive by German Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The Italians have repeatedly intimated that the present lull in the desert fighting would end soon. Today the Rome radio said that "a hurricane of death may be unleashed any moment."

Believe Nazis Reinforced

British military critics expressed belief that Rommel, now bivouacked eighty miles west of Alexandria along the desert coast, had managed to get substantial reinforcements.

Persistent Allied bombing of his supply lines may, however, prevent him from gathering full strength for his favorite stratagem of attacking just at the time the British are preparing to take the initiative themselves.

Over the week end United States Army planes were active in the desert area while RAF bombers blasted Tobruk. Rommel's Libyan supply base, and destroyed one enemy transport plane near Derna. A medium-sized Axis supply ship which had been bombed and stopped by an RAF raider was sunk by a British submarine.

British Drive Unlikely

On the British side, it appeared doubtful whether General Sir Harold Alexander, the new Middle East commanding officer, had had time to make final plans for an offensive, even if adequate armored equipment and transport were available. The worst of the summer weather is over now in the desert, however, and fighting conditions should improve steadily in the next several weeks.

There has been wide discussion here of the possibility that a new Rommel thrust might be timed to coincide with the supreme German

U. S. Planes Raid France Anew

Fifth Sweep in Eight Days Is Made Soon After Vichy Protests Air Attack.

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—United States bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked a target in northern France this afternoon, it was announced officially tonight. The target was not identified immediately.

The sweep was the fifth in eight days for the United States Army's bomber command in Britain. A week ago Flying Fortresses raided Rouen; two days later they attacked the German air base at Abbeville while the Commandos were raiding nearby Dieppe; on Thursday they bombed Amlens and on Friday were engaged in a sweep over the North Sea.

Second Front Prelude

Seen In Aerial Push

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—A big Anglo-American "aerial push" aimed at crippling German's western defenses to pave the way for a second front was foreseen by military observers tonight as the United States invasion army, swelled by the largest American convoy of the war, settled into battle training.

The warning of Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair that 1,000-bomber raids were due to "become less infrequent," coupled with the success of United States flying

striking crushing blows at the Nazi home front and industry, they lacked the concise accuracy needed to wipe out isolated targets which can be obtained only during daylight.

To a limited extent the low-flying speedy Boston (Douglas) bombers have been the answer to some daylight bombing problems, but their restricted range made it impossible for them to strike deep into enemy territory.

In the Flying Fortresses the Allies have a weapon which can operate in the stratosphere, reach deep into Germany itself, strike accurately at specific targets and drive off attacking planes. With the Fortresses the Allies can now strike effectively at the Nazi transportation system, which feeds the Channel defenses, and small

military targets like power stations.

The latest convoy to arrive in England, the largest yet to cross the Atlantic in this war, brought a large proportion of airmen and air ground crews which will greatly increase the striking power of United States Air Forces in the European theater.

The new troops immediately were shuttled into camps pre-

push into the Caucasus. The appointment of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson to a separate command of the British forces in Iran and Iraq is taken to mean that Allied dispositions are being taken with that eventuality in mind.

New "Hurry Up" Task

Thus Wilson appeared slated for another of the tough "hurry up" assignments which he has had at various times throughout the war.

He commanded the British forces in Egypt in the difficult days when Mussolini's African armies threatened them from both west and east; he shared direction of the British thrust which went beyond Bengasi; he was rushed to Greece with an expeditionary force and finally he was entrusted with the job of cleaning up Syria before the Germans could get in control there.

British Bomb Tobruk

[By the Associated Press]

Calro, Aug. 24—Heavy British bombers made a successful attack on the Axis supply base of Tobruk at dusk yesterday to bring to a climax a week end of aerial activity over the Egyptian front in which United States Army planes again were active, a British communique announced today.

The American flyers were reported to have attacked enemy workshops in the western desert in bright moonlight Saturday night, scoring numerous hits.

Numerous Dogfights

RAF fighter-bombers continued their attacks on Axis overland communications yesterday and numerous dogfights developed with indecisive results, the bulletin said.

One enemy transport plane was reported destroyed by British long-range fighters northwest of Derna and at least one Axis bomber was destroyed during an attempted attack on a British airdrome.

Except for British night patrol operations no activity was reported on land.

CAIRO, AUG. 24 (AP)—BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOMBERS ATTACKED TOBRUK AND OTHER AXIS TARGETS IN THE MIDDLE EAST LAST NIGHT, THE AMERICAN PLANES STARTING FIRES IN THE TOBRUK DOCK AREA. ONE SHIP WAS HIT NEAR THE MAIN JETTY.

Seven RAF Planes Felled In Egypt, Italy Claims

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 24 (AP).—The Italian high command reported today that Axis land forces had destroyed several British armored cars in patrol skirmishes on the Egyptian front and said Axis fighter pilots had shot down seven RAF planes. An eighth British plane was reported destroyed by anti-aircraft defenses at the Axis supply base of Tobruk.

Yesterday, the bulletin said, British air raiders attacked Gala, Sicily, causing slight damage and killing four civilians and wounding three.

British Report Sea Successes

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 24—British submarines harassing Axis supply lines have sunk one merchant vessel in the Mediterranean and probably sent another to the bottom off Norway, the Admiralty announced today.

The vessel destroyed in the Mediterranean, a communique said, was a medium-sized ship which had been bombed and stopped by RAF attacks. The vessel was said to have exploded and sunk immediately.

Off the Norwegian coast a British submarine attacked an Axis convoy and scored a hit on the leading vessel, which is believed to have sunk, the announcement declared.

Nazi Bomber Attacks Iceland Fishing Trawler

Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug. 24 (AP).—A German bomber twice attacked an Icelandic fishing trawler off the northwestern coast today, killing one member of the crew.

The bomber circled low over the trawler, machine-gunned it and later dropped a bomb which

landed nearby. The vessel was only slightly damaged.

Another German bomber was over northeastern Iceland today and one over southeastern Iceland yesterday. Neither attacked.

French Destroyer Repaired
VICHY, Aug. 24 (AP).—The 2,500-ton French destroyer Audacieux, seriously crippled at Dakar in the abortive Free French-British raid in 1940, steamed into Bizerte, the French naval base in Tunisia, under her own power today.

Says Nazis Lost 4,000 Troops In Raids On Dieppe

Commander Of Fighting
French Commandos Cites
Enemy Losses

London, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Commander of the fighting French Commandos who participated in the Dieppe raid Aug. 19 estimated today that the Germans lost 4,000 men, including flying personnel, in the day's action.

The Commander's estimate was described in a statement from fighting French headquarters as "purely personal."

His name was not disclosed. The statement merely identified him as "a big Alsatian who before the war worked for five years in a New York bank."

Germany announced its losses were only a few hundred in the raid. Official British estimates have not been released.

The Commander said the French losses were slight and were suffered for the most part before the landing at Dieppe when a heavy Nazi shell exploded under one of the landing boats.

He said the French at their own request were exempted from the order to wear steel helmets so that they could exhibit to the Germans the Red pompoms on the naval caps they wore with the battle dress. They also rejected the suggestion they remove the "France" tabs from their shoulders.

Fairbanks Took Part in Raid

London, Aug. 24 (AP).—It was disclosed authoritatively today that Lieut. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., of the United States Navy, took part in the super-Commando raid on Dieppe and returned safely to England from the attack on the Nazi-held French Channel port.

Fairbanks has been attached to the headquarters of Vice Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the Commandos.

The first wave of Canadians met blistering machine-gun and mortar fire as they swept up the beach, cut through barbed wire and advanced to take cover behind the sea wall, ten feet high at the eastern end and lowering gradually to two feet at the western extremity.

Casino Captured

In ten minutes the long wall was lined with troops of the Essex Scottish and the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry. Some tanks had been landed by then but were having preliminary difficulty in getting a

of Tillsonburg, Ont., all said street battles raged for hours amid ruined and blazing buildings.

"German dead lay all over some of the streets," said Liss.

The battle of the seawall was described graphically by Private Eugene Cousineau, of Windsor, Ont.

"There were explosions around the boats as we were going in," he said. "We touched down and I was the fourth man out of the boat. We got to the barbed wire on the beach and cut our way through. Heavy fire was raking the landing craft.

months ago.

Decree Broadcast

The following decree was broadcast:

"The Fuehrer's decree concerning the special powers of the Reichsminister of Justice:

"For the fulfillment of the tasks of the greater German Reich special jurisprudence is necessary. I therefore commission and empower the Reichsminister of Justice to build up a National Socialist jurisprudence according to my outlines and instructions in agreement with the chief of the Reich's chancellery

AUG 26 Dieppe Invaders Got Clear Through City

By Ross Munro

[Canadian Press Correspondent]

Somewhere in England, Aug. 24 (AP).—They speak with awe in Canadian army camps of the "main beach at Dieppe," where three Canadian infantry battalions, tank-men, engineers and provost fought the longest sustained action of the raid on the old French town.

The battle of the beach was the main Canadian attack—boldly directed at the town itself. From the stories told by the men who came back this general picture has been pieced together.

Barbed Wire Across Beach

The Essex Scottish landed at about 5.20 A. M. on the eastern half of the mile-long gravel-and-shale beach, seventy-five yards wide. The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry went in at the same time on the western half with the Calgary tank battalion, provost and sappers. Les Fusiliers Mont Royal landed later as reserve.

Halfway up the beach, stretched across the Canadians' path, was barbed wire. The attackers faced a thick German fire pouring from a row of buildings looking to the beach across the broad promenade

edge, which was supported by a long sea wall.

Nazi Fire "Blistering"

The defenders had field guns and the row of buildings they occupied bristled with machine guns and trench mortars.

The RAF and the navy plastered Dieppe for half an hour before the Canadians swept in from small troop-carrying craft and bigger tank-landing boats.

solid hold for their treads on the shale.

Heavy shelling and a torrent of small-arms fire prevented some of the troops from debarking from the tank-landing craft.

The Hamilton battalion drove forward in force and many captured the Dieppe Casino, a group of large buildings at the western end of the beach. Taking of the casino, which was filled with Germans, was one of the features of the main beach operation.

Battling In Streets

The Hamilton troops moved from the casino into the town. Capt. Denny Whitaker, former Hamilton Tiger star football quarterback, led one detachment well into Dieppe proper and hand-to-hand combat followed. Whitaker was among the men who got back.

One of the other Hamilton detachments battling in the streets reached the postoffice near the heart of the town despite the exposure to Nazi snipers who were peppering away from rooftops and windows.

Clear Through Town

A number of the Essex Scottish also are believed to have broken into Dieppe and fought around the edge of the harbor. Members of Les Fusiliers Mont Royal who came back say a number of these tough French-Canadians smashed right through Dieppe to Basin du Cana, which is well back in the harbor.

Their route took them clear through the town.

Privates Archie Liss, John Shuart and Roy Wilkinson and Lance Corporal Pentice Sandy, all of Hamilton, and Private Bill Burman,

We made the sea wall and had practically all our section with us.

"The gang I was with stayed there fighting from the sea wall from 6 A. M. to 11.30 A. M. We couldn't move from there but we gave the Germans plenty to worry about even then. There was a castle on the cliff on the west headland and its machine guns walloped us a lot. Besides, German aircraft strafed the beach on the way back from a bombing raid on the fleet living offshore."

NAZIS PIN NEW YORK ON GERMAN PEOPLE

Hitler Sets Up Minister With
Power To Ignore Existing Law

AUG 26 1942

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

[Former Associated Press Correspondent in Berlin]

New York, Aug. 24—Germany announced today that Adolf Hitler had appointed a new Minister of Justice clothed with special powers to "deviate from existing law" to enforce the Fuehrer's discipline in a nation at war.

Thereby the Fuehrer made it known that he meant to fasten his rule on his people more rigidly than ever.

The Berlin radio broadcast a decree naming Dr. Otto Georg Thierack, who has been president of the powerful and somewhat mysterious People's Court, to take over the justice portfolio, which had been held by an acting Minister since the last Minister died nineteen

and the head of the party chancellery and to take all necessary measures. In so doing he can deviate from existing law."

Can Set Aside Law

Thus Thierack will execute German law but, under his extraordinary powers he can set aside the law and impose penalties neither established nor contemplated by statute.

He, and of course Hitler himself, are now the law in Germany.

There is no question but that Germany will live under more stringent regulation than ever. Last April, Hitler, appearing in an angry mood before his meek Reichstag, thundered that German justice, fierce enough in the estimation of many, in reality is a softie, and that some judges capriciously and frivolously imposed sentences so mild that a respectable Brown Shirt had to blush.

Got Power He Took

He obtained from the Reichstag a power which he had previously exercised without asking—to set aside law if the interest of the State required more severe penalties than the law provided.

Dr. Thierack, in his new office, doubtless will have much to do with the German people's *empfindlichkeit*—the public sense of the proprieties. This is an increasingly important factor in German justice. If there is no specific law covering some misconduct a culprit may be convicted because he had offended *empfindlichkeit*.

As former president of the People's Court, Dr. Thierack comes to his new post with a tradition of the swift, one-man justice which Hitler requires. The dread of the People's Court can be attributed first to its secrecy and second to the ease with which it may construe any offense as a crime against the State.

Hitler Appoints New Justice Chief With Extra-Legal Power

Minister Is Authorized To Go Beyond Existing Statutes for Nazi Aims

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 24.—Adolf Hitler today announced the appointment of Dr. Otto Georg Thierack as Reichsminister of Justice and gave him sweeping powers to go beyond existing statutes to execute "national socialist justice."

The decree making the appointment gave Dr. Thierack, Dresden jurist and former president of the People's Court, authority to "establish a National Socialist administration of justice," which, the decree stated, "is necessary for fulfilling the tasks of the great German Reich."

Dr. Thierack, as Minister of Justice, succeeds Dr. Franz Guertner, who died January 28, 1941. An acting minister has filled the post since then.

The Minister of Justice and Hitler have authority to set aside existing statutes if, in their opinion, the interests of the state are best served by so doing.

Dr. Roland Freisler, previously state secretary of the Ministry of Justice, was named president of the People's Court. Dr. Franz Schlegelberger, who was acting justice minister, was placed on the retired list at his own request.

The authorization to deviate from existing law, extended to the new minister of justice, was a right obtained by Hitler, himself, from his rubber-stamp Reichstag last year. The Fuehrer had been administering justice himself, without reference to legal processes, the most notable instance of his taking law into his own hands being his execution of rebellious SA elements in the blood purge of 1934, when he said that for a few hours he was the "supreme court of the land."

The Reichstag's action last year legalized Hitler's setting aside the statutes if such radical measures are necessary in the interests of the state.

As president of the Peoples' Court, Dr. Thierack had vast experience in swift administration of justice in wartime. The Peoples' Court hears cases involving offenses against the state. Its sessions are secret and there is no appeal from its decisions.

Conscription Of Jews

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Free Belgian News Agency reported today that all the 38,000 foreign Jews in Belgium had been conscripted for work in Germany.

Similar measures were applied in Holland and France, the agency said, because some Jews tried to escape into neighboring countries. A communique issued by occupation officials in Brussels was cited.

35 More Hostages Reported Executed By Axis

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 24.—The execution of thirty-five more Czechs, Croats and Slovenes by the Germans and Italians was reported today, with accompanying threats that ten hostages would be killed for each new assault in occupied Croatia.

The Czech Government in London reported that two patriots, Vladislav Brazda, of Cersnice, and Frantisek Janik, of Prerov, were put to death for "treasonably favoring the enemy, possessing arms and sheltering in their flats persons wanted by the Gestapo."

A Havas dispatch from Budapest said a "mobile military tribunal" in Croatia condemned fifteen persons at Karlovac and three at Stara Pazova, and that all had been executed. The dispatch said all were involved in assaults on officials, including a German officer in the Ministry of Interior, in Croatia.

15 Executed in Rome

In a dispatch date-lined "at the Italian frontier," Reuters reported that fifteen Slovene soldiers, described as "Communists" who had fought the Italians in Yugoslavia, had been executed in Rome. Seven others under 18 were reported sent to prison for thirty years.

The same dispatch said that 8,000 men between 14 and 50 had been sent to concentration camps in Ljubljana, capital of Yugoslav Slovenia. The Italians were said to believe the town was one of the strong points of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, the Yugoslav patriot leader, and boasted that not one man would be left in Ljubljana.

30.24-18373
BERN, SWITZERLAND, AUG. 24-(AP)—A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM TO THE NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG TODAY REPORTED A NUMBER OF SABOTAGE ACTS, INCLUDING BOMBING, AGAINST A NUMBER OF BUSINESS HOUSES AND THE OFFICES OF THE BREWERY WORKERS TRADE UNION IN COPENHAGEN. THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION WERE ALSO ATTACKED, THE DISPATCH SAID.

Swiss Newsmen Blocked

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 24 (AP)—A projected tour of England by nine Swiss newspapermen was reported blocked today by German objections, applied via Vichy.

French transit visas which had been granted to six of the newspapermen were canceled and the other three were told they could obtain none. One French consulate said the German objections were made at the last minute.

Merle Oberon, Al Jolson in England

London, Aug. 24 (AP)—Merle Oberon and Al Jolson have arrived in Britain to join other stage folk here to entertain United States troops, it was announced today. Among the others are Allen Jenkins, Frank McHugh and Patricia Morrison.

JAP KIANGSI BASE TAKEN BY CHINESE

Linchwan Recaptured As Forces Press Nearer Nanchang Stronghold

By SPENCER MOOSA
[Associated Press Correspondent]
Chungking, Aug. 24.—The recapture of Linchwan (Fuchow),

second biggest Japanese base in Kiangsi province, was announced tonight by the Chinese high command, while other Chinese forces smashed to within thirty miles of Nanchang, the invaders' main Kiangsi stronghold.

The Chinese Central News Agency later reported the Japanese forces retreating from Linchwan had been cut off by mobile Chinese units, which gained control of communications in their rear.

Eastward to the Chekiang province border the Chinese held a regained 115-mile segment of the important Nanchang-Hangchow rail line, and on into Chekiang they pressed in new drives that menaced Japanese-held Chuhsien and Lishui, sites of air bases from which Tokyo could be bombed.

Threaten Chief Jap Gains

Thus, in a resurgence of offensive operations, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces either invalidated or threatened the chief fruits of the Japanese summer campaign in the two key provinces.

There was no tendency among Chinese observers, however, to attribute the new gains solely to the prowess of Chinese arms.

Private reports received here indicated that the Japanese were withdrawing considerable forces from parts of the Chinese front, leaving only garrison detachments in some places.

These reports said most of the forces withdrawn from Chekiang and Kiangsi were being removed south (whence operations against South China, Australia or India might be based), and the rest north to Manchoukuo.

Aided By U. S. Bombers

The Chinese had laid siege for two weeks to Linchwan, on the Fu river sixty miles southeast of Nanchang. In the early stages of the onslaught Chinese ground forces were supported by United States

Army Air Force bombers, which smashed at the Japanese defenses. The Japanese had held the city since early in June, when it fell to their drive along the Fu river toward Fukien province to the south.

A communique on the capture of Linchwan said the city was attacked from several different directions by Chinese forces, which reached its walls yesterday at dawn.

Japs Retreating North

The attack was pressed on into the streets of the city and by dusk the invaders had suffered more

than 700 casualties and were retreating to the north, closely pursued, the war bulletin said.

The Chinese thrust toward Nanchang was developing around the southern shore of Poyang Lake, just east of the city. Chinese forces were reported pressing hard on Juihung, thirty miles east of Nanchang, and Chinese dispatches said the fall of Juihung was expected shortly.

Today's communique announced the recapture of Yukun, river and highway town, in this area.

"One column retreating westward lost hundreds of men," the high command said. "The remaining troops are facing annihilation."

Chinese officials here said they were a bit bewildered over the successes in Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces but that it was too early to determine the reasons. It was generally agreed, though, that some large-scale revision of Japanese strategy appeared to be in the making.

In some quarters there was a renewed crop of rumors that a Japanese invasion of Siberia was imminent, perhaps within a week.

Chinese Take Fuchow, Big Jap Base In Kiangsi

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Aug. 24.—Chinese forces have captured Linchwan (Fuchow), in central Kiangsi, second most important Japanese base in the province, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

The Chinese also were reported by the Central News Agency to have captured Changshan, only twenty-five miles west of Chuhsien,

30.24-18373
one of the principal air bases in east China from which United States planes could bomb Japan.

Chinese forces were believed converging on Chuhsien from the east and northeast.

Linchwan, on the Fu river sixty miles southeast of Nanchang, the main enemy base in the province, has been under Chinese siege for two weeks. United States Army planes supported the Chinese ground forces in the early phases of the siege.

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The city was captured by the Japanese in June during their drive toward Fukien province. It lies south of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, along which the Chinese hitherto have scored their chief

gains in a remarkable comeback campaign.

The Japanese withdrawal from Linchwan strengthened a widespread belief here that the invaders were pulling large forces out of east China.

City Left In Ruins

An army spokesman had estimated recently that the Japanese had some 20,000 troops in Linchwan at that time.

A Chinese communique on the fall of the city said it was attacked from several directions by troops which reached its walls at dawn yesterday, charged on into the city and drove the Japanese out, with more than 700 casualties, by dusk.

2 More Bases Threatened

Chuhsien, a Chekiang air base, which was the principal objective of the Japanese summer campaign, and Juihung, only thirty miles east of Nanchang, also were threatened by dual Chinese offensives.

Under heavy pressure the Japa-

as the result of a three-day fire set by Japanese incendiary bombs and grenades.

Chinese forces were fighting fiercely with the Japanese near Suichang, about forty-five miles west of Lishui, in southwestern Chekiang province, after other units had widened the Chinese hold on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway to 110 miles, the Chinese Central News Agency reported.

The fighting near Suichang has raged for two days as Chinese troops drove eastward toward Lishui, to which the main Japanese force was reported withdrawn, the agency said.

Huangkintu Retaken

In central Kiangsi province, another Chinese force was reported moving westward after recapturing Huangkintu from the Japanese. Huangkintu is six miles from Yukiang, recaptured two days ago.

The Chinese were approaching the southern shores of Poyang Lake and Nanchang, an important Japanese base.

The news agency reported that Chinese guerrillas raided Japanese positions on the island of Hainan, off the south China coast, twenty times in July.

RAF Dive-Bombs Japs In Burma

New Delhi, India, Aug. 24 (AP)—RAF planes dive-bombed a Japanese holding in the Chindwin valley of northwest Burma on August 20, a communique said today. Direct hits were scored on buildings at Mawlaik.

A Japanese fighter was shot down by an RAF plane on another offensive operation over Burma the same day.

Japs Stopped Too Soon' AVG Pilot Says AUG 26 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., Aug. 24—George L. Paxton, American Volunteer Group pilot back from China, expressed the opinion here that the Japanese made their biggest mistake by stopping when they did rather than spreading their forces too far.

"Don't kid yourself—they had the power and they still have it," he said in an interview.

Effective Force Needed

But the 30-year-old Abilene (Texas) man said that despite this all-round Jap strength, he believed the United States could wipe out Japanese air power in China by maintaining an effective force of one hundred fighters and fifty bombers there.

He flew 11,000 miles to Miami in six days, then sped on to Washington and New York to close up financial affairs of the group, of which he was finance officer.

Praises The Tigers

Intensely proud of the accomplishments of the Flying Tigers, he termed it "a dream outfit" and declared "I'm still rubbing my eyes." He ruefully related how he fell victim to a Jap formation on January 24.

"Six of us were caught by a formation of twenty-seven Japs," he said. "The first we knew of them was when bullets started hitting us. Three of us were shot down but all made crash landings on our field. We got only one Jap."

"Usually it went the other way, but somebody has to get the hard luck sometime."

His Plane Riddled

Sixty-one machine-gun bullets riddled his plane and five struck him, but the wounds were slight. After one day in a hospital he was billeted in a private home to recuperate.

Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the Flying Tigers and now commander of United States Army air forces in China, was worshipped by every man, said Paxton, adding:

"He was a genius and in this war you have to be a genius."

There was admiration, too, for

the Chinese, who Paxton asserted "had plenty on the ball."

"They fight the Japs the way the Japs themselves fight," he related. "If you add up the score of the last five years you have the story of the Chinese fighter."

Darwin's Force Praised After AUG 26 1942 Routing Japs

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 24—Brilliant defense by Allied flyers in Curtiss P-40 fighters sent the Japanese home from a big raid on the Darwin airfield yesterday with little to show for their effort except the gaps left in their formation by the loss of four bombers and nine Zero fighters, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The defending airmen's feat was the more remarkable because they intercepted the raiders at 25,000 feet, knocked down more than one out of every four of the forty-seven enemy planes, and suffered no losses themselves, although they probably were outnumbered.

Damage caused by the raiders was slight, the headquarters communique said.

On Offensive, Too

Allied planes scored also on the offensive with an attack on buildings in the wharf area along Buka passage, the narrow strait between Buka and Bougainville, in the northern Solomon Islands. The communique said the results were unobserved.

The raid on Darwin, possibly a counter-blow against Allied air forces which have been hammering the enemy-held island of Timor in recent weeks, was the first big foray since July 30, when the Japanese

sent over twenty-seven heavy bombers and twenty-two fighters. In that attack seven fighters and two bombers were shot down at the cost of one Allied plane.

Record For One Day

Among the American defenders of Darwin yesterday were some veterans of fighting in the Philippines and Java.

The bag of thirteen planes was believed to be a record for one day in this area. The flyers carried out what General MacArthur's communique called a "brilliant tactical interception."

The raiders approached Darwin from the west, and the P-40s attacked them first while they still were over the sea. Three enemy bombers were caught in bursts of fire. They left their formation, jettisoned their bombs, and Ameri-

can pilots saw them turn for home, only to crash into the sea.

The remainder of the Japanese flight came on in three groups. Although peppered by American machine-gun fire, directed at Zeros as well as bombers, the formation reached the general target area and unloaded 500-pound fragmentation bombs and incendiaries which kicked up smoke and dust but caused comparatively little damage.

One American flyer said he got so close to one Zero that "I could see the pilot's face under his red cap. Nip looked mighty worried, as my bullets had set his wings afire. I saw him go down into the sea."

A Chicago lieutenant, who in the Japanese raid of July 30 destroyed an enemy bomber but was shot down himself, this time got a bomber and a Zero.

"I guess I kinda evened things up today," he remarked.

Another American who got his first bomber said:

"I lined up Nip in my sights when I was half a mile from him, but held my fire until I got a lot closer. First I hit his left engine, which burst into flames, and then bits and pieces flew all over the plane as my bullets continued to hit it."

Allies Destroy 4 Jap Planes Over New Guinea

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Tuesday, Aug. 25 (AP)—Four of a group of thirteen Japanese fighter planes were shot down over eastern

New Guinea by Allied airmen and others were damaged, a communique announced today.

One Allied plane was damaged, but returned to its base.

Another Japanese fighter plane was set on fire and "probably destroyed" when two Japanese craft sought to intercept an Allied reconnaissance unit over Rabaul, New Britain, the communique said.

Japanese ground patrols were dispersed at Kokoda, on the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea where the invaders have been attempting to strike overland toward Port Moresby.

Three Japanese planes raided Darwin Monday night unsuccessfully, the daily communique said. On the previous night forty-seven Japanese planes were beaten off by Allied fighters.

ASSAM GETS MOSLEM HEAD

Indian Province On Burma
Frontier Returned To
Autonomy

Ministry Formed By Sir Muhammad Sadullah, Former
Government Chief

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 24—The important Indian province of Assam on the Burma frontier returned to provincial autonomy today under a ministry formed by Sir Muhammad Sadullah, a Moslem and former chief of Government whose ministry fell last December.

At that time Assam was proclaimed "a governor's province" under the Government of India Act—a province administered by a British governor without aid of a native Government.

Indian Ministries Operate

In this connection the India Office announced that Indian ministries now were operating in five of the eleven provinces—more than at any time since the Congress party of Mohandas Gandhi caused the provincial ministries to resign in November, 1939, in a non-cooperation move intended to promote independence.

"THE RETURN OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND FULL COOPERATION IN SUCH AN IMPORTANT PROVINCE AS ASSAM AT THIS JUNCTURE IS OF NO LITTLE IMPORTANCE IN VIEW OF THE CONGRESS CAMPAIGN," THE INDIA OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

Australia to Float \$322,000,000 Loan

Canberra, Australia, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that the Commonwealth Government had decided to float a \$100,000,000 loan before the end of the year. (The Australian pound is worth \$3.22 at the official rate.)

India's Legislature Called Into Session

New Delhi, India, Aug. 24 (AP)—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, announced today that a special session of the Central Indian Legislature had been summoned to meet September 14.

The purpose of the session was not announced. The Legislature had not been due to meet until 1943.

British Repatriates Sail From Singapore

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), Aug. 24.—Domei reported that the exchange ship Kamakura Maru, with British and other European nationals aboard, sailed from Singapore today for Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa; where an exchange of British and Japanese diplomats and nationals will take place.

Jap Lights Save U. S. Destroyer

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 24 (AP)—Searchlights from three Japanese warships playing on a United States destroyer saved the American ship from running aground in the battle near Java, a Des Moines sailer related today.

Radioman Don Dickinson, 23, said the enemy searchlights lighted up the sea path of the destroyer and revealed a reef dead ahead. By expert maneuvering, the ship escaped grounding.

Dickinson, here on a furlough,

told of another stroke of fortune. A Japanese torpedo, he said, smacked the hull of the destroyer and glanced off without exploding.

Talking Turkey

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 24 (AP)—The "long-range view" of this global war already is focussed on the Thanksgiving turkey situation for United States troops in Australia.

The turkey population of Australia has been found inadequate and arrangements have been made to have a refrigerator cargo shipped here from the United States.

Christmas turkeys will arrive on the same ship.

Now He Knows Son Is Prisoner

Olympia, Wash., Aug. 25 (AP)—Waiting in a barber shop, Harold Robbins thumbed through a magazine.

Startled, he saw a picture of his 21-year-old son, Ronald Richard, the first news he had of the boy since the start of the war.

He was among a group shown surrendering on Corregidor.

JAPS HAVE BIG JOB SMOOTHING KISKA

Use Bulldozers on Solid Rock in Air Base Project.

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—Mayor John W. Fletcher of Unalaska, near Dutch Harbor, concurred today in assertions by Delegate Dimond of Alaska that more than 20,000 Japanese were on Kiska Island in the Aleutians.

Mayor Fletcher said he understood that the Japanese were working with bulldozers but suggested they would have a hard job smoothing out for an air base the solid rock which formed the island.

Military officers warned him more than a month before the Japanese attack on his township.

leave
free

✓

Mr. Fletcher told reporters. He also gave credit to Brig. Gen. E. B. Coloday, commanding army officer at Fort Mears on Dutch Harbor Island, who, he said, co-operated with the civilian population from the very first.

The first that Mr. Fletcher knew of the actual attack was when he heard anti-aircraft at 5:45 A. M., and he said there was plenty of it.

The Japanese apparently did not know where military installations were, Mayor Fletcher said, judging from the places at which they aimed. However, he added, they made one hit on Dutch Harbor Island from an altitude high enough to dispel the idea that the Japanese had poor eyesight. The attack lasted from forty to forty-five minutes, the Mayor said. There were 380 civilians in Unalaska.

Mayor Fletcher is scheduled

on to begin a two-month tour of the Middle West under the auspices of the war savings section of the United States Treasury and the war activities committee of the motion picture industry.

'Improvement' In Aleutians

(By the Associated Press)

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24.—Admittedly less critical of Alaskan defense measures than he was a few weeks ago Senator Mon. C. Wallgren (Dem., Wash.) believes the military situation in the Aleutians is "much improved."

Wallgren, member of a special Senate military affairs subcommittee, flew from Juneau yesterday with another committee member, Senator Harold H. Burton (Rep., Ohio), after a two-week tour of military establishments in the Far North.

"Over a period of months I have been a sharp critic as to what has been done in Alaska and the Aleutians," Wallgren said.

"There is no question but that we got the facts and I will say that the military situation is improving."

Senator Burton urged immediate action by armed forces of the United States, "because the war in Alaska is such that the longer we wait the harder it will be."

Other committee members returning by boat are Senators A. B. Chandler (Dem., Ky.) and Rufus C. Holman (Rep., Ore.).

Zero Fighter Downed In Good Condition

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24 (AP)—Representative Warren G. Magnuson (Dem., Wash.) says the navy was "pretty proud" of the way a Japanese Zero fighter plane was knocked out of battle over the Aleutians, because it was brought down in such good shape it was comparatively easy to put it back in flying condition. The pilot was killed.

The Congressman, a lieutenant commander who only recently returned from active sea duty with the navy, had pictures of the intact plane, which were released officially today. The Zero was downed by the gunner in a navy patrol plane.

Magnuson reported the pilot was poorly equipped in comparison to American flyers. He wore a type of life preserver that was long ago abandoned by the United States Army and Navy as obsolete.

Brazil Seizes 17 Axis Ships, Closes 3 Banks

Argentina, Chile, Peru and Bolivia Grant Neighbor Non-Belligerent Rights

(By The Associated Press)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 24.—Three of the largest Axis-owned banks in Brazil, with assets of nearly \$35,000,000, were closed tonight by a war-time Presidential decree which also ordered the outright confiscation of seventeen Axis vessels.

The seizure of the vessels was ordered about the time the government announced the sinking of the American tanker *Louisiana*, understood to have been operated by the Texas Company. It was carrying a cargo of oil to Rio de Janeiro. (Lloyd's Registry of Shipping lists an 8,587-ton tanker *Louisiana* owned by the Texas Company.)

Brazil turned to the grim job of building defenses on the strategic Natal coastal bulge and hunting down submarines along the coast as Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Bolivia and Paraguay quickly granted Brazil non-belligerent status and sent messages of support based on Pan-American understanding.

An authoritative source said three were sighted today off central Brazil and one was attacked, presumably by a patrol plane. But there was no word of the results.

Informed sources said the Government shortly would order a gradual mobilization of the army and confiscate additional German and Italian property.

The German Trans-Atlantic Bank, the German Bank of South America and the French-Italian Bank of South America were closed and liquidators were named. A Presi-

dential decree said the wealth of the banks "which no longer have reason for existence among us" would be distributed among the shareholders, with quotas belonging to Germans or Italians living abroad subject to confiscation.

Under the order thirteen Italian and four German ships, totaling about 90,000 tons, become outright property of Brazil. Some of the vessels already have been used as Brazilian ships with new names.

The largest German vessel involved was the 16,662-ton *Windhut* which was sabotaged by her own crew while interned at Santos and is now being repaired.

Non-Belligerent Status

The Argentine cabinet approved a decree of President Ramon S. Castillo granting Brazil non-belligerent status in the two-day old war against Germany and Italy, provoked by the Axis submarine attacks.

Peru, also Bolivia, Paraguay and Chile, declared Brazil non-belligerent, a move that grants Brazilian plane, warships and other forces the same rights in war as in peace.

Neighboring Uruguay sent planes of her tiny air force to hunt two submarines reported lurking near the mouth of the broad Plate river, where the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled nearly two years ago. Had Germany been a "non-belligerent," the Graf Spee could have stayed in Montevideo indefinitely to repair the wounds of battle, instead it was given only the forty-eight hours which neutrality accords a belligerent ship.

Only Argentine Change

Aside from granting Brazil non-belligerent status, there was no sign of Argentina's wavering from Isolationist President Ramon Castillo's policy of "prudent neutrality," despite attacks already on at least three of her ships. Argentina

and Chile are the only South American countries maintaining relations with the Axis.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry and various South American embassies were exceptionally active. Many informed diplomats predicted Uruguay might soon go to war, and there were similar forecasts about Colombia and Venezuela.

Guatemala's Foreign Minister, Carlos Salazar, replying to Brazil's notification of her war declaration, expressed his country's sympathy and solidarity with Brazil. Venezuela did likewise through her Foreign Minister, Parra Perez.

Axis Nationals Attacked

Brazil's 46,000,000 angry people relaxed into calm, watchful waiting. A few attacks on German and Italian restaurants and stores were reported in Rio de Janeiro. Workers in the suburbs prevented Axis nationals from entering factories where they were employed.

Efforts of some Italians and Germans to escape Southern Brazil into Uruguay were thwarted by swift reinforcement of Uruguayan police and army forces, who turned back many.

Three Uruguayan coast guard cutters slipped down the river from Asuncion and it was reported these would cooperate with Brazil in patrolling the coast.

Meanwhile, Brazilian aeroplanes—many supplied by the United States under Lease-Lend—watched coastal waters for any enemy submarine that might show its periscope.

The War Ministry authorized the immediate voluntary enlistment of reservists of the second and third categories for immediate incorporation into the active service, preferably in newly organized units. These classes include many thousands who have never seen military service but have experienced various degrees of reserve training.

Known criminals were being rounded up and sent to Ilha Grande Federal Prison off the coast south of Rio de Janeiro along with those in city prisons. This was done to clear jail space for fifth columnists and spies now being seized.

The creation of an autonomous government agency to control and co-ordinate all Brazilian production was predicted by informed sources. The agency would direct

the whole nation's war effort and would direct production for the United Nations as well as Brazil. There are 26,000 factories in the State of Sao Paulo alone and thousands of others throughout

the nation. The production of agricultural products and strategic materials is expected to increase sharply, while the manufacture of luxuries and non-essential articles was expected to be paralyzed.

ADMIRAL ARISTIDES GUILHEM ON A VISIT TO SAO PAULO LAST WEEK ARRANGED WITH IMPORTANT INDUSTRIALISTS TO SWITCH MUCH PRODUCTION TO MEET NAVAL NEEDS. 7

Brazil Extends Sea Patrols

Navy and Air Force Are Placed on Guard—Control of Enemy Aliens Tightened.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—The Government moved to put Brazil on a full war footing today, tightening its control over German and Italian nationals and taking special precautions against a possible token attack by Axis submarines known to be lurking off this country's long coastline.

Noisy demonstrations which accompanied Brazil's entry into the war Saturday died down yesterday and the nation was outwardly calm, but the navy and air forces stepped up their offshore patrols, especially in the region of the Natal bulge, which is only 1,600 miles from Dakar, Africa.

At least four enemy submarines were reported sighted off the coast yesterday, and there was widespread speculation that they might attempt to shell some point in emulation of the Japanese submarine which ineffectually bombarded the Santa Barbara area on the California coast several months ago.

In the State of Sergipe, south of Natal, the Government ordered a blackout of the city of Aracaju, decreed a 10 P. M. curfew and ordered State police reserves to duty on the coast watch. Partial blackouts were enforced elsewhere.

To Co-operate With U. S.

At Rio de Janeiro the bright beams of searchlights swept over the beautiful harbor during the night.

A desire for close co-operation with the United States in military and economic matters was evident in official quarters, which

obviously were preparing for a long war.

Gen. Dutra has been enlarging the army since April 8. The biggest step was taken on June 17 when three of the most recent classes of reserves were called up for active duty. The air force has been strengthened considerably by the addition of many modern planes built in the United States.

The Federal authorities, meanwhile, pressed a roundup of persons suspected of having associations with Axis agents and intensified a search for secret radio transmitters which might be

But there was no indication that Brazil's declaration of war against the Axis had essentially changed Argentina's foreign policy. Argentina and Chile still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis—the only South American countries to do so.

The state merchant fleet offices announced that the Argentine liner *Rio de la Plata*, scheduled to sail next month for New Orleans, would go instead to San Francisco by way of the Straits of Magellan, around the southern end of South America.

This course will avoid the submarine-infested waters off the eastern coast of South America. No official reason, however, was given for the decision.

It was learned that at the Cabinet session today measures were discussed to intensify border control and prevent the clandestine entry into Argentina of Italians and Germans fleeing Brazil.

Non-Belligerent Rights Extended By Argentina To Brazil's Government

Buenos Aires, Aug. 24 (AP)—Neutral Argentina today extended non-belligerent rights to her warring neighbor, Brazil, and at the same time re-routed at least one Argentine ship to avoid further trouble with Axis submarines.

President Ramon S. Castillo's Cabinet did what had been expected—gave Brazil non-belligerent rights, the same status as if Brazil were not at war with Germany or Italy. That privilege had been given to the United States, but denied to the Axis.

President Castillo also sent a message to President Getulio Vargas of Brazil in which he expressed wishes for "a definite triumph of the principles which animate our juridical tradition and our independent political life."

The Argentine President spoke of the "aggression" which had determined Brazil's course, and of "the invariable fraternal solidarity which permanently inspires relations between our two countries."

No Change Toward Axis

Leave Space

WHEN GERMAN SUBMARINES RE-
CENTLY TORPEDOED SEVERAL AR-
GENTINE SHIPS, GERMANY SAID
IT WAS "MISTAKEN IDENTITY,"
AND OFFERED FUTURE CLEAR
SAILING TO ARGENTINE SHIPS.
BUT THE GOVERNMENT HERE TOOK
"EXTRA PRECAUTIONS" BY BAN-
NING HER SHIPS FROM TRAV-
ELING THE EASTERN U.S. COAST
AND PERMITTING THEM TO CALL
ONLY AT GULF OF MEXICO PORTS.
THIS RULING IN EFFECT REC-
OGNIZED THE SO-CALLED BLOCK-
ADE ZONE DECREED BY BERLIN.
NOW, THE RE-ROUTING OF THE
RIO PLATA WOULD APPEAR
A FURTHER ARGENTINE PRECAU-
TION AGAINST ANY POSSIBLY
TROUBLE WITH AXIS UNDERSEAS
RAIDERS.

Route of Liner Changed

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina,
Aug. 24 (P).—The State Merchant
Fleet offices announced today that
the Argentine liner Rio de la Plata,
scheduled to sail next month for
New Orleans, would go instead to
San Francisco by way of the Strait
of Magellan at the southern end of
South America. That course will
avoid the submarine-infested wa-
ters off the eastern coast of South
America. No official reason, how-
ever, was given for the decision.

Brazil Named Non-Belligerent By Peru; Argentine Action Due

Move Lets Newest Foe of Axis Use
Ports While Barring Them to Enemy

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 24.—In-
formed sources said today that a
decree granting Brazil non-bel-
ligerent status in her war with
Germany and Italy would be pre-
sented to a cabinet meeting this
afternoon and was expected to
be approved for signature by
President Ramon Castillo.

That would be the same official
attitude which Argentina took to-
ward the entry of the United States
into the war, granting use of her
ports to American nations regarded
as non-belligerent while keeping
them closed to the Axis.

(Meanwhile, Peru extended to

Brazil the rights of non-belliger-
ency, and the Government at
Lima announced it would propose
that other American countries

hold a "permanent consultation"
on collective measures for de-
fense.)

The report of the expected Ar-
gentina Cabinet's action came after
Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Gui-
nazu had conferred with President
Ramon Castillo. Ruiz Guinazu re-
ceived Brazilian Ambassador Rodri-
quez Alves and the latter said the
Foreign Minister had informed him
of the Argentine policy in view of
the Brazilian entry into the war.

Uruguay, across the broad River
Plate from this neutral country,
prepared her scant armed forces to
face the double danger brought to
her frontiers by the Brazilian decla-
ration and the reported presence
of two German submarines off the
Atlantic coast.

Numbers of German and Italian

nationals were attempting to escape
from Southern Brazil into Uru-
guay's northern territories. The
police and army have been rein-
forced since Saturday and are now
rounding up Axis nationals who are
unable to show they are legal Uru-
guayan residents.

Uruguayan police have forced
many fleeing Germans and Italians
to return to Brazil. The frontier is
sparsely settled, making the task
of apprehension difficult. Thus far,
no flight of Axis nationals from
Uruguay to Argentina has been re-
ported, but Uruguay also has in-
creased frontier guards on the Uru-
guay River.

Two Uruguay Army planes par-
ticipated yesterday in the search for
the undersea prowlers.

of Brazil, President Baldomir of
Uruguay declared his nation was
ready to carry out the Havana
agreement, which he said "makes
the continent a single nation against
aggressions of a non-American
state."

Uruguay Seen in War.

Some observers took this state-
ment as an indication that Uruguay
might follow Brazil into the war.
"The possibility that other South
American nations might be drawn
actively into the war was not ex-
cluded by observers."

Chile—the Second American na-
tion still maintaining relations with
the Axis—maintained official silence
with regard to the situation, al-
though the Government protested

vigorously to Berlin last week over
the sinking of Brazilian ships.

Sections of the Chilean press
urged a break in relations with the
Axis.

Panama newspapers were virtu-
ally unanimous in praising Brazil's
step. The Panama Star Herald said
"What has happened to Brazil can
very well happen to any other Amer-
ican republic" and declared it was
time that all realized they could not
be friendly with both the democ-
racies and totalitarian governments.

Paraguayan Step Announced

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 24
(P).—Foreign Minister Luis Argana
announced tonight that Paraguay
had extended non-belligerency
rights to Brazil.

Bolivia Issues Decree

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 24 (P).—
The Bolivian Cabinet issued tonight

a decree granting Brazil the rights
of a non-belligerent.

Non-Belligerent Decree Held Certain

Lima, Peru, Aug. 24 (P).—Peru
extended today to Brazil the
rights of non-belligerency in
the war with Germany and
Italy. The Government also an-
nounced it would propose that
other American countries hold
a "permanent consultation" on
collective measures for conti-
nental defense.

A decree signed by President

Manuel Prado and approved by
the Cabinet said that "Peru
deems the (Axis) attack against
Brazil an aggression against the
American states in accordance
with the fifteenth declaration of
the Havana conference, and
consequently will accord Bra-
zil the treatment of a non-bel-
ligerent power."

Chinese Hail Brazil Action

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Aug. 25.—The Repub-
lican Daily News said today Brazil's
declaration of war against Germany
and Italy was "a floodlight in the
depressing Allied situation caused
by developments in India and
Russia."

"It shows an ever-increasing ma-
jority of mankind at war against
aggression and force," it added.
"It is a sure sign of Axis defeat
and Allied victory."

Nazis to Woe Argentina

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 24 (P).—
Now that Brazil has declared war
on Germany and Italy, Germany
will concentrate her efforts in
South America toward continued
neutrality of Argentina and Chile,
the Bern correspondent of the
"Neue Zeitung" said to-

the resolution, introduced by Col.
Agustin Alban Borja, of Ecuador,
which said:

Argentina, Chile Included

"Resolved, That the Inter-Ameri-
can Defense Board extends to the
great nation of Brazil the vote of
adherence and friendship on the
occasion of her declaration of war
against the Axis countries."

Immediately following the adop-

tion of the resolution Col. Antonio
Parodi, head of the Argentine dele-
gation, and Gen. Arturo Espinosa
Mujica, head of the Chilean dele-
gation, embraced the Brazilian dele-
gate, Brig. Gen. Amaro Soares
Bittencourt. The Argentine delegate
then told the conference that the
embrace was in the name of all of
the American republics.

Argentina and Chile are the only
South American nations still main-
taining relations with the Axis.

General Bittencourt, in a short
address, told the conference that
the aggression sustained by Brazil
"is only a prelude to other aggres-
sions that might be directed against
any of the nations here represented
and which in continental solidarity
might have to oppose the intoler-
able, absurd and exotic ideologies
and ambitions of the Nazis."

44 U. S. Planes Are Flown To Rio From Hagerstown

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—In the
largest fly-away delivery yet made
from this country to South America,
44 new American-made aircraft have
completed a 9,000-mile flight from
Hagerstown, Md., to Rio de Janeiro
to replace obsolete German Focke-
Wulfs for training and transport
work as the United Nations' newest
ally mobilizes for war.

The successful mass flight of
25 PT-19 trainers and 19 F-24 four-
place monoplanes, both made by
Fairchild, went off "without incident
or serious variation" from plan, Col.

Inter-American Action

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 24.—Military
representatives of the twenty-one
American republics making up the
Inter-American Defense Board to-
day adopted a unanimous resolu-
tion of "adherence and friendship
on the occasion" of Brazil's decla-
ration of war against the Axis coun-
tries.

Meeting in special session at the
call of the Brazilian delegation, the
military representatives adopted

Armando Ararigbois, Brazilian air
attache in Washington, disclosed
here yesterday.

Fifty-eight Brazilian officers and
men manned the planes on an over-
land route through Mexico, Central
America and across the vast Amazon
jungle to Rio.

MEXICO CITY, AUG. 24-(AP).—THE
GENERAL STAFF ANNOUNCED TODAY
THAT TEN NEW LIGHT BOMBERS HAD
ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES
TO BE ADDED TO THE MEXICAN AIR
FORCE AND THAT "OTHERS" MAY BE
EXPECTED THIS WEEK.

AUG 26 1942

Cuban Attache Volunteers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (P).—

Dr. Nicolas Rivero Machado, thirty-
two years old, third secretary of the
Cuban Embassy, has volunteered his
services to his government for active
military duty with a request for
assignment to an expeditionary
force or other combat troops. Dr.
Rivero, a former newspaper man,
attended the New York Military
Academy at Cornwall on the Hud-
son. He is the first member of the
embassy staff to volunteer since
Cuba entered the war.

OFF TO BRAZIL SOON

Nelson Rockefeller to Visit
Other Republics Also.

Washington, Aug. 24 (A. P.).—

Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator
of Inter-American Affairs, will
leave within a few days on a trip
to Brazil, Chile, Peru and Colom-
bia, his visit coinciding with Pan-
American conferences in Brazil
and Chile.

Details of the trip were ar-
ranged by the State Department
some time ago to permit Mr.
Rockefeller to be in Brazil for the
Pan-American Sanitation Confer-
ence in Rio de Janeiro Septem-
ber 7-18, and in Chile for the In-
ter-American Public Health Con-
ference September 10-16. After
these conferences, Mr. Rockefel-
ler will return to the United
States by way of Peru and Colom-
bia, where he will talk with high
Government officials.

Francis A. Jamieson, director
of the press division of the C. I.
A. A., will accompany him, and
Gen. George C. Dunham, director
of the Health and Sanitation Di-
vision, will go as far as Rio de
Janeiro.

El Salvador To Sell All Rubber To U. S.

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—El Salvador has agreed to sell to the United States all the rubber it can produce during the next four years except what may be needed for essential domestic requirements.

Made public today by the State Department, the El Salvador agreement is the eleventh such arrangement concluded with Western Hemisphere countries.

Swedish Ship Sunk

London, Tuesday, Aug. 25 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said the 2,845-ton Swedish ship Blankaholm has been torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean with a loss of five of its 28 crewmen.

17 Ships Sunk, Germans Say

New York, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Associated Press listening post recorded today a Berlin broadcast report that German submarines were credited by the high command with sinking seventeen merchant ships, totaling 107,000 tons, in the Eastern and Western Atlantic and the Caribbean.

In addition, a communique said, the Axis raiders destroyed a sailing vessel and scored torpedo hits on two other Allied vessels.

"The sinking of the latter could not be confirmed owing to enemy defense," the bulletin added.

(The announcement did not specify the period in which the reported sinkings took place, thus making any comparison with Allied reports of losses impossible.)

American Vessel Sunk By Foe Sub In Indian Ocean

Naked African Natives Help Survivors Of Ship To Safety

(By The Associated Press)
Sinking of a Brazilian tanker carrying oil to Rio de Janeiro was announced by the Brazilian government yesterday while the

United States Navy revealed that a United States merchantman had been sunk in the Indian Ocean in late June.

The Brazilian announcement came two days after that country declared war on the Axis following the sinking of five Brazilian ships by Axis submarines recently.

The tanker, the Louisiana, was the eighteenth Brazilian ship officially listed as sunk since submarine warfare was brought to the Western Atlantic. (Brazilian sources said it was the twentieth but gave no detailed list of sinkings).

At the same time the South American country confiscated Axis vessels for which purchase agreements had been made previously.

The sinking of the Brazilian ship brought to 440 the Associated Press total of announced sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor. The American vessel was not included in the total because of its location.

Naked African natives helped 41 survivors of the American ship reach safety, members of the crew related.

Two lifeboats carrying the men reached shore after seven days of hunger and thirst. The natives, armed with knives, stood by until the men tossed them a rope when they pitched in and helped the seamen land. They fed the men, bartered food for matches, and then helped the survivors reach civilization.

The Navy announced the vessel was sunk by an enemy submarine, but Capt. W. W. Kuhne of Staten Island, N. Y., said "he had a hunch" that the torpedoes came from a motor torpedo boat which sent up a Red Star shell a moment before the attack. Fourteen men were missing from the crew.

natives, but instead they received a friendly welcome, were fed and helped back to civilization.

Two torpedoes which the captain believed came from a motor torpedo boat sank the vessel. In the act of abandoning ship, one lifeboat was upset and fourteen men, including two of the ten-man naval gun crew, are missing.

The survivors assembled in one lifeboat, abandoning two others, and were suffering from thirst and hunger, on reaching land seven days later.

Captain Kuhne, of Staten Island, N. Y., said they had to pass through a rough surf and were afraid they wouldn't make it.

"But we started on in," he continued, "and then about twenty natives came on the beach to watch us land. They had big knives hanging from belts. The belts were the only clothing they wore."

"We were really worried, but we decided to test them to see if they were friendly. As soon as we were close enough we tossed a rope. They rushed up and helped us beach the boat, and we knew they were our friends."

The natives fed the men, taught them to gig crabs in the surf and bartered bananas and chickens for seamen's wares. Two matches were worth four bananas and one life preserver brought four chickens. The Africans liked United States coins, but had to be persuaded to take dollar bills.

With the natives' help, the survivors traveled on foot and by boat to a town, from which they returned to the United States by ship and plane.

The fate of ten passengers and three crewmen, all believed to be Dutch nationals, was not immediately determined.

THE ROYAL DUTCH LOCKHEED AIRLINER LEFT TRINIDAD SATURDAY AND HAD NOT BEEN REPORTED SINCE THEN.

THE PASSENGERS ABOARD WERE IDENTIFIED BY ANETA AS LOUIS VIJZELMAN, MAX WAA LDIJK, OTTO ELMONT, PAUL MOSTERDIJK, ALMA CORBELIA ALWART, WILLEM A. VERBOOG, PIETER VAN EETEN, KLAAS HAKHOF, HARM KINDS, AND DIEUT. GEORGE E. W. VAN OTTEN OF THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS NAVY.

THE CREWMEN WERE P. BADINGS, N. H. DE BRUYN AND C. VAN OYE

New Destroyer Launched

New York, Aug. 24 (AP)—The United States destroyer Beale was launched today at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Staten Island yards.

Premier Of Ontario Bitterly Criticizes Canada's War Effort

Port Huron, Ontario, Aug. 24 (AP). Premier Mitchell Hepburn, of Ontario, criticized Canada's war effort in an interview here today, declaring "the people of this dominion are not war conscious and still feel safely sheltered behind the American Eagle and the British Lion."

Tanned and looking fit, the Premier stepped from a lake steamship today for his first visit to the Lakehead in five years.

Hepburn said "we can never fight a national and international war with a narrow-minded, bigoted party in charge at Ottawa. This is the Liberal party's war effort."

"We had better stop losing the war before we talk about winning it. Hopes of the Allied nations lie in the mass production of the United States. If that fails, this continent will face the fury of the Axis powers. We will then be isolated and alone."

BAHR FOUND GUILTY IN SPY CONSPIRACY

Possible Death Sentence Faced By Former Buffalo Scholar At Newark

(By the Associated Press)
Newark, N. J., Aug. 24—A Federal court jury which deliberated only two hours and five minutes late today convicted Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr of conspiracy to commit espionage, and Judge William F. Smith said he would sentence the former Buffalo (N. Y.) student September 2.

The bespectacled, neatly dressed defendant, who will be 30 years old Thursday, merely dropped his head and swallowed hard when the jury of six men and six women announced its verdict. He had displayed little emotion during the six days of his trial. The charge carries a maximum penalty of death or imprisonment up to thirty years.

Frederic M. P. Pearse, Bahr's court-assigned counsel, who had asked the jury not to "visit the sins of the apostates of that German race on the head of this young man," said an appeal would be taken.

Deciding Factor In Verdict
Mrs. C. M. Schmidt, of Elizabeth, a gray-haired housewife, who was jury foreman, said later that Bahr's failure to disclose his intended mission to this country as soon as he arrived was the deciding factor in the verdict.

She said three ballots were taken, the first two standing ten to two for conviction. There was no recommendation for mercy. The entire jury was polled in the courtroom at the request of Pearse.

Wife Weeps Silently
The verdict brought tears to the eyes of the defendant's 25-year-old wife, Mrs. Ruth Bahr, who wept silently in a front-row seat of the courtroom after her husband had been led away. She sat alone among a handful of spectators and was the last to leave.

Later she visited Bahr in the courthouse detention room. She left shortly afterward for her home in Buffalo. Mrs. Bahr is the mother

of a 3-year-old son whom her husband has never seen.

Bahr, who came to this country at the age of 13, returned to his native Germany in 1938 as an exchange student in engineering and was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation early last month after several days of questioning aboard the diplomatic exchange vessel Drottningholm at Jersey City.

On July 6 and 7—the Drottningholm docked June 30—he wrote for two FBI agents in New York a lengthy statement in which he described his dealings with the German Gestapo.

Through close to eleven hours of direct and cross-examination, Bahr held steadfastly to his story that he intended from the beginning to turn over to the American Government all information he had acquired while being trained as a Nazi spy.

He said he had accepted the schooling and led the Gestapo to believe he would carry out their instructions only because he wanted to get back to the United States. He delayed revealing the details of his mission after his arrival, he said, because there were "too many people around" and because he feared reprisal by German agents in the United States.

U. S. May Use Two Nazi Saboteurs As Witnesses

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—George John Dasch and Ernest Peter Burger, the Nazi saboteurs who escaped the death chair, have been turned over to the Justice Department by the army and probably will be used as witnesses against their alleged accomplices.

It was also learned today that the army guard has been withdrawn from the District of Columbia jail where they are being held and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has arranged a special guard to supplement the regular personnel.

Attorney General Biddle has ordered Federal attorneys in Chicago, New York and Brooklyn to seek immediate grand jury indictments on charges of treason, where the evidence warrants, against twelve of the fourteen persons apprehended by the FBI as confederates of the Nazi saboteurs.

JEWEL SMUGGLER

30.24 — 18377

30.24 — 18377

Free space

GIVEN TWO YEARS

AUG 26 1942
Von Clemm Fined \$10,000

**On Freezing Ban Violation;
Judge Scores Reich Tieup**

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Werner von Clemm, 44, and the Pioneer Import Company he headed each received the maximum fine of \$10,000 and the former German artillery officer was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Federal Court today for conspiring to sell Dutch and Belgian diamonds in this country in violation of a Presidential freezing order.

In pronouncing sentence, Judge

Charles P. Leamy said he was convinced the New York City importer who is related by marriage to Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, had not transferred his loyalty from Germany to America when he was given United States citizenship in 1932.

Sought Maximum Sentence

Declaring this was the first prosecution under the freezing order, Federal Attorney Mathias F. Corcoran asked for the maximum sentence for von Clemm could "no longer harm our war effort." He said von Clemm had "wilfully violated" the order and was prepared "to embark on similar violations of the United States code."

Von Clemm was convicted last week by a federal court jury. During the trial he admitted that von Ribbentrop had arranged business introductions for him in 1933.

'Diplomat' Vessel Will Reach Jersey Port This Morning

Patersonian Is Among Passengers Repatriated From Japan

New York, Aug. 24 (AP)—The first Americans repatriated from Japan since the war began will reach Jersey City tomorrow morning aboard the diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm, the Navy announced today.

Franklin Allen Peters, of 138 Carroll street, Paterson, is one of the returning passengers aboard the Gripsholm.

Bearing 1,451 diplomats, including Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and his staff, newspapermen, missionaries and businessmen and their families, the ship is expected to dock at Pier F of the American Export Line between 9 and 10 a. m. (Eastern War Time).

The Navy said the first passengers—United States diplomats—will begin to leave the ship at 1 a. m.

A thorough investigation and search of each passenger will be made by the State and Justice Departments, Army and Navy intelligence services and customs men, a process expected to take two or three days.

Attorney General Biddle announced at Washington that "every precaution must be taken to prevent enemy agents slipping across our borders. We already have had experience with them and we know them to be well trained and clever."

Similar investigations of passengers aboard the Drottningholm, exchange ship which brought Americans from Europe, led to the arrest of Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, convicted today at Newark, N. J., on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Stringent measures were announced to keep the public and the more than 1,200 relatives of passengers from the pier.

Harry M. Durning, collector of customs, warned that the public will not be permitted near the docked liner and advised relatives and friends of passengers to send messages through the American Red Cross and Social Security Board. Representatives of the latter will aid passengers to reach their destinations.

Miss Edna J. Wakefield, director of the New York Red Cross Chapter's home service, said nearly 1,000 messages had been received for delivery to passengers.

The Gripsholm will complete a

'Diplomat'

(Continued from Page 1)

round trip begun June 19 when it took 1,097 Japanese diplomats and nationals to Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa. There the exchange was made with Americans brought from Japan aboard the Asama Maru and Conte Verde and the ship started back July 28. It made a stop at Rio de Janeiro from where it sailed for the final lap on Aug. 11.

Americans boarding the ship after seven months in war time Japan where food was difficult to obtain and where many of them were held in concentration camps or prison, greeted their first meals

aboard the Gripsholm with cheers, earlier reports from the ship said. Others had their first chance to buy clothes in many months at Lourenco Marques and Rio de Janeiro.

Many of the passengers spent the long trip writing their experiences. One passenger died, a baby was born and two passengers were married.

The ship also carried 200 cases of tea sent by the Japanese to their compatriots interned in the United States.

WORLD WIDE DECLARED UP TO LITTLE MAN

Sir Walter Monckton Addresses American And Canadian Bar

Abuse Of Patents Will Cost Many Thousands Of Lives, Arnold Says

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, Aug. 24—The task of carrying "the eternal torch of liberty and justice" has been committed to those who follow the practice of law in England and the New World, Sir Walter Turner Monckton, noted member of the English bar told members of the American Bar Association and of the Canadian Bar Association here tonight.

Sir Walter, a former director general of the British Ministry of Information and later chief of the information services in the Middle East, asserted that "today is a day when the world must be saved by the efforts and sacrifices of the ordinary men in the countries of all the United Nations."

"Little Man" At Dunkerque

"It was the little man in England," he said in his prepared address, "who in the dark days of Dunkerque, sailed across in his little ship and trusted his life to God and his memory to his friends. It is the spirit of that little man that, in these dark days we need to recapture in Britain."

"No one can read the history of the New World," Sir Walter added, "without seeing liberty writ large across each page. It is the breath of the spirit of the United States and of Canada. Today, men stalk through the world to put that light out, to set up the relentless and miserable darkness of an iron tyranny in the place of the immortal lamp of liberty."

"The lamp is ours to shield with our lives, with our bodies, minds and spirits, with all that we have and are, and we cannot fail. Walls and cities may fall, but that lamp will stand."

Arnold On Patent Abuses

Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, told a session of patent attorneys that war material shortages caused by monopolistic abuse of patents will cost America and its allies "hundreds of thousands of lives."

"The automobile industry, for example, has long been victimized by these practices which have left America with virtually no supply of critically needed metals, plastics and rubber," Arnold declared.

Cites Curb On Henry Ford

"Henry Ford would have been able to make cars of plastics or alloys long ago if he had not been curbed at almost every turn by these monopolies organized against progress," he asserted.

He urged adoption of a Senate bill introduced last Thursday which would curb the abuse of patents and cancel those so used.

Arnold and some of the 200 patent attorneys who heard him exchanged heated words in a question-and-answer period following his talk. Over the objections of his audience, he maintained that patents are privileges, not property to be used at will.

Warning On Isolationism

Walter P. Armstrong, president of the American Bar Association, in his annual address, warned against a shortsighted isolationism in settling the peace. "The unity of the United Nations," he said, "will be needed no less after than before victory."

He added that the first step in that direction "is for the English-speaking peoples completely to realize that in this shrunken world there is for them no hope of security except in one another's company."

"Hour Is Dark," Says Biddle

Attorney General Francis Biddle, asserting that "the legions of the

enemy march still as conquerors—in Russia, on the Mediterranean, in Asia," asked:

"Can we not brush away, each Allied nation in its separate field, the hesitations, the distrust, the jealousies? Can we not find words to sting our hearts with action, immediate and unswervingly continued?"

"This hour is very dark, make no mistake," he warned. He said he was delivering his remarks particularly to Canadian delegates.

"We have made our excuses, said we were unprepared, said that democracies move slowly," the Attorney General said. "Do democracies move slowly to their death?"

Inspiration—Canadian And U. S.

He admonished the barristers to find words "to sting our hearts with action," and admitted that the Canadians were in less need of such

inspiration to fight than the people of this nation.

"You Canadians much longer have known the sacrifice and endurance that we are but beginning to apprehend," Biddle said.

Judge Orie L. Phillips, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Denver, urged the association to lend its weight to improving American laws for the treatment of criminal youth. He advocated measures which would permit greater flexibility and individualization in the punishment of young offenders and which would aim at rehabilitation rather than "vindictive punishment."

Report On War Effort

A special committee on the coordination and direction of the war effort presented a report that asserted "the assault upon the nation is an attempt to destroy Government by law."

The organized bar, the report said, is extending its services to the men in the armed forces and their dependents; it is developing, in the field of civilian defense, measures and procedures for the protection of lives and properties; data is being collected respecting the services, skills and capacities of lawyers for procurement officials; and studies are being made of the problems which the war has raised in the field of international law, and others.

TELLS OF CANADIAN NAVY

Ralston, Defense Minister, Heard at Bar Association Session

DETROIT, Aug. 24 (AP)—More

than twelve of the 450 Royal Canadian Navy ships now in service are destroyers and more than 80 are corvettes, J. L. Ralston, Defense Minister of Canada, told the American Bar Association in an address here tonight.

Plans for expansion this year would bring the Canadian Navy's strength to 45,000 officers and men against the 40,000 at present in service, and would increase the number of ships to 550.

He stated that a Canadian Army anti-aircraft unit was in Alaska to assist United States forces, as well as squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

More than 125,000 men were in the R. C. A. F., among them about 3,500 young Americans, he said.

Richard Law Visits Hull In Washington

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—Richard Law, British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and deputy of Foreign Secretary Eden in the House of Commons, arrived in Washington today and was introduced to Secretary of State Hull by Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador.

Law told newsmen he was here "on a voyage of curiosity," at Eden's suggestion, to get acquainted with the atmosphere in Washington.

Son of the late Prime Minister, Bonar Law, Richard Law formerly lived in Philadelphia and wrote editorials for the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Later he was a member of the editorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune.

Navy Captain Promoted To Rear Admiral Rank

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—Capt. William Keen Harrill, of Knoxville, Tenn., a naval air officer, was nominated by President Roosevelt today for promotion to rear admiral.

Harrill, 50, in his last announced assignment was commander of Patrol Wing No. 1 from 1940 to mid-1941. Since that time, the navy said today, he has continued at sea in a command position the exact nature of which was not described.

Washington, Aug. 24—Production Chief Donald M. Nelson this week will withdraw some of the authority he has delegated to the armed services in connection with priorities, it was reported.

The move, designed to give Nelson closer personal supervision over the flow of war materials, would tie in closely with his disclosure Saturday that semi-independent production scheduling by the army, navy and Maritime Commission thus far has "resulted in some scheduling ahead of over-all productive capacity."

Such semi-independent scheduling will be stopped, Nelson declared, adding that, from now on, all war production schedules would be integrated by the War Production Board to "reconcile our needs with our resources."

WPB Out Of Touch

Officials close to Nelson, who declined to be quoted by name, said a revision of priority powers now held by army and navy procurement officers probably would be ordered by Nelson, with a view to giving WPB tighter controls over the issuance of ratings.

Under the present system, ordnance officers in the field, for example, can extend priorities to contractors without specific WPB approval. There is considerable delay then involved before WPB gets a check on the materials affected.

It was held likely that Nelson might require such field ratings to be cleared through WPB's regional offices, which have been set up in various parts of the country.

"Quickie" Powers Given

Meanwhile, James S. Knowlson, deputy WPB chairman in charge of program requirements, confirmed reports that "quickie" priority ratings would be issued by the regional offices to obtain materials needed to prevent temporary shutdowns of war plants.

Each regional office will be permitted to issue emergency ratings against specified amounts of critical materials without approval from Washington.

The plan was regarded as a part of Nelson's drive to balance the production program, and "make sure that we use our materials and facilities as wisely as possible."

Authority Is Withdrawn From Armed Services

[By the Associated Press]

Munitions Behind

In his second progress report, Nelson said Saturday that July munitions output ran seven per cent. behind expected performance, although production as a whole increased sixteen per cent.

He told a press conference that lack of balance in the program, with some items running ahead and some behind, resulted from intentional efforts to get production going in as many directions as possible. The unbalanced phase has long been anticipated, he said, adding that the gradual approach to maximum output would require increased planning, increased effort, "and firm use of the production controls and materials controls that have been developed."

Elliott, San Diego, for a seven-week training period.

Power said that after he finished his basic training course he hoped he would be detailed to glider training at Parris Island, South Carolina. He has 150 hours of pilot experience to his credit as a civilian.

His actress wife, Annabella, was in town, but she did not see him sworn in.

"She is for it," Power said.

No Ballyhoo As Fonda Takes Bottom Navy Rating

Los Angeles, Aug. 24 (P)—Without one bit of ballyhoo, Henry Fonda, 37-year-old film star, en-

Ashland, Ky., Aug. 24—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, standing on the site of one of the world's largest blast furnaces, forecast today that "when we really get going in the United States we can out-produce any two Axis nations."

The director of War Department production spoke at the dedication of the Bellefonte, gigantic furnace erected by the American Rolling Mill Company at a cost of \$6,000,000.

The new furnace, named after one of the first charcoal furnaces of the Ashland region, already is in production.

Monument Unveiled

General Knudsen and George M. Verity, founder of Armco, unveiled a monument in the shadow of the important addition to the war production effort before a select group of army, navy and civilian officials. The group then adjourned to the Armco field, where 3,000 persons were gathered for the public ceremonies.

The lieutenant general, addressing himself particularly to the workers, said "everything starts from here. You keep the furnace

going and we'll try to keep the rest of the show going."

Speaking of the war, Knudsen stated, "I feel I have nothing to fear from the men in the field. If we furnish them with equipment they need they will give a good account of themselves."

"It's an inspiration how American ingenuity, so outstanding in peaceful pursuits, can be turned to war," he continued. "When we really get going in the United States we can outproduce any two Axis nations. And if you press me hard, I'll throw in a third—Mussolini's!"

The furnace, a structure which towers as high as a nineteen-story building, was dedicated "to the preservation of Christian principles and human freedom." The monument bearing the inscription is constructed of stones taken from the original Bellefonte furnace built more than a century ago.

(Editor's Note: Both Morris J. Harris and James D. White are returning to the United States from internment by the Japanese in China. Harris was chief of bureau for the Associated Press and Wide World at Shanghai and White was correspondent at Peiping. Both have lived many years in the far east.)

By MORRIS J. HARRIS AND JAMES D. WHITE

Aboard S. S. Gripsholm, at Sea, Aug. 24. (Wide World) — The Chinese guerrillas are stabbing deep into the side of the Japanese in China today. They infest the Japanese occupied areas and front battlelines by uncounted thousands.

Without uniforms, with whatever arms they can beg, borrow or steal, these daring hit-and-runners daily to take an appreciable toll of Japanese life and equipment in China. Their campaigns vary from sniping a single Japanese sentry on lonely lookout duty to formidable night attacks upon military establishments and communications lines.

Raids upon Japanese supply depots and wrecked military trains yield the major supply of arms and equipment for these fastmoving forces who receive all encouragement from Chungking but little material support.

As yet, these Chungking irregular forces haven't hit hard enough to shatter the Japanese hold on the occupied areas. They make it costly for Japan but they lack a knockout punch. Their power is not overwhelming.

These guerrillas exist by the tens of thousands, but how many tens there are no one knows, not even Chungking. The widely scattered units operate separately and have but the loosest kind of liaison with each other. The power that impels them is a common all-consuming hatred of the invaders.

The guerrillas do most of their work when darkness gives them a protecting screen against Japanese

guns. By day for the great part, they are docile hard-working peasants seeking to wrest subsistence from the soil, and their guns are buried.

But at night, they gather in an isolated bamboo grove or ravine

arms varying from pitchforks and clubs to artillery pieces. Then they're off to the railway train that is to be wrecked and pillaged, the Japanese garrison to be attacked or whatever objective comprises the task to be done before dawn, when again they will be ignorant peasants digging in their fields.

These bands are amazingly mobile. It is the usual thing for them to march miles to the scene of their attack, do their job and get home again, all between dark and daylight.

In general the guerrilla set-up in the Japanese occupied areas goes by provinces. These divisions are large, giving the irregular but the loosest sort of common command. Whatever all-high authority exists comes from Chungking via typical Chinese devious underground channels, and affords the guerrillas little more than the barest outlines of a common objective. All else is left to the individual units, including recruiting members, obtaining equipment and deciding upon and executing their campaigns.

How many invaders China's guerrillas have killed in the five years since the Sino-Japanese struggle began, or how much material damage they have inflicted, none can say with finality. No records exist, either for the individual irregular units or for the corps as a whole. Each outfit is out to slaughter or cripple the enemy all possible and little time or effort is spent in keeping a record. Kill the invader and destroy his works, that's what counts.

Although the guerrillas have not been able to drive the Japanese from China, they have confined the Japanese occupation principally to along the country's rail-lines and waterways.

tered white bungalows with red roofs contrasting sharply with the surrounding jungle green.

Crude landing stages leading up to a cluster of neat government buildings, a post office, two mercantile establishments, a little hotel run by Chinese.

A hundred white men scattered among Tulagi and two nearby "suburb" islands. . . a 90,000-acre coconut plantation of the Lever Brothers Soap Company the principal activity. . . a periodical boat from Sydney, Australia, the only regular contact with civilization.

The temperature averages around 80; it is very humid, and it rains 164 inches a year. The wind blows steadily from the southeast during the "dry season" from May to October, and monsoons come from the northwest during the "wet season" from November to April.

The Solomons are a land of wild boars, wild dogs, two-foot frogs that bark, 500 white people and 150,000 wild, black, frizzly-haired head-hunting cannibals who use shells for money, put their dead out on the coral reefs to be eaten by the sharks which are venerated.

The Solomons are a striking illustration, for anyone war-puzzlers, of the great magnitude of this global war.

Their name conjures an impression of a couple of palm-fringed Hollywood-musical backgrounds. Actually, the Solomons consist of 1,000 islands stretched out in a great 900-mile arc, part of one half of the pincers with which the Japs are trying to encircle Australia.

ered by the French explorer Louis Antoine de Bougainville, who gave his name to the well-known flowering tropical shrub and also to the largest of the 10 big islands, which is 120 miles long and 35 miles wide, with an area of 3,900 square miles.

On it is Kieta, the capital of the northern half of the group which was placed under Australian mandate by the League of Nations in 1920. Tulagi is the capital of the southern British-mandate half.

They are critical now not for their economic resources but for their strategic value.

They form a fine place for bases midway between Japan and the east coast of Australia, with the centers of Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Bougainville is 3,100 miles from Tokyo, five hours' bomber flight from the Australian coast.

Tulagi is 1,800 miles north of Sydney, and only 390 miles east of Port Moresby, the Allies' last base on the big island of New Guinea.

Around Tulagi, six islands form a double ring enclosing a mile-square harbor 100 feet deep which it has been said could easily accommodate the whole British fleet.

These are the basic reasons why the Axis and the Allies are struggling so for the islands.

It was on the 22nd of January, six weeks after Pearl Harbor, that Japanese planes were first reported roaring over the Solomons.

The next day a Japanese seaplane landed at Kieta, on Bougainville, and the handful of withdrawing white people watched a Japanese officer step out and plant the flag of the Rising Sun on the beach.

A week later the Japanese began bombing Tulagi, and for two months kept up a steady series of raids and landings among the islands.

Allied forces first took the initial

Film Star Gets Stage Fright As He Takes Oath As Marine

"I've Never Done This Scene Before," Tyrone Power Explains Nervousness Before The Camera

AUG 26 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 24—Tyrone Power, 28, Hollywood movie star, got a bit fussed today over a scene he had never done before—taking the oath as a private in the United States Marines.

As movie cameramen called out instructions and as reporters shoved about for a vantage spot in an office in the headquarters of the Marine Corps, Power took out his handkerchief, mopped his forehead, his hands.

"You aren't camera shy, are you, Tyrone?" a friend, Commander John Bergen, of the navy, called from the sidelines.

He'd Never Done It Before "Well," replied the movie star, "I've never done this scene before."

He was sworn in as a private in the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve by Major William A. Howard. Tyrone's hands, which he held behind him as he waited for formalities, trembled.

According to present plans, Power will go on inactive status until October so that he can finish a navy picture. He is due back in Hollywood Monday.

After that he will go to Camp

listed in the navy today in its lowest rating—apprentice seaman.

"I'd like to be with the fellows who handle the guns," said the quiet Fonda.

Twentieth Century-Fox Studio publicity men said they were entirely unaware that their star planned to enlist. Fonda is married and has three children. Peter, 2½; Jane, 4, and Frances, 10.

GIANT WAR PLANT OPENS

World's Largest Blast Furnace Costing \$6,000,000, Dedicated In Kentucky

We Can Out-Produce Any Two Axis Nations, Knudsen Says In Speech

[By the Associated Press]

Farmers By Day, Commandos At Night—China's Guerrillas Hit Foe

Solomon Islands Cover 100 Vital Miles Of Jap Pincer

AUG 26 1942

NEW YORK — (Wide World) — You may never have heard of the Solomons Islands until the current headlines, but you have known them for a long time if you ever read a South Seas story or seen a South Seas picture. The Solomons might be the standard background.

Tulagi, the little island where the fighting has centered, looked like the beginning of a Somerset Maugham tale. A palm-lined fringe of white beach. . . rising up from it, a volcanic mountainside, with scat-

They were named by the Spanish explorer Alvaro Mendana, who discovered them in 1567 on the basis of a belief that they contained gold and were the source of the riches of King Solomon. No gold was found until 1793, and then not in a profitable quantity. The islands' principal product has been cupra (dried

coconut) and small quantities of rubber, bananas, pineapples, sweet potatoes, ivory nuts and timber.

Two hundred years after Mendana the Solomons were rediscov-

tive on April 13, bombing Japanese installations over a period of two weeks.

On the first of May, the Japs resumed their attacks on Tulagi.

Then, on May 7, in a preliminary to the great Coral Sea naval battle, Allied planes struck at Tulagi and sank seven or more Jap warships, damaged four more, and destroyed six planes.

After that there was a lull of three weeks. Then the Allies, from an air base 2,000 miles away, attacked the Japanese at Tulagi again, but two days later a Jap landing party occupied the island and also claimed the capture of Shortland Island.

Since then, the Allies have been hammering away every few days at Tulagi, at the Japanese airdrome at Kiefa, and at other points, culminating in this week's major landing operations.

distributing relief to war orphans, organizing young Chinese girls into groups of nurses and first-aid workers, or training other girls for war relief work.

When Madame Chiang was a girl, Chinese women scarcely ventured out of the home unaccompanied. Today she knows she has played a large part in the transformation of Chinese ideas as to what a woman can and should do. The hordes of husky young girl relief workers, clad happily in cotton slacks, know they have her to thank more than anyone else for a chance to get out of the family compound for a modern education, technical training, and some real work for their country.

From the training centers in west China, they go out to work with the guerillas far into the occupied areas. They help organize industrial cooperative factories. They nurse the wounded, take relief directly to help less orphaned children, and set up more training centers to teach their old-fashioned sisters what has to be done to win a war.

CHINESE WOMEN AT WAR

THEY HATE JAPANESE, GIVE ALL ENERGY FOR VICTORY—
BUT MOTHER REMAINS FAMILY KEYSTONE

(Editor's note: James D. White has had 10 years of life in the Far East; he has seen how Chinese women have rallied to the fight against Japan and here he tells their story. White, now en route to the United States, served as Associated Press and World Correspondent at Peking and at other points in the Far East before the war broke out and the Japanese interned him in Shanghai.)

ABOARD S. S. GRIPSHOLM, AT SEA, August 23—(Wide World)—Every Chinese woman belongs wholeheartedly to the largest women's auxiliary corps the world has ever seen.

If it had a name, it would be called the Chinese women's auxiliary legion for the hatred and destruction of Japan in China.

There is of course no such organization. Chinese women for the most part still think of their place as in the home. But, as one burning spirit, they hate the invader, encourage their men to fight him to the death, and aid that fight any way they can.

In west China (free China), where war-time modernization has more than anywhere else freed Chinese women from their age-old domestic shackles, they are really organized into auxiliary corps, nursing organizations, relief bodies, and war factory production.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, ultra-modern wife of China's generalissimo, is the personification of this new freedom. When she is not helping and advising her husband in the tremendous task of guiding the destiny of four hundred million people, she is off raising war funds,

Chinese women needed no urging. They never liked the Japanese anyway. From the earliest beginnings of Japanese encroachment, Chinese women were among or squarely behind the prime agitators against them.

Even more convincing, you can think of a fair number of cases where Chinese men have married Japanese women, for Japanese women are regarded in the Far East as being several cuts above their men. But, in the ten years in the Far East, I have heard of only two cases of Chinese women marrying Japanese men, and this information is only second hand and gotten after long inquiry. Both these marriages occurred at least twenty years ago, and the children in both cases have been brought up as Chinese, not Japanese.

Needless to say, there has been no instance of Chinese women marrying Japanese since the present war began. There have not even been any cases reported of Chinese marrying Japanese women since Japan started the big grab act in 1931 in Manchuria. The sole exception, of course, is Prince Pu-Chieh, the brother of Manchoukuo's puppet Manchu emperor, whose Japanese masters found him a Japanese wife in 1935.

Their menfolk who were over-ambitious politically may have been occasionally taken in by Japanese promises of "cooperation" in the past, but Chinese women never bit. Their instinctively hostile and suspicious reaction to the Japanese is typical of the acute intelligence which Chinese women have developed through centuries of managing turbulent families through periods of warfare and other calamities.

If many Chinese still think of women's place as in the home, it is not in the subservient capacity which the phrase connotes. Even in the days of bound feet—and those days are not entirely gone—the Chinese family did honor to a grandmother as often as to a grandfather. The mother always has been the mainstay of the Chinese family.

It is no accident that the Chinese character for family surname means literally "born of woman."

indicating that China's society was originally matriarchal and that the mother, not the father, originally passed on the family name.

During the centuries Chinese men have armed themselves and fared forth to wage wars, transact business, and so gradually assumed the more active, external functions of society which left their women behind in the home. But it is significant that Confucius, who crystallized Chinese ideas of life in a creed that still today dominates Chinese life, insisted upon an equal balance of "yang and yin," the male and female principles.

Chinese women may not be organized thoroughly into all sorts of auxiliary corps. They do not need to be. The Chinese woman knows that the family is the rock upon which her nation and race rest, and that she, in the end, is the foundation of the family. Her job is first of all to keep it going, regardless of battles, Japanese occupation, or bombings.

a reorganization of the command there.

The fireworks might start in the Middle East, but it's much more likely that they will be touched off in Egypt. Certainly we may expect either that Nazi Field Marshal Rommel will resume his effort to conquer Egypt and fight his way through to join his master in the Middle East, or that the Allies will strike at Rommel in an effort to knock him out and thus destroy one of the claws of the pincers which Hitler is trying to fix about that whole zone.

Of course, immediate establishment of a second front in Western Europe might affect the trend in the Middle East. It's unlikely, though that Hitler's attempt to capture Egypt and the Middle East would be scrapped, because the side which holds that strategically vital zone probably will win the war.

By the way, speaking of a second front in France, it's to be hoped that the Commando show at Dieppe last week finally convinced civilians who have been shouting for such a front that the time of its inauguration is definitely a matter for the high command to decide. That was a magnificent display of bravery and skill at arms, and it demonstrated that the continent can be invaded when the time is right.

However, it also demonstrated that a major invasion will be ter-

men and equipment into the operation from the winter-bound Russian front while he holds there with a greatly reduced force.

Hell is going to pop in Egypt before long, unless the signs are all wrong. When the fighting stopped neither side was strong enough to conduct an offensive. Since then they have been waiting for reinforcements and further equipment, and the side which gets set first will be the one to strike. In this contest it may be that Rommel has had the advantage, despite the fact that the Anglo-American air force has superiority in the air and has raised hob with Rommel's communications.

It must be remembered that the marshal is only a few hundred miles from his sources of supply across the Mediterranean, and that while many Axis transports are being sunk, some of them get through. So we may be sure he has been gradually strengthening his army. The British, on the other hand, have to get reinforcements and supplies from the United States or Britain, by way of the Cape of Good Hope—a long, hard haul.

We have no information as to how luck has treated the desert opponents. We aren't likely to know until one or the other launches a new offensive—and the one who strikes will be the one who has got his aid first.

Allies Seen Preparing For Possible Action

Nazis May Start
Grand Push in
Egypt AUG 26 1942

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

It looks very much now as though we should see a new and perhaps decisive front opened before long in the Egyptian-Middle East theater, and it's the toss of a coin whether this will be initiated by the Allies or by the Nazi dictator.

There's no doubt the Allies are actively preparing for this possibility. We see that in today's announcement of the formation of a new British command for Iran (Persia) and Iraq under Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, distinguished tactician. And that's only one of numerous recent developments pointing in this direction, including British Premier Churchill's unexpected visit to Egypt for

rically costly in men and material. That cost won't stop us when the job has to be done, but it ought to cool off those who are trying to push the high command into action against its better judgment.

Two Months of Good
Weather Left

But to return to our muttons, Hitler has perhaps two months of fine campaigning weather left. Should he in that time be able to fight his way past the Caucasian mountain range to the border of the Middle East, he might well attempt to continue his drive. Meantime the masterful Rommel would have attempted to get his own military machine rumbling eastward again.

But if the Russians are able to stop Hitler short of the southern Caucasus he will have to develop his Middle Eastern campaign differently. He then will attempt to strike from Egypt—if the Allies haven't smashed Rommel meantime—and will be able to throw

WITH LOND — A.E.F.

KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA, AUG 24—(AP)—SOVIET NEWS COMMENTATOR I. YERMASHEV

EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE TODAY IN IRAN'S "SOLIDARITY OF SPIRIT" WITH THE

UNITED NATIONS.

HIS ARTICLE, COINCIDING WITH THE LONDON ANNOUNCEMENT OF A SEPARATE

FISH COMMAND IN THE IRAN-IRAQ AREA, REFERRED TO THE JOINT BRITISH-

SIAN INVASION OF IRAN A YEAR AGO AS HAVING SAVED THAT COUNTRY

"FROM A HORRIBLE FATE."

--DASH--

THIS REFERRED TO THE OCCUPATION OF TEHRAN, CAPITAL OF IRAN, BY

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORCES IN SEPTEMBER, 1941, AND THE ABDICATION

AND FLIGHT OF IRAN'S RULER, RIZA KAHN PAHLAVI, WHOM THE ALLIES CALLED

PRO-AXIS.

IN IRAQ ALSO, BRITISH FORCES INTERVENED IN MAY, 1941, TO OUST AXIS-INSPIRED RASHID ALI AL GAILANI AND RESTORE THE IRAQ REGENT, EMIR ABDUL ILAH, WHO HAD LEFT THE COUNTRY AFTER A COUP BY RASHID ALI OVERTHREW HIS GOVERNMENT.

FIRST LEAD CHILEAN

SANTIAGO, CHILE, AUG 24-(AP)-CHILE EXTENDED NON-BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO BRAZIL TONIGHT, AND FOREIGN MINISTER ERNESTO BARROS JARPA SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT PERMIT ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH COULD HARM BRAZIL'S CAUSE.

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PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS SENT A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT VARGAS OF BRAZIL EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY OF BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CHILE.

CHILE STILL MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, BUT THE NEWSPAPER LA CRITICA SAID THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT BEGIN DISCUSSIONS WITH PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS REGARDING A SEVERANCE OF THOSE RELATIONS.

THE NEWSPAPER LA OPINION, OWNED BY FORMER MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS JUAN BAUTISTA ROSSETTI, WHO OPPOSED A RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AT THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE, DECLARED EDITORIALLY "WE ARE ON BRAZIL'S SIDE."

MEANWHILE, THE STUDENTS' FEDERATION ISSUED A MANIFESTO CALLING FOR A BREAK OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AND ACTION AGAINST FIFTH COLUMNISTS.

VICHY, AUG 24-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE LAVAL-SPONSORED TRICOLOR LEGION WILL FIGHT IN FRENCH UNIFORMS IF SENT "TO OTHER FRONTS THAN THE EASTERN FRONT," THE OFFICIAL VICHY NEWS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT.

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST FRENCH LEGIONNAIRES NOW SEEING SERVICE AGAINST RUSSIA AS A UNIT OF THE GERMAN ARMY WEAR GERMAN UNIFORMS. BUT ON SUCH "OTHER FRONTS" WHERE THEY MAY BE SENT, THE AGENCY SAID THAT ONLY A

SLIGHT SHOULDER STRAP INSIGNIA WOULD DISTINGUISH THEM FROM THE REGULAR FRENCH ARMY.

THOSE LEGIONNAIRES IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE ALREADY HAVE SWITCHED TO FRENCH DRESS, AND THEY ARE THE ONLY GROUP PERMITTED TO WEAR SUCH UNIFORMS IN THAT ZONE.

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--DASH--

THIS DISPATCH RAISED THE POSSIBILITY THAT FRENCH ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGIONNAIRES MIGHT BE THROWN INTO ACTION AGAINST THE ALLIES SHOULD A SECOND FRONT BE OPENED.

PIERRE LAVAL DEFINITELY IS COMMITTED TO A GERMAN VICTORY, AND HAS USED WHAT INFLUENCE HE POSSESSES TO GET FRENCH SOLDIERS TO FIGHT IN RUSSIA, AND FRENCH WORKERS TO LABOR IN GERMAN FACTORIES.

GERMANY INSTITUTED THE IDEA OF "VOLUNTEER" UNITS FROM FRANCE AND SPAIN TO FIGHT THE RUSSIANS WHEN THE NAZIS INVADED THE SOVIET UNION. IT WAS AN ATTEMPT TO REPRESENT THE NEW NAZI CONQUEST AS "A CRUSADE" AGAINST COMMUNISM WITH ALL EUROPE PARTICIPATING.

ALTHOUGH NO EXACT FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE ON THE SIZE OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH ANTI-COMMUNIST UNITS, THEY ARE KNOWN TO BE SMALL.

WINNIPEG, AUG 24-(AP)-THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA TODAY ENDORSED A RESOLUTION OPPOSING "THE ACTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN TRANSFERRING AUTHORITY TO LARGE INDUSTRIALISTS AND MILLIONAIRES WHOSE PAST HAS BEEN ONE OF HOSTILITY TO LABOR AND WHOSE PRESENT POWER IS A SERIOUS MENACE TO CANADIAN DEMOCRACY."

THE RESOLUTION WAS SUBMITTED BY THE VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL AT THE 38TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CONGRESS.

AS THE SIX-DAY CONVENTION OPENED, MORE THAN 300 DELEGATES HEARD BRIEF ADDRESSES BY HON. HUMPHREY MITCHELL, FEDERAL MINISTER OF LABOR, AND PERCY R. BENGOUGH OF VANCOUVER, ACTING AS CHAIRMAN, IN PLACE OF TOM MOORE OF OTTAWA, WHO WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND BECAUSE OF ILLNESS.

BENGOUGH SAID LABOR MEN "MUST PARTICULARLY GUARD AGAINST ANY STRIKES AT THIS TIME, AND MUST SEE TO IT THAT OUR MEN DO THEIR UTMOST FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR."

THE RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL ASKS THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT "TO IMMEDIATELY TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS TO BRING THE DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES THAT HAVE BEEN SET UP BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY DIRECTLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF PARLIAMENT, AND THAT ON ANY AND ALL BOARDS SET UP LABOR BE GIVEN AT LEAST EQUAL REPRESENTATION AS IS GIVEN TO THE BUSINESS MEN AND LARGE INDUSTRIALISTS."

(AGYS IN)

KX FOR DALLAS

OTTAWA, AUG. 24-(AP)-SGT. CHARLES DEWITT GELLATLY, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. C.D. GALLATLY, RESIDES AT 2671 LIBERTY AVE., BEAUMONT, TEX., WAS REPORTED PRESUMED DEAD FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE. PREVIOUSLY HE HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING OVERSEAS.

KX

FIRST LEAD

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, AUG. 25-(AP)-MASTER SERGT. CHARLES T. REEVES OF (1340 ORANGE DRIVE) BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., WHOSE BOMB SIGHTING SANK A JAPANESE CRUISER AND WHOSE

MACHINEGUN SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES OFF DUTCH BORNEO LAST JANUARY TODAY WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION."

TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE ALSO RECEIVED THE AWARD, CAPT. STEPHEN M. SMITH, GIRARD, KAN., AND FIRST LIEUT. JACK DONALSON, OF (1304 SOUTH KNOXVILLE ST.) TULSA, OKLA.

SERGEANT REEVES WAS ON A BOMBING MISSION AGAINST A JAPANESE FLEET JAN. 19 OFF BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, WHEN HIS FLIGHT WAS ATTACKED BY 20 ENEMY FIGHTERS, THE CITATION SAID.

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DESPITE HEAVY FIRE THE SECOND BOMBING RUN WAS CONTINUED WHILE REEVES MANNED THE FORWARD GUN OF HIS AIRCRAFT TO BLOCK HEAD-ON ENEMY ATTACKS, AND SHOT DOWN TWO JAPANESE FIGHTERS.

REEVES THEN RETURNED TO HIS BOMB SIGHT AND SCORED THREE DIRECT HITS ON AN ENEMY CRUISER WHICH SANK IMMEDIATELY.

"HIS COOL FEARLESS DETERMINATION IN THE FACE OF STRONG ENEMY ATTACK INSURED THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION," THE CITATION CONCLUDED.

SMITH WAS DECORATED FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION" IN NEW GUINEA LAST JUNE WHEN DESPITE A SHATTERED LEFT ARM AND SERIOUS LEG WOUND HE CONTINUED TO ATTACK A LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES WHICH HAD APPROACHED HIS AIR BASE.

B122

SMITH'S "COURAGEOUS ATTACK WAS SO SUCCESSFUL AS TO CAUSE THE ENEMY TO ABANDON ALL ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK THE AIRBORNE," THE CITATION SAID. "WITHOUT THE USE OF HIS LEFT ARM HE THEN SUCCEEDED IN SAFELY LANDING HIS PLANE."

DONALSON'S "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION" OCCURRED LAST

30.24-18383
FEBRUARY ON BATAAN PENINSULA IN THE PHILIPPINES WHERE VOLUNTEERS WERE ASKED TO UNDERTAKE A SMALL BOAT LANDING ON THE WEST COAST TO AID IN DISLODGING THE REMNANTS OF A JAPANESE LANDING PARTY. THE 75 JAPANESE, FIRMLY ENTRENCHED UNDER A CLIFF, HAD REPULSED OVERLAND ATTEMPTS TO ROUT THEM.

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"DONALSON VOLUNTEERED," THE CITATION SAID, "COMMANDED ONE OF THE BOATS, AND IN SPITE OF HEAVY FIRE FROM THE DEFENDERS AND BOMBING DURING THE COURSE OF THE ATTACK BY NINE ENEMY DIVEBOMBERS, SUCCEEDED IN NEUTRALIZING THE ENEMY POSITION, THEREBY PREVENTING FURTHER LOSSES TO OUR FORCES."

(NO PICKUP)

WAP
Margue
If you have cardson
these persons you may wish
to enter the changes in their status
AUG 26 1942
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LIKEWISE THAT YASUSATO FUTAMI BEEN FREED FROM HIS DUTIES AS MINISTER
EXTRAORIDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY THAILANDWARD FOR SIMILAR REASONS
END DOMEI

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 24-(AP)-THE MILITARY SITUATION IN ALASKA AND THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS IS SERIOUS BUT YET ENCOURAGING, SENATOR A.B. (HAPPY) CHANDLER (D-KY) SAID TONIGHT AFTER AN 8,500-MILE TRIP TO THE FARTHEST AMERICAN OUTPOSTS IN THE BERING SEA.

"IT'LL CONTINUE TO BE SERIOUS AS LONG AS THE JAPS ARE AT KISKA,"

HE TOLD REPORTERS, "BUT I FEEL A LOT BETTER ABOUT IT THAN I DID WHEN I LEFT TWO WEEKS AGO.

"I WAS ALARMED THEN, AFRAID THAT FULL CONSIDERATION HADN'T BEEN GIVEN TO THE MILITARY DANGERS OF HAVING THE JAPS IN THE ALEUTIANS. BUT I'M ENCOURAGED NOW."

CHANDLER, HEAD OF A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, LEFT SPOKANE, WASH., AUG. 10 WITH THREE OTHER SENATORS AND AN EXPERT MILITARY CONSULTANT. THEY TRAVELED THOUSANDS OF MILES BY PLANE, AND MORE THOUSANDS BY WARSHIP.

"I THINK," SAID CHANDLER, "WE SAW EVERYTHING OF INTEREST IN A MILITARY WAY. WE GOT AS FAR AS UMNAK AND WERE BLOWN AS FAR IN THE DIRECTION OF KISKA AS ANYBODY, EXCEPT ACTUAL COMBATANTS, COULD HOPE TO GET.

"THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS AGREED THERE'S DANGER SO LONG AS THE JAPS ARE IN KISKA, BUT THAT GREAT IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN OUR OWN MILITARY.

"WE GOT OUT IN THE DIRT, SLEPT IN BARRACKS, ATE IN THE MESS HALLS WITH THE BOYS WHO ARE UP AT THE FRONT. WE FOUND THEY ALL HAD THEIR HANDS ON THE TRIGGER, AND WERE READY TO SHOOT. AND BOY, CAN THEY SHOOT! AND THEIR MORALE WAS EXCELLENT.

"THOSE BOYS ARE RIGHT OUT ON THE BARREL-HEAD, BUT THEY'RE ENJOYING IT."

WITH CHANDLER WERE SENATORS HOLMAN (R-ORE) AND VALLGREN (D-WASH), SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS, AND SENATOR BURTON (R-ONIO), A GUEST OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

NEW SEA-AIR BATTLE RAGING IN THE SOLOMONS; U. S. HITS 2 CARRIERS, BATTLESHIP AND CRUISERS; GERMANS SMASH HARDER AT STALINGRAD LINES

Over Half Dozen Jap Ships Are Damaged

U. S. Bombs and Torpedoes Hit Two Carriers, Battleship and Several Cruisers as Enemy Attempts to Smash American Offensive — Allied Planes Smash at Jap Convoy Off New Guinea.

By John M. Hightower
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. (AP)—Army and Navy sea and air forces have joined battle with a huge Japanese armada attempting to smash the American offensive in the Solomon Islands, the Navy announced today, and so far have inflicted heavy damage on the enemy.

First reports made public from the fighting zone did not indicate the extent of American losses but showed that more than a half dozen enemy ships had been effectively bombed or torpedoed with these results:

Two Carriers Hit

One large carrier, otherwise not identified, hit four times by Army bombers.

One small carrier, the Ryuzo, severely damaged by Navy carrier-based aircraft.

One battleship hit by carrier-based planes.

Several cruisers hit by carrier-based planes.

One other cruiser and one enemy transport hit by U. S. aircraft yesterday in what appears to have been the preliminary phases of the battle. Both ships were left burning fiercely.

Fighting Follows Lull

The Solomon campaign burst into violent fighting after a period of desultory activity marked on August 23 by an enemy air attack on Guadalcanal Island in which 21 Jap planes were shot down while American forces suffered only minor damage. On the same night enemy destroyers bombarded Marine shore positions.

Naval forces under Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, commander in the New Zealand area, and Army air forces of General Douglas MacArthur in Australia had been prepared for strong Japanese counter-attacks, and presumably were in position to deal the enemy powerful blows.

Counter-attack Anticipated

A naval communique announcing that the battle was under way said that "it was expected that our occupation of the important enemy base of Tulagi would be countered by a violent attempt on the part of the enemy to recapture their shore bases in this area."

"This counter-attack has developed and is now being met," the communique added.

Indications were that the first actions were of the plane versus warship variety which have become so familiar in the amphibious warfare of the Pacific. Whether there has been any fighting directly between warships was not known.

Enemy Attempted Surprise

The enemy armada, when engaged, was bearing down upon the American-held Southeastern Solomons from the northeast. There was some speculation in Washington that the enemy armada had been concentrated for the attack at Japan's Truk Island naval base and moved against the Solomons in a sweeping maneuver designed to gain the advantage of surprise if possible.

But the concentration might have been made at any of a number of other bases in the enemy's mandated island zone and sent against the Solomons with equal facility. One thing that was clear from the communique was that this represented Japan's major effort to break up the American offensive and recapture the Tulagi area of the Solomons where construction of a big enemy base was well advanced, when the Marines began their invasion two and a half weeks ago.

3 Other Jap Counter-blows

It was on August 7 that the Navy executed a surprise attack and the Marines, possibly led by their secretly trained, heavily armed raider battalions, creation of which Washington disclosed only today, landed on the beaches and swiftly drove inland against vigorous opposition to win and hold dominant points of the terrain.

Prior to the present battle the Japs had made three main efforts to break up the American campaign. At the outset they attempted to repel the landing parties and brought aerial forces into play against transport ships and their protective naval units. In the first two days of the fighting they lost 36 planes.

Then on the night of August 8-9 the enemy came in with a force of cruisers and destroyers for an attack on the American troops.

supply ships. They were intercepted by American warships and the first strictly naval duel of the war between U. S. and Japanese fleet forces resulted. Enemy losses, the Navy said, were not accurately determined in the darkness, but the U. S. Navy suffered a cruiser sunk and cruisers and destroyers damaged.

The third big Japanese effort was made on the night of August 21. By that time Marine attacks had scattered the enemy's garrisons and sent their troops fleeing into the jungle. The Japanese navy landed a new force of 700 men.

In fighting that night and the next day this force was wiped out with 60 killed and 30 captured. The Marines lost 28 killed and 72 wounded.

Raider Battalions Described

The exact part which raider battalions played in these operations was not disclosed here, but a description of their arms and training which Marine headquarters released today indicated that they must have played a leading role.

Raider battalions, the official announcement said, are "compact, self-sufficient battalions" with a swiftness and a striking power comparable in amphibious attacks to paratroop actions in land battles.

The raiders carry automatic rifles, sub machine guns, Garand rifles and pistols. They can cover ground, half running and half walking, at a maximum speed of seven miles an hour; can fight with knives, daggers or bare hands, and have been taught to shoot from the hip.

Night attacks are their specialty and many of their operations are of Commando nature. It was a raider battalion, with James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, second in command, that staged the successful raid on Makin Island, in the Gilbert group, August 17.

Text of Navy Communique

The text of the Navy communique follows:

1. U. S. naval and air forces are engaged in a large-scale battle at sea in an attempt to repel a strong Japanese striking force which has approached the southeastern group of the Solomon Islands from the northeastward.

2. It was expected that our occupation of the important enemy base at Tulagi would be countered by a violent attempt on the part of the enemy to recapture their shore bases in this area. This counter-attack has developed and is now being met.

3. Preliminary reports indicate that the enemy striking force has been attacked by U. S. Army "Flying Fortresses" and that our carrier-based naval aircraft are in action.

4. Army bombers attacked a large Japanese carrier and reported four hits. U. S. carrier aircraft attacked and severely damaged the smaller Japanese carrier Ryuzo. Several enemy cruisers and a battleship also have been hit by our carrier planes.

5. During the afternoon of Aug. 23 (Washington date) a

strong enemy air attack on Guadalcanal Island was intercepted by our fighters and at least 21 enemy aircraft were shot down. Our losses in this action were minor.

6. During the night of Aug. 23-24 (Washington date) enemy destroyers shelled our shore positions on Guadalcanal.

7. On Aug. 24 (Washington date) U. S. aircraft hit and damaged an enemy transport and a cruiser north of Guadalcanal and left both burning fiercely.

8. The action continues.

They have been trained particularly in night attacks and have been taught to depend upon such elementary guides as the stars for aid in getting about. They have to know woodlore and how to live out-of-doors for long periods.

Each raider battalion—and the Marines did not say how many there are or how many men are in one—has its own specialists in sniping, chemical warfare, demolition and armory. All the men must be experts in operating rubber boats and in the sort of death-struggle fighting which has been taught by Marine Col. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle.

Special Marine "Raiders" Hunting Japs in Solomons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Heavily armed and highly trained Marines, organized into "raider battalions," are battling the Japanese in the Solomon Islands and carried out the Aug. 17 attack on Japanese-held Makin Island in the Gilbert group of the Pacific.

This announcement today by the Marine Corps was the first official disclosure of the existence of the Marine raiders, whose equipment and training methods have been closely guarded secrets against the time when they would go into action.

Their first known attack of these specially-trained Devil-Dogs was in the Solomons offensive beginning Aug. 7. Their second was in their own show at Makin, the Gilbert Island group. Maj. James Roosevelt, son of the President, was second in command in the Makin attack which damaged installations and killed Japanese defenders.

"In surprise landings like that on Makin," the Marine announcement said, "their objective may be to destroy air and naval bases, communication center, ammunition dumps, military stores, and defensive installations."

"They seek to bring back vital information about the disposition of enemy forces, intelligence concerning his future plans, and prisoners."

"The raiders are trained also to function as a spearhead of a full-scale invasion. This may have been their role in the Solomon offensive or they may have entered the battle at a later stage, perhaps attacking the enemy from the rear after effecting a surprise rubber boat landing."

Hand-picked volunteers, the raiders are among the world's toughest fighting men. They're taught to shoot from the hip with whatever gun or pistol is at hand, to fight with knives, to throw daggers accurately, to strangle, gouge or otherwise put an enemy out of action, and they are also developed into capable swimmers and hikers who are expected to reach a maximum speed of seven miles an hour while carrying full packs.

The Marine announcement also said of the raider battalions: "Their non-commissioned officers are hard-bitten veterans."

Jap Gunboat Destroyed, Transports Attacked

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Wednesday, Aug. 26. —(AP) Allied bombers destroyed a Japanese gunboat and heavily strafed two transports yesterday 450 miles west of Guadalcanal in the Solomons when they encountered a small enemy convoy, it was announced officially today.

Thirteen grounded Japanese planes also were destroyed and an anti-aircraft battery silenced in two surprise attacks on Buna, on the southeastern New Guinea mainland approximately 150 miles to the west of the convoy action, the communique said.

Small Convoy Attacked

"Our fighter-bombers attacked a small convoy of enemy warships and transports south of the Trobriand Islands," the bulletin said. "A gunboat was destroyed by direct bomb hits and two transports were heavily strafed."

"One of our planes is missing. (The attack on the convoy in the island-studded ocean expanses between New Guinea and the Solomon war theater may have been part of the main Solomon action in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi sector. The dispatch did not explain the convoy, but it may have been en route to the Solomons with reinforcements for the Japanese counterattack there).

Rabaul Assaulted

Allied night raiders also dropped eight tons of explosives and many incendiaries on Japan's New Britain bases at Rabaul and Gasmata, northwest of the Solomons, leaving fires visible for 40 miles, the communique said. Hangars, runways, and aircraft dispersal areas were attacked.

No Allied planes were lost in the

Timetable in the Solomon Islands

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25 (AP).—Here is the chronology of major developments so far reported in the Solomon Islands offensive:

Aug. 7—U. S. warships and marines invaded the Tulagi area in surprise attack; 18 seaplanes destroyed before Japs could get them in action. Shore positions taken. Some Japs made prisoner.
Aug. 8—Landing of marines continued under protection of United States naval guns. Enemy land-based aircraft counterattacked. Enemy lost 18 planes and inflicted only minor damage.

Enemy Force Intercepted.

Aug. 8-9 (night)—Enemy force of cruisers and destroyers trying to attack American troops and supply ships was intercepted by U. S. warships. After close-range fighting, enemy retreated.
Aug. 10—Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. Fleet chief, reported U. S. had lost one cruiser sunk, two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport damaged. Heavy land fighting still in progress, King said.
Aug. 12—Marines, having ad-

vanced on three islands in Tulagi area, were consolidating their positions.

Aug. 13—Navy and "operations are continuing."

Aug. 14—Supplies moved in to marines under Navy protection. Army and Navy aircraft blasted bases from which Japs could send reinforcements. Consolidation of positions was reported "progressing satisfactorily."

Aug. 17—Navy said marine shore positions "are now well established."

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

Aug. 19—Land action settled down to skirmishing. Marine patrols hunted scattered enemy through the jungles. This day the marines wiped out a detachment of 92 Jap officers and men, losing six killed and 13 wounded themselves. Enemy planes, destroyers and submarines bombarded marine shore positions.

Aug. 20—The enemy landed 700

troops at night. Hand-to-hand fighting developed at the beaches.

Aug. 21—The fighting reached battle proportions. By late afternoon the enemy was wiped out—670 killed, the remainder captured. Marine casualties were 28 killed, 72 wounded.

Aug. 23—Strong enemy air force attacked Guadalcanal Island. 11 fighters shot down 21

night enemy destroyers shelled shore positions.

Damage Enemy Warships.

Aug. 24—U. S. aircraft hit and damaged an enemy cruiser and destroyer north of Guadalcanal. Both were left aflame.

Aug. 25—Great Japanese armada, with aircraft carriers and battleships, moved toward the American-held southeastern Solomons. It was engaged by American air and naval forces. The Navy reported more than half a dozen Japanese ships had been hit, including one large and one small carrier and one battleship.

CHINA HOPES TO AID ATTACKS ON JAPAN

Troops Move Against Lishui, Important Base for Bombers.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 25.—(AP) A government spokesman said tonight that the Chinese people expect that China soon will be developed as a base of operations against Japan.

He offered this comment on recent Chinese successes in Kiangsi and Chkiang provinces shortly after the Chinese high command reported that Lishui, important base from which Japan might be bombed, was under direct attack by Chinese forces.

"It is the general expectation of the Chinese people, and I think, also of our Allies that with increasing collaboration the Chinese army and the Allied forces will soon develop powerful offensives against the enemy from the China theater," the spokesman said.

A communique said the Japanese already have suffered great losses and announced the recapture on Saturday of Tengpu in the westward Chinese drive in Kiangsi province. Chinese forces which occupied Linchwan on Sunday have since progressed northward, the communique said.

CHUNGKING, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26.—(AP)—CHINESE TROOPS HAVE REOCCUPIED TUNGSIANG, A RAILWAY CENTER 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCHANG, IMPORTANT JAPANESE BASE IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, CHINESE SOURCES SAID TODAY.

CHUNGKING SEES BLOW AT SIBERIA OR INDIAN FRONT

Report Large Enemy Forces Are Leaving Chekiang and Kiangsi Areas.

Chungking, Aug. 25.—(AP)—A general United Nations offensive against the Japanese was urged by the Chinese press today to thwart an apparent Japanese move to shift forces in China for an attack in another direction.

The influential Chinese newspaper Ta Kung Pao said the Japanese were withdrawing from Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces to prepare "another thrust in some more useful place." An attack on Siberia, India, or Australia would be more to Japan's advantage than to waste troops on unprofitable enterprises in China, the paper said.

The Chinese High Command announced the recapture of Linchwan (Fuchow), second largest Japanese base in Kiangsi Province last night and said another Chinese force was within 30 miles of Nanchang, main Japanese base in the province.

Chinese Near Chuhsien

An army spokesman said the Chinese had advanced within six miles of Chuhsien, an important base in Chekiang Province for prospective bombing expeditions against Japan.

Other Chinese forces were reported attacking Lishui, important Chekiang province base from which Japan might be bombed.

In Kiangsi Province, the Chinese have reoccupied Juihung, 30 miles east of Nanchang, the spokesman said.

He estimated that the Japanese were withdrawing between 50,000 and 60,000 troops from Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces and transferring them to their original stations in East China.

The China Times expressed the belief the Japanese had revised their strategy to launch an attack on India or the Chinese province of Yunnan bordering on Burma and urged the Allies "not to sit still waiting to be attacked."

Informed circles here agreed that some large scale revision of Japanese plans prompted the invaders to yield territory which they apparently had planned originally to hold indefinitely.

35 ARE SHOT DEAD IN INDIAN THROG

Police Fire on Saboteurs of Railroad and Highways.

Bombay, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—A British communique said today that thirty-five Indians were killed on August 19 at Patna and in the Shahabad district of Bihar province when police opened fire on throngs attempting to damage a railway track and highways.

The communique reported riots at Katra and Minapore, small towns in Bihar, in which police stations were destroyed. A constable was killed at Katra and a sub-inspector of police was shot at Minapore.

The outbreaks were results of Mohandas Gandhi's passive resistance campaign for Indian independence.

Isolated flare-ups in the central provinces have caused four more deaths but in many important

areas of the Bihar provinces, in the Ganges River region of the northeast, violence over India's drive for independence has subsided sharply, a British communique said today.

8 Killed in India

AHMEDABAD, India, Aug. 25 (AP).—Eight persons were killed and eight were wounded in the Gorakhpur and Sahjanwan districts today during renewed outbreaks of anti-British demonstrations.

successful action against Buna, the communique said. The two assaults were pressed home despite rain and poor visibility which added to the surprise.

The communique reported Allied medium bombers raided enemy installation on Timor island, northwest of Australia, starting fires. The Japanese, for their part, sent two bombers over Darwin, Australia, and dropped some bombs near the airdrome during the night. Damage was negligible.

A NUMBER OF JAPANESE BARGES AND SUPPLIES ON THE BEACH ALSO WERE REPORTED DESTROYED BY ALLIED FIGHTERS SOUTH OF BUNA.

THE HEAVY ATTACK ON THE AIRPORT JUST OUTSIDE BUNA WAS THE FIRST REPORT THAT THE JAPANESE DEFINITELY WERE USING THIS RECENTLY ESTABLISHED AIRFIELD WHICH IS ONLY ABOUT 120 MILES FROM THE ALLIED BASE AT PORT MORESBY.

AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN SAID THE ATTACKS ON RAB- AUL AND GASMATA WERE NOT AIMED DIRECTLY TO TIE IN WITH THE FIGHTING IN THE SOLOMONS, BUT THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT THESE RAIDS INDIRECTLY AIDED THAT STRUGGLE.

(A WASHINGTON NAVAL DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SEVEN JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND ONE TRANSPORT WERE DAMAGED IN A BIG SEA AND AIR RENEWAL OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS BATTLE, AND "THE ACTION CONTINUES.")

Text of Communique

The communique said:

Northwestern sector:

Darwin: Two enemy planes dropped bombs near the airdrome under cover of darkness. Damage was negligible.

Timor: Allied medium bombers raided enemy installations, starting fires.

Northeastern sector:

Rabaul-Gasmata: In a night at-

tack Allied heavy bombers dropped eight tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs on runways, hangars and dispersal areas and the seaplane base, starting fires visible for forty miles.

Buna: Our fighters executed two successful surprise attacks against enemy planes on the ground despite rain and poor visibility. An anti-aircraft position was silenced and three type Zero fighters were set afire in the first raid. The second attack left ten additional fighters burning on the field—a total of 13. There was no attempt at interception and all our planes returned safely.

South of Buna Allied fighters machine-gunned and destroyed a number of enemy barges and supplies on the beach.

Southeast of New Guinea: Our fighter bombers attacked a small convoy of enemy warships and transports south of the Trobriand islands. A gunboat was destroyed by direct bomb hits and two transports were heavily strafed. One of our planes is missing.

Japs Again Defeated In New Guinea Air

Lose 4 Out of 13 Planes; One Allied Craft Damaged

M'ARTHUR HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 25 (AP).—The second air battle in as many days in which the Japanese lost more than one-fourth of their planes and the Allies none at all was reported in a communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters today.

Of the 13 enemy fighter planes encountered over Eastern New Guinea, four were shot down, others were damaged and the only Allied casualty was one plane which returned to its base damaged.

This followed the announcement Monday that 13 out of 47 enemy planes were shot down Sunday over Darwin. Again Monday night, Japanese planes tried unsuccessfully to bombard Port Darwin. Their bombs fell in a swamp.

Over New Britain two enemy Zero fighters tried vainly to intercept an Allied reconnaissance unit and one was last seen afire.

In the first action reported aground in the jungle warfare on New Guinea since Aug. 17, Japanese ground patrols were dispersed at Kokoda.

POLICE FIRED ON THE DEMONSTRATORS WHO ALSO ATTEMPTED TO SET FIRE TO A POSTOFFICE. TWENTY-THREE PERSONS WERE ARRESTED.

Aussie Professor Praises Manners of U. S. Soldiers

MELBOURNE, Aug. 25 (AP)—Americans generally have better manners than Australians, writes Prof. Walter Murdoch in an article to be published in the Melbourne Herald Saturday.

"They are more courteous than we; I think we ought to admit it and mend our manners," he writes.

"If you have met any American soldiers, sailors or airmen you must have noticed their high standard of politeness," he continues. "True courtesy is one of the cardinal virtues. It is a sign of civilization."

Murdoch expressed the belief that Americans, more than Australians, have made a study of good manners. He quotes extensively from a book, "George Washington's Rules of Civility," which he picked up in a second-hand bookshop years ago, supposedly reprinted from Washington's own manuscript notebook preserved in the Washington archives.

"Of course," Murdoch continues, "the 'rules,' which were imparted by the Rev. James Marye at Fredericksburg school and which Washington faithfully copied down, were not original. . . . If young George had made them up himself he would have been an insufferable little prig and we should almost have been tempted to believe the story of the hatchet and the cherry tree."

"My only reason for drawing attention to this book is that it is interesting to find the American tradition of the deliberate study and cultivation of good manners starting with the Father of the Republic."

Soldier in Australia Marries Girl by Cable

Wedding to Sweetheart in Spokane Takes 17 Days

SPOKANE, Aug. 25 (AP).—The marriage by cable of Eleanor Lucille Granlund in Spokane and Benjamin Vaughn, of Libby, Mont., a soldier with the United States Army in Australia, was recorded today by County Clerk Frank C. Nash.

The wedding, first of its kind ever recorded here, required seventeen days to complete.

On July 13 Vaughn cabled Miss Granlund:

"Darling, will you marry me by cable? Today, I, Benjamin Vaughn, take you, Eleanor Lucille Granlund, to be my lawful wedded wife."

Three days later the long-distance

bride replied:

"Darling, I marry you by cable today. I, Eleanor Lucille Granlund, take you, Benjamin Vaughn, to be my lawful wedded husband."

Vaughn didn't receive the reply until July 30, when his commanding officer attested to the exchange and Vaughn's right to marry. Chaplain Russell Blaisdell testified to Miss Granlund's acceptance. Today Clerk

Nash certified the wedding of the soldier in Australia and the sweetheart he left behind.

Mrs. Helen Hall Kellogg Arrives in Australia

Will Organize Red Cross Aid to American Troops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Helen Hall Kellogg, director of the Henry Street Settlement House, New York City, and wife of Paul U. Kellogg, editor of "Survey Graphic" magazine, has arrived in Australia, the American Red Cross announced today.

As administrative assistant to the director for Australia and the nearby islands, Mrs. Kellogg will aid in organizing the expanded program of Red Cross service for American troops there. Mrs. Kellogg served with the Red Cross in France in the World War and in 1920 went to the Philippine Islands, where she established service clubs for enlisted men.

She is a nationally known authority on consumer problems and settlement work and has lectured extensively throughout the United States and in Canada. After making a study of unemployment insurance in England in 1932, she was called to Cuba by the Commission for Foreign Policy to study social conditions there.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND ARRIVES IN U. S.

Peter Fraser Will Meet Roosevelt. Discuss War Problems.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. — (AP)

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand arrived in the United States today to confer with President Roosevelt on problems generated in a world at war.

At his press conference the President disclosed that he also had invited the prime ministers of Australia and the Union of South Africa to visit him. He said he hoped those two officials would come later in the year.

Will Remain 10 Days

The President said he had asked Fraser and the others about a month ago to visit the United States. He said Fraser would remain a week or 10 days.

He reached the west coast by an undisclosed route and was expected here in time for the usual Wednesday meeting of the Pacific War council, made up of representatives of nations actively engaged in the conflict in the Pacific.

Will Review War Moves

Obviously, the conversation he will hold here will range over the whole broad field of the United Nations' efforts to whip the Axis, probably with special stress on events and strategy in the southwest Pacific and New Zealand's part on their development.

Fraser was expected, too, to talk over lend-lease activities between his country and the United States, and perhaps conclude an agreement formalizing reciprocal operations already underway.

The formalizing of similar agreements with Australia and Great Britain likewise are expected shortly.

Fraser is one of a long list of high executives of a dozen United Nations who have been appearing in Washington over the last few months. From time to time, the capital has seen important personages from Britain, Russia, Holland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Norway, Australia, Canada, China, Belgium, the Philippines, and Haiti.

And the Grand Duchess Charlotte

of Luxembourg, and members of her family were White House guests today of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said that Fraser came to this country at President Roosevelt's invitation and that his visit has been planned for some time.

U.S. Navy Plane Missing With 14 On Alaska Trip

Forced by Weather to Fly Blind on Way to Seattle;

2 Aircraft Get Through

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Navy announced today that a large Navy plane with fourteen officers and enlisted men aboard was missing on a flight from Alaska to Seattle. Next of kin of the men have been notified.

The plane disappeared between Kodiak and Whitehorse, Alaska. Three planes started on the trip and were forced by the weather to fly by instrument soon after taking off.

Navy aircraft have been searching for the missing plane and other agencies have been asked to cooperate.

The Navy listed the following as missing:

Commander Joyce A. Ralph, forty-two years old, of Baltimore.

Lieutenant Commander Burton Lee Doggett, forty-one, Charleston, S. C.

Lieutenant Commander Jerome H. Sparbo, thirty-eight, Hopkins, Minn.

Lieutenant Commander Paul H. Tobelman, thirty-eight, Los Angeles.

Captain Arthur Barrows (Marine), twenty-seven, Columbus, Ohio.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Crook, twenty-six, Jackson, Tenn.

Lieutenant Thomas E. Johnson Jr., thirty-four, chaplain, McKenney, Va.

Lieutenant (J. g.) Thomas G. Cherikos, twenty-four, St. Louis.

Lieutenant (J. g.) Charles E. Deterding Jr., twenty-five, Lowellville, Ohio.

Lieutenant (J. g.) Jay A. Noble Jr., twenty-five, Lockport, N. Y.

Ensign Charles L. Mixon, twenty-four, Pineville, La.

Charles E. Barber, thirty-two, aviation chief radioman, formerly of Alexandria, Va. (The Red Cross is trying to locate Barber's next of kin.)

H. A. Scott, forty-one, aviation chief radioman, San Diego, Calif.

C. O. Walton, twenty-five, aviation machinist's mate, second class Alameda, Calif.

Suma, Jap Envoy, About to Tour Morocco

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Japan's Minister to Spain, Yakichiro Suma, has arrived in Tangier to begin a tour of Spanish and French Morocco, the Trans-Ocean News Agency reported today in a dispatch from Tangier.

Suma, formerly Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, played an important role in Japan's diplomatic preparations for war. He also has held posts in Manchukuo and occupied China.

Exchange Ship From Orient Reaches U. S.

Long Voyage Home Ends For Ambassador Grew, 1,400 Repatriates.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 25.—(AP)—The coolness of a late August dawn spread over the white diplomatic liner Gripsholm as it paused in the lower New York harbor today to take aboard 13 United States Coast Guardsmen.

From a companionway a sleepy-eyed lady, Mrs. Herman Scholtz of

Louisville, Ky., awakened by the stopping of the ship's motion, emerged and paused with tears welling in her eyes as she saw a sturdy Guardsman with an American eagle on his cap.

"Are you—are you an American?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," he replied. "We came on to take care of you from here on in."

In this and in hundreds of other little heart-tugging dramas did more than 1,400 American repatriates from the Orient express the pent-up emotions within them at the end of an 18,000-mile voyage from the tyranny of Japan.

They were the Americans who first tasted the bitter fruits of war, the hardy missionaries, newspapermen, business men and diplomats for whom the months since Pearl Harbor have been difficult and in many cases painful.

Sing Star Spangled Banner

Harbor lights had scarcely given way to the rising sun when scores of repatriates lined the railings singing the Star Spangled Banner as they spotted the Statue of Liberty and viewed the activities of the Coast Guardsmen.

It was at this point that a devout Presbyterian minister aboard the liner, touched the arm of Max Hill, former chief of bureau of the Associated Press in Tokyo, and said:

"Don't forget to say how damn good those boys in uniform looked to us."

First to leave the ship after its 9 a.m. docking at the American Export Lines pier on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River was Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew, 62-year old veteran of diplomacy, who strode down the gangplank to tell reporters of the "inexpressible anticipation" with which the passengers had awaited their return.

It was two months to the day since Grew and about 500 others had left Yokohama harbor aboard the Japanese liner Asama Maru. Others who made the final leg of the trip aboard the Gripsholm came from points in China and Thailand aboard the Italian liner Conte Ver-

de to the exchange meeting place at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

Reports to Hull Today

Before the ambassador left to prepare for a meeting with Secretary of State Hull in Washington tomorrow, he read from a prepared statement the determination of the repatriates to work toward the winning of the war.

"We shall win through, with our national spirit and determination without any shadow of doubt to ultimate victory," he said. "I thank God that we are here to contribute to that victory."

Newspapermen aboard the ship related how Grew in a talk to children shortly before the Gripsholm reached port called their attention to Abraham Lincoln's words that "our nation can not continue half slave and half free." Then the ambassador added:

"Franklin Roosevelt saw with equal clarity and courage that in this modern world x x x the application of Lincoln's vision was no longer nationwide but world wide and that our country could not continue in a world half slave and half free."

A government official said that all passengers would be cleared in 48 working hours—approximately three days. He said officials would work until midnight tonight, and resume work at 8 a. m. tomorrow. More than 200 officials of Allied nations had been cleared up to 6 p. m., he said.

An epidemic of influenza kept 60 passengers in their beds for several days on the last leg of the trip which on the whole was uneventful.

14 U. S. BANKERS FORCED TO WORK FOR JAP CAPTORS

Group at Hong Kong Escapes Internment But Suffers Indignities.

Former AP Correspondent On Gripsholm Reports On Incidents

Aug 26 1942

New York, Aug. 25.—Fourteen members of "American banking staffs escaped internment in Stanley camp, Hongkong, but they were slapped around and sniped at and generally made as wretched as the Japanese could make them, Vaughn Meisling, former Associated Press correspondent at Hongkong, reported today upon arrival on the exchange ship Gripsholm.

"These men were kept out to assist the Japanese in liquidating the assets of American banks in Hongkong, and they were confined to a Chinese hotel when they were not working," Meisling said.

"They were part of an international colony of eighty Allied bankers and their families were kept by Japanese gendarmes in the Sun Wah Hotel, a squalid doss-house (flophouse) situated on the waterfront slums—a firetrap well stocked with vermin. The men represented ten banks.

Chase Representatives

Representatives of the Chase bank are Donald L. Ballentyne, of Brooklyn, manager; F. A. Howard, Menlo Park, Cal.; Donald O'Kieffe, Minneapolis, Minn.; Walter Bossert, Flushing, N. Y.; Charles M. Williams, Brooklyn; Theodore W. Lindabury, Morristown, N. J., and Harold Waller, Brooklyn.

Walter R. Roemer, East Rockaway, N. Y., was an American Express Company representative. The others were from the National City Bank of New York: Samuel T. Bitting, Carlsbad, N. M., manager; Samuel S. Church, New York; Earl Cutting, Waltham, Mass.; Thomas Bamford, Methuen, Mass.; Ira Crocker, Portland, Maine, and Donald Hykes, Harrisburg, Pa.

Many Hospitalized

The women and children were confined to the building for four and a half months beginning last January 5. Late in May they were given passes for an hour's walk mornings and afternoons. Many of the thirty-odd women and children had to be hospitalized for dysentery, malnutrition and insect bites.

The bankers were paid 100 Hongkong dollars (\$25 in United States money) a month from late February

on, and had to buy their own meager rations.

"Squat, athletic Japanese gendarmes were the custodians of the banking settlement, and they seldom overlooked a chance of showing their power and prowess," Meisling said the bankers told him. "They enjoyed humiliating the white men before the Chinese, and also beating puny little Chinese to impress the Occidentals."

The worst of the lot, Meisling said he was informed, was "Slaphappy Joe," so-called because he was not happy unless he was slapping somebody.

"The bankers were assembled each morning and marched a mile and a half to the banks, then returned in the late afternoon for lockup in the fire and rat-trap. 'Slaphappy' made them bow to him at roll call in front of the hotel, and even insisted they respond in Japanese. As most of them knew no Japanese, 'Slaphappy' boxed their ears. The bankers learned to answer in Japanese.

"There were also a few slapping incidents inside the National City bank, where gendarmes had taken over the ground floor and resented the Americans' looking down from the mezzanine floor."

The bankers often felt they were being sniped at at the hotel. Bullets whizzed by and one once ricocheted and tore through one man's overcoat and tweed jacket and fell at his feet.

INTERINED CHILD DRAWS BREAKFAST

Aboard Liner Gripsholm, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—"Only a Dream" was the caption given by a 7-year-old English girl to a picture she penciled in her drawing class at Stanley Internment Camp, Hong Kong, early last spring. The subject was a breakfast with a couple of eggs, rashers of bacon, bread and coffee.

The child was one of a number of hungry pupils of a hungry American school teacher, Mrs. Margaret C. Walden, of Ridgewood, Md., now repatriated.

Youngest Brother of King George Killed Enroute to Iceland on Active Service—9-10 Others Killed in Accident.

BIG FLYING BOAT FALLS IN SCOTLAND ON R.A.F. MISSION

Prince Was Enroute to Iceland in Service of AUG 26 1942

HELD COMMODORE RANK

Air Ministry Announces Mishap, All of Crew Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 25. — (AP) The Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George VI, was killed today in the crash of a Sunderland flying boat in northern Scotland while enroute to Iceland on active service as air commodore.

The entire crew on the wartime mission died with him.

The duke died on an official R. A. F. business trip in his capacity as a staff member of inspector-general of the air force. A brief announcement from the Air ministry gave no details of the crash, and official circles maintained a strict silence.

Active in R.A.F.

The most air-minded of all the royal family, the duke was closely associated with the R.A.F. and was frequently seen at fighter and bomber stations, conversing with the men. He always wore his uniform of an R.A.F. officer.

His was the first death of a mem-

ber of the British royal family in an airplane accident.

Royal Family Notified

King George and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother Mary, and other members of the royal family were notified immediately of his death. The news also was cabled to the Duke of Windsor in the Bahamas.

The King and Queen were staying at one of their summer residences when they heard of the accident. They had seen the duke shortly before he left for the flight.

AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID THE PLANE CRASH WAS "IN NO WAY DUE TO ENEMY ACTION."

No announcement had been made yet tonight concerning court mourning.

The funeral is expected to be a private service in view of the necessity of war-time secrecy concerning the movements of the royal family.

All Aboard Plane Dead

Nine or ten crewmen were believed to have perished along with the duke aboard the four-engined 20-ton flying boat.

The duke was fifth in the line of succession to the throne.

Within a few hours of the announcement of his death messages of sympathy began pouring in from all over the world.

An Air ministry announcement said:

"The Air ministry regrets to announce that Air Commodore His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was killed on active service this

afternoon when a Sunderland flying boat crashed in the north of Scotland.

"His Royal Highness, who was attached to the staff of inspector-general of the R.A.F. was proceeding to Iceland on duty.

"All the crew of the flying boat also lost their lives."

Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund Windsor, born Dec. 20, 1902, would have been 40 years old next December.

Had Three Children

He married Princess Marina of Greece in 1934, and three children

were born to them.

The children are Prince Edward, 6; Princess Alexandra, 5, and Prince George, who was born on July 4, last. The youngest son also bears the name Franklin, for President Roosevelt.

The duke visited Canada and the United States exactly a year ago, stopping in Washington as the guest of President Roosevelt, and making an extensive tour of war-plants in both countries.

The Duke was named governor-general of Australia in 1938 to become effective the following year. The war caused the cancellation of that appointment, and in 1940 the duke was assigned to the R.A.F.

He was probably the most air-minded member of the royal family, being the first of them to fly the

Atlantic last year when he visited the United States and Canada. He had flown many thousands of miles under war conditions.

"I not only take a keen interest in flying myself," the duke once said, "but I am also a firm believer in the great future that is in store for this means of transport."

Visited U. S., Canada

One of the great delights of the duke's trip to America last year was his trip through the big aircraft factories there.

He was the fourth son of King George V of Britain. His eldest brother, the Duke of Windsor, now is serving as governor-general of the Bahamas. Albert, the Duke of York became King George VI upon the abdication of the former, and the Duke of Gloucester is serving in the armed forces of Britain.

Made Many Air Trips

The youngest of the sons of King George V and Queen Mary had been making extensive but little publicized air trips for some time in his R.A.F. work.

The Duke, who was a group captain in the R.A.F. relinquished the rank of air vice-marshal in 1940, when he joined the R.A.F. so that he should not be senior to the experienced officers with whom he had to work in his capacity as welfare officer.

His flight to Canada last July, made for the purpose of inspecting empire air training schools, was secret.

The Duke learned to pilot a plane in 1930 and lost none of his enthusiasm for flying when three years ago he was involved in a plane mishap at Dyce Airdrome, Aberdeen.

The duke entered the Royal Navy training college at Dartmouth in 1916 only a few months before his 14th birthday, this was at the wish of his father.

By 1921 he was a midshipman. He spent eight years as an officer roaming the seven seas. He served in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, in the China Squadron and at the American and West Indies stations.

Ill health, compelled him to relinquish his naval career. Then he entered the Foreign Office as a third secretary in the Western Department and thus became the first civil servant in the present royal family. But his health interfered again and the prince left that post in 1929.

Known as 'Mayfair Playboy'

The Duke was known a decade ago as a "Mayfair Playboy" because of his jaunts around London night clubs. Flying, hunting, motor-touring and dancing especially appealed to him, and his visit to Hollywood in 1928 caused a stir on the West Coast.

Prince George was made Duke of Kent in October, 1934, shortly before his marriage to Princess Marina of Greece, a tall slim dark-eyed girl who later was to set the fashion pace in London and other continental centers.

The couple's marriage in November, 1934, in ancient Westminster Abbey was one of the great pre-war social splashes, a ceremony set in a circle of gleaming tiaras, sable mantles, and gold braid.

Crowds outside the Abbey fought for a glimpse of the slim dark-eyed bride and her royal husband. Hysterical women fainted by the score.

The Duke and his Duchess lived in accustomed royal splendor in the years before the war. Marina was reputed to have spent \$12,000 in 1937 for a spring wardrobe of twenty-two gowns.

War Changed Habits

The war changed their living habits as it did all other Britons. They left their swanky London house for more simple quarters, removed their children to the

in a bargain basement. She bought a hat she had seen in the advertising pages of a London newspaper. Price—\$1.45.

For long months now Marina has been a volunteer nurse, known as "Sister Kay." She's had to make beds, wash dishes and care for London's wounded after air raids. She also has served on various war relief fund committees.

The Duke and Duchess have found less and less time together since the war began. His RAF duties have carried him afar, and her war relief duties did the same.

Duke of Kent Dies In Crash of Plane

Duke Set Out to Follow Sea, Then Turned Interest to Air

George V Wanted Son to Be 'Sailor Prince' in Royal Navy.

LONDON, Aug. 25. — (AP) The Duke of Kent, christened George Edward Alexander Edmund, was chosen by his father, the late King George V, to carry on the family tradition by being "a sailor prince," but he turned out to be instead the most air-minded of the four royal brothers.

Born Dec. 20, 1902, he entered the Royal naval training college at Dartmouth, England, a few months before his fourteenth birthday. He passed through as a midshipman in 1921 and spent eight years with the Mediterranean and Atlantic fleets, the China squadron and also did duty on the American and West Indies station.

Gives Up Career at Sea

But ill health and a not over-strong constitution forced him much against his own wishes to relinquish a naval career in March, 1929. He was then attached to the Foreign office in order to gain knowledge of administration and the work of the department of state.

Thus Prince George, as he was then called, became the first civil servant in the royal family.

His duties at the Foreign office were undertaken with the view of fitting him for the position of governor general of one of the dominions.

But ill health again interfered with his plans and in July, 1929, he was given an indefinite leave of absence from the Foreign office owing to digestive troubles.

Flying, hunting, dancing, music and motoring all attracted him and he was acknowledged to be the best car driver and the best dancer in the royal family.

A certain shyness which made itself apparent in his public appearances added a special charm to his personality.

Visited Hollywood

While he was in the navy he took the opportunity of visiting Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks at their home in Hollywood.

After visiting Norway in December, 1930, to represent the King and Queen at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of King Haakon's accession, the duke (still Prince George at that time) set out on one of the greatest adventures he had yet undertaken. An 18,000 mile tour of South America with his older brother, the then Prince of Wales who was later to become Edward VIII.

On his return he made a series of tours through industrial Britain.

Made 21,000-Mile Trip

Early in 1934 he made a 21,000-mile tour of South Africa—Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese territory.

This was to have been followed by a visit to Australia for the Victoria centenary celebrations but it was felt the strain would be too great notwithstanding that his

physique had improved so much that while in South Africa he had climbed Table mountain.

Instead of Australia he went to Yugoslavia, a visit which culminated in the announcement in August of his betrothal to Princess Marina, youngest daughter of Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece.

A month before his marriage he became the Duke of Kent, Baron Downpatrick and Earl of St. Andrews—the first Duke of Kent since 1793.

The marriage, in November, 1934, was the outstanding social event of the year. The ceremony in Westminster abbey was broadcast throughout the empire, North and South America and Europe.

Rapid Courtship

The courtship had been rapid. Five days after the duke arrived in Greece on a holiday he sent a messenger to Buckingham palace to ask for formal permission to become engaged. The consent was given by telegram.

Thoughtfulness for others was one of the duke's characteristics and it was not surprising that he and his bride made their first public appearance after the wedding by attending a "Not Forgotten" association's Christmas tea party for disabled ex-service men at Buckingham palace.

The couple had three children—

Prince Edward, born in October, 1935; Princess Alexandra, born Christmas day, 1936, and Prince Michael George Charles Franklin, born on American Independence day this year.

President Roosevelt is one of the godfathers of the youngest child. The other godparents include the King, his uncle; the King of Norway, Queen Wilhelmina, the Duke of Gloucester, and Crown Princess of Greece. At the christening the duke himself was proxy for the President.

The duke filled every moment of his time after the outbreak of the war in the performance of a variety of official duties, including personal visits to war victims, the wounded and the bombed.

Under Bomb, Shell Fire

He was in personal danger many times from bombs, shells, and machine-gun fire. Only a week ago while he was staying on the south coast enemy raiders bombed and machine-gunned the town he was visiting. In November, 1940, German shells from the French coast batteries fell in Dover during his visit there. During the battle of Britain he missed bombs dropped on a Kentish airdrome by four minutes.

The raid was a sustained one. He took a shelter many feet below the chalk cliffs and had lunch there. After lunch he watched a fierce air battle over the channel.

Four months earlier, in July, 1940, the Germans raided an area he was visiting as an R.A.F. group captain. Bombs shook the building where he and his host's family had taken shelter in the cellar.

For a time in 1941 the duke worked for Ernest Bavin, minister of labor, and made a series of inspections of war production factories.

This tour followed his visit to

Canada where he flew from one end of the dominion to the other watching the ever-growing production of war material. He included the United States and Newfoundland in that tour and stayed at the White House as the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Visited Workers

During his tours of the industrial area the duke took a great interest in the workers' welfare, especially the plight of the unemployed. Many stories are told in connection with his meeting with the working classes.

At a women's working party he visited at Plymouth, for instance, the duke admitted he was "quick with the knitting needles but not

a good knitter." He mentioned a large blanket he had knitted.

Miners in a pit at Whitehaven felt so honored after the duke had dug coal beside them that they named the section where he worked "the royal corner."

He took up his war post as rear admiral when hostilities started and caused the cancellation of his departure to Australia where, in the autumn of 1939, he was to have taken over his duties as governor general.

His last naval assignment before he went to the R.A.F. was in the spring of 1940 when he inspected the French naval bases at Toulon and Brest.

Once in the middle of a heavy raid on London the duke drove Emil Davies, chairman of the London county council, through the Riverside districts for four hours.

Davies said later "the Duke appeared oblivious of it all, and I did my best to look equally indifferent."

On another occasion a bomb exploded within 80 yards of the Duke's car, showering it with debris. The Duke stepped out unshaken and calmly talked with neighborhood people.

The Duke was intensely interested in sports, played golf well, and regularly attended boxing matches, both amateur and professional.

KENT MET MOVIE STARS ON HOLLYWOOD VISIT

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 25 (AP) The Duke of Kent, then Prince George, paid an unofficial incognito visit to Hollywood in mid-September, 1923, when he slipped away from his ship, H. M. S. Durban, anchored at Santa Barbara.

The prince, serving as a lieutenant in the British navy, watched Douglas Fairbanks perform on a movie set and then accompanied a party of movie stars to Mary Pickford's bungalow for tea.

Afterwards he was guest at a dinner party of film stars at Pickfair, the Douglas Fairbanks' home and later visited a night club on the beach.

As Lieut. Windsor, he went to a hotel for a bit of sleep and after lunch next day left by automobile with Lily Damita, Gloria Swanson and June Collyer, three movie stars much in his company during his brief visit here, to rejoin his ship at Santa Barbara.

BRITAIN HEARS OF DEATH IN MIDNIGHT BROADCAST

LONDON, Aug. 25.—(AP) Britons received the first news of the death of the Duke of Kent in a midnight news broadcast over the BBC.

"It is with deep regret," said the announcer in low tones, "that we announce that the Duke of Kent was killed on active service this afternoon when a Sunderland flying boat crashed in the north of Scotland."

After reading a brief Air ministry statement, the announcer turned immediately to news from Russia.

Massed Nazi Tanks Press on Stalingrad

Russians Counter-attacking But Admit 1,000,000 Continuing Advance—Germans Use Chutists and Air-borne Motorcyclists.

By Henry C. Cassidy

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1942.—The Russian High Command said today that the Red Army had made seven counter-attacks at one point northwest of Stalingrad, but it mentioned that industrial city for the first time in a communique, indicating that the 1,000,000 Germans who were smashing at the defense walls had made some progress.

Germans Suffer Heavy Losses

The communique, however, did not mention any Russian withdrawals, either northwest or southwest of Stalingrad where the Germans were threatening the city with ponderous masses of tanks, paratroopers, air-borne motorcyclists and endless masses of infantry.

But it did say the situation northwest of Stalingrad, where the Germans were pouring reinforcements across the river Don, had "become complicated." This apparently referred to the give-and-take nature of the fighting caused by the numerous Russian counter-attacks.

"Our troops are repulsing enemy attacks and inflicting huge losses," the communique said.

The High Command said heavy fighting also was continuing in the Caucasus south of Krasnodar, where the Germans were driving toward the Black Sea, and in the Prokhladnenski area, 85 miles west of the rich Grozny oil fields.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed

Attacks in both these areas have been repulsed, the Russians said, and in the Prokhladnenski sector detachments of automatic riflemen

landed behind Russian lines were said to have been wiped out.

An indication of the intense fighting around Stalingrad was seen in Russian claims of heavy tank and airplane losses inflicted on the Germans. One Soviet unit was said to have destroyed 17 tanks in one day, another 22 and a third 14. Soviet planes and anti-aircraft batteries "at the approaches of Stalingrad" destroyed 92 German planes in two days.

Nazis Numerically Superior

The Germans were less than 40 miles from the city on both sides,

perhaps considerably closer in places. With their Axis allies they were believed to number from 80 to 100 divisions in all. The divisions varied in size from 9,000 to 20,000 troops.

Russian dispatches said these numbers on some of the approaches to Stalingrad were "vastly superior." In one sector, one dispatch reported grimly: "Fascist tanks are fighting Russian infantrymen."

Swarms of German dive-bombers were dumping tons of bombs on the defenders of Stalingrad; German fighters were machine-gunning every objective they could find.

The military dispatches did not mention any Russian evacuation—neither from Stalingrad nor in the Caucasus itself, where the battles are surging toward the Grozny oil fields and the city of Ordzhonikidze.

Grozny, in addition to possessing a rich oil pool, has in the past been a storage depot for more than a billion barrels of east Caucasus oil. Stalingrad is the key to the Volga which links the Caucasus to the heart of the Russian, via the Caspian seaports. The Germans are within 170 miles of the Caspian itself.

German Claims

Berlin broadcasts yesterday said German tanks, southwest of Stalingrad, had broken through 7 1/2 miles of Soviet bunker defenses.

(The German High Command reported advances "despite desperate Bolshevik resistance" both north-west and south of Stalingrad. In the Caucasus, German Alpine troops climbed several mountain passes, the communique said, and one group four days ago hoisted the German flag on 18,471-foot mount Elborus, highest peak in Europe, 50 miles southeast of Pyatigorsk. On the Sea of Azov Rumanian formations were credited with capture of Temryuk, 40 miles from

the Black Sea naval station of Novorossiisk.

(The Germans said that Stalingrad and the Volga were under night and day air attack, that armament works had been bombed and that two transports had been sunk in the Volga. Radio Vichy quoted a German spokesman as saying "the fate of Stalingrad will be settled before the end of the week." Unidentified German sources also said the Nazis would consolidate their positions after reaching the Volga and severing the oil supply line.

(The action against Stalingrad was described by Vichy as a "classic movement" from Kachalino, 30 miles on the northwest, and Abganerovo, 40 miles to the south).

Within Stalingrad life took on a quickened tempo, although dispatches described the city as otherwise normal.

City Builds Defenses

River barges bearing fresh supplies for the front were being rapidly unloaded—in one case in one-fifth the time previously required. A huge former tractor factory, now making munitions and tanks, was working every minute night and day.

But the Red army defenses outside the city, already precarious, were greatly menaced by the presence of paratroopers, coming down in clusters of as many as a hundred, anywhere from 12 to 18 miles behind the lines.

In one place the 'chutists descended in strength sufficient to seize an airfield, whereupon Nazi transport planes alighted and unloaded motorcycles and anti-tank weapons.

This air-borne assault was, however, on a smaller scale than in western Europe and in Crete, presumably because German air transport strength has been weakened. Russian official accounts said the Germans had lost 1,116 planes of all types in the first three weeks of August.

The principal menace to Stalingrad, however, was in the large

numbers of tanks with which the Germans were attacking on the eastern side of the Don above the city and which were driving wedges into the defenses on the south.

Retreat Impossible

Red Star, the army organ, urged upon the defenders the importance of discipline and told them again "it is impossible to retreat."

In the Caucasus area itself, where the fighting has reached the Prokhladnenski area about 85 miles from the Grozny oil fields, the Russians reported they had trapped one detachment of German Alpine troops and killed 200 of them. In another part of this rugged area, Soviet troops supported by two Russian armored trains, operating apparently on the Rostov-Baku railway, were credited with destroying eight German tanks and disabling 23 others.

The increasing use of Alpinists by the Nazis, suggested again the possibility that the Germans intend to try to cut directly through the Caucasus range.

They could use either the Ossetian highway which starts 25 miles from Prokhladnenski and winds over the mountains more than 100 miles to Kutaisi, above the black sea oil port of Batum, or they could try the famous Georgian military road which runs from Ordzhonikidze, 50 miles south of the present battle area, for a distance of 132 miles to Tiflis.

Million Germans Believed Hurled At Stalingrad

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 25—More than 1,000,000 strong, the Nazi army in southern Russia tonight had driven to within less than forty miles of Stalingrad, and 170 miles from the Caspian sea.

Stalingrad's peril appeared to be growing greater hour by hour as the invaders drove northeastward from the region of Kotelnikovskii, while huge tank forces which had crossed to the eastern bank of the Don river came down from the northwest.

Dive bombers swarmed through the skies, and parachutists descended in both the Don and Caucasus areas with anti-tank guns and motorcycles to menace further the

Red army positions.

80 To 100 Divisions

The German forces were estimated by the Russians as between eighty and one hundred divisions, composed of from 9,000 to 20,000 men each.

A front-line dispatch to *Comsomol Pravda*, official paper of the Young Communist organization, said the Germans had been able to concentrate large masses of men and machines across the Don.

It said the Nazis brought up reserves during the night and attacked at dawn, tanks being followed by men with automatic rifles, while planes rained down "many tons of bombs."

The first wave was turned back, but a half hour later more bombers appeared and another charge began. In hard hand-to-hand fighting, the Red army stuck to its trenches and refused to break, this dispatch declared. Night fighting in that sector was featured by rocket and tracer bullets streaking across the sky, while German siren bombs screamed.

An account to *Pravda*, Communist party paper, said the parachutists at one place landed in sufficient strength to permit their transport planes to alight on an airfield and unload anti-tank guns, motor cycles and trench mortars.

'Chutist Penetration

In some cases the parachutists descended in groups of 100, it was declared, anywhere from twelve to eighteen miles behind the Soviet front lines. Nevertheless, they are not being used on the scale the Germans employed in the Low Countries or Crete, apparently because German transport-plane strength has been weakened, *Pravda* said.

City Continues Working

The Soviet Information Bureau communique said that the Germans who had crossed the Don had succeeded in making an advance southeast of Kletskaia in fierce fighting but that Russians were repulsing new attacks and inflicting heavy losses on the heavily supported Nazis.

The invaders also have driven to the Prokhladnenski area, eighty-five miles northeast of the oil town of Grozny, but 200 men of a Nazi mountain detachment were killed there, and an attack in "many times greater" strength was repulsed, the Information Bureau said.

Although the Germans were throwing in large forces less than forty miles from Stalingrad, life in that industrial center was reported continuing at a normal but fast tempo. Factories work day and night, and barges of fresh supplies unload constantly, *Pravda* said.

(A Stockholm report relayed via Reuters said the situation before Stalingrad was most serious, with battles already raging thirty miles from the city.)

Russians fell back in both the central Caucasus and below Krasnodar in the west, but levied a

heavy toll on the Germans, it was announced.

Employment of German Alpine troops in the central Caucasus campaign developed speculation that the invaders hoped to try to cross the Caucasus mountains by either the Ossetian or Georgian military roads.

The Ossetian highway starts only twenty-five miles from Prokhladnenski, and leads over the high ranges more than one hundred miles to Kutaisi, itself seventy miles northeast of the Black Sea oil port of Batum.

The Georgian military road, one of the finest such routes in the world, winds 132 miles from Ordzhonikidze, fifty miles south of Prokhladnenski, to Tiflis. At one place it twines through a pass 7,800 feet high. Beside the road is the extinct volcano Kazbek, which rises 16,545 feet.

Have Taken Caucasus Passes, Germans Say

New York, Aug. 25—The German high command, in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the A. P. listening post, asserted today that several western Caucasus passes have been mastered by German troops.

The Reich war flag was hoisted four days ago on Mount Elborus, 18,471-foot peak that is the highest in the Caucasus, it added.

(Mount Elborus is about fifty miles southeast of Pyatigorsk, which has been a battle region for the past week. It is the highest mountain in Europe, nearly 3,000 feet higher than the tallest of the Alps.)

Axis attacks northwest and south of Stalingrad gained further ground despite desperate Soviet resistance, a communique said.

Valley Town Taken

On the Sea of Azov, Rumanian troops captured the Kuban valley town of Temryuk, forty miles northwest of Novorossisk, after bitter house-to-house fighting, it added.

Several Soviet counter-attacks south of the lower Kuban were broken up, and the Russians were thrown farther back toward the mountains, the high command said.

Fifty-two Soviet tanks were reported destroyed in the drive for Stalingrad, and on the Don front Italian troops were credited with repelling several Soviet attacks, partly in hand-to-hand fighting.

The German air force continued violent day and night raids, particularly on Stalingrad, causing fires and destruction in armament works and other objectives, the communique asserted.

On the Volga, two transports were reported sunk.

Southwest of Kaluga and northwest of Medyn heavy Soviet attacks were declared to have failed, while on the Rzhev front west of Moscow German troops engaged strong Russian tank and infantry forces in bitter fighting, destroying sixty-three tanks, the account continued. Forty of the tanks were destroyed on a single sector by one German infantry division, it said.

On the Leningrad and Lake Ilmen sectors only local activity was reported.

German bombers were said to have attacked "important war objectives" at Archangel, northern Russia, yesterday.

Vichy Says Nazis to Halt After Reaching the Volga

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Vichy radio quoted a Berlin spokesman today as declaring that "the fate of Stalingrad will be settled before the end of the week."

It added that German sources—unidentified as to whether they were official or unofficial, military or otherwise—said that when their troops had reached the Volga they would possess for the first time "the natural frontier between Europe and Asia" beyond which they would attempt no further drive for the present.

FOE PREPARES FOR WINTER IN RUSSIA

Budapest (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 25 (A. P.).—The collection of winter clothing for Hungarian troops fighting in Russia was started today throughout Hungary. The press urgently appealed for contributions.

CONVOYS TO RUSSIA SUFFER BIG LOSSES

Soviet Front Vital Supplies Must Get Through, Says Capt. Lovette.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 25.—(AP) Losses in convoys to Russia's Arctic ports have run as high as 50 per cent of the supplies in some instances, it was disclosed here today by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, director of public relations for the U. S. Navy.

"The Russian front is highly important to us," he told 800 persons at a luncheon. "It is difficult to get guns, ammunition and food supplies to them. In some convoys, by way of Murmansk and Archangel, there has been a loss of 50 per cent of the supplies, but we still feel that it's worth it if we get the rest through."

"Russia is doing a job for us—a job that we might have had to do ourselves."

The captain admitted also "we've taken a pretty heavy licking from the U-boats—and we will as long as there are U-boats, perhaps. But we have found ways to successfully compete against them."

"In the zone we have established, we have lost only six ships. And I am proud to say—although I say it with trepidation—that we haven't yet lost a ship loaded with troops since we started this war."

Autumn Winds Bring First Warning of Russia's Winter

HITLER FIGHTS IN SOUTH TO AVOID STORMS WHICH HALTED HIM LAST YEAR.

By EDDIE GILMORE

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—(AP) A sharp wind whistled down the streets tonight and a shuddering chambermaid slammed shut the windows, muttering:

"Osien ve Vozdukhe."

That mouthful means: "Autumn is in the air."

The long Russian winter is on its way.

In lots of places, winter just winter, but in Russia, as in no other place on earth—it is something that you conquer, or it conquers you. Hitler found out a lot about it last year, as Napoleon learned so painfully more than a century before.

Hitler Fights in South

This year Hitler launched his offensive in south Russia for two reasons: He wanted oil and he wanted to escape the Russian winter.

Unfortunately, winter should not be a great ally of the Red army in the south as it was before Moscow. The weather there except in the heights is not severe.

In Tiflis, beyond the 18,000 foot ranges, the mean temperature in January is 32 degrees Fahrenheit. At Baku it is 38 and at Batum, 43. Nor can rain and the bottomless mud that first stopped Hitler's army last fall be looked upon to help stop German tanks in the Caucasus.

Rainy Season in Summer

For the most part, the rainy season in the Caucasus comes in early summer. Except in the Black sea ports, autumn is pretty dry. At Prokhladnenski and similar places in the northern slopes of the Caucasus where fighting now is in progress, rainfall is more abundant in summer but autumn is unusually dry.

The north Caucasus weather generally is similar to that of the Astrakhan region but the winters here can be severe with the mercury tumbling to 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Freezes start in the north and central Caucasus about Dec. 10 and continue for three months. On the Black sea and Caspian, winter does not arrive until Jan. 1.

The coldest Asian climate is in the northeast—said to be the coldest spot in the world. Places like Leningrad start freezing up about Nov. 1 and the mercury keeps receding for 140 days and the snow

piles 17 to 23 inches high, keeping all but ski troops immobilized. The Gulf of Finland freezes over, paralyzing shipping.

Around Moscow, winter's first blows are felt about Nov. 1 and fur hats appear. From Moscow to Leningrad, the weather is far below freezing for 130 days with average snow piled 20 inches high. From Moscow to Stalingrad, freezing starts from the middle of November to late that month and the snow is only about half as heavy. The first snows between Moscow and Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, fall toward the end of October.

The first real snowstorm in Moscow last year started on Nov. 7 and the ground was covered until late spring.

Murmansk, the ice-free port through which the bulk of Allied supplies is funneled, is warmer than the Finnish front because of the Gulf stream but freezes start there late in October and the snow piles to 24 inches.

The other major Allied supply port of Archangel on an estuary of the Dvina river starts getting ice around Oct. 11 and can be kept open by ice-breakers until mid-January. Then it is frozen solid with three feet of ice until the late May thaw.

40 RED PLANES RAID HELSINKI

Helsinki, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Forty Russian planes subjected Helsinki last night to its biggest air raid since the summer of 1941, but anti-aircraft fire was reported to have driven off the attackers.

The planes came over in six waves. Five persons were killed, 10 injured, and some buildings damaged, a Finnish war communique said.

The attacking planes were believed here to be part of a large air force being concentrated by the Russians at Kronstadt and on the islands of the Finnish Gulf for defense of Leningrad.

40 Russian Planes Bomb Helsinki

London, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Forty Russian planes attacked Helsinki and its environs last night, a Finnish communique broadcast by the Helsinki radio said today. Earlier a Vichy radio report said the raid caused the longest

alarm of the year in the Finnish capital.

The broadcast said bombs fell outside the city and that the alert sirens sounded three times during the night.

A Stockholm broadcast said Finnish anti-aircraft guns put up "a colossal barrage of fire" against the air raiders.

Thousands of tracer bullets could be seen making patterns in the sky, it said, but early reports made no mention of bomb explosions.

The Russian air force smashed at Helsinki on numerous occasions during the Russian-Finnish war but since the Germans invaded Russia and made an ally of the Finns the raids have been few and on a small scale.

formed British sources said the Germans still were suffering from losses and disorganization as a result of the Commando raid on Dieppe last mid-week and subsidiary operations against Nazi aerial power.

16 British Bombers Lost

Although maintaining aerial superiority over western Europe, the RAF paid heavily for the assault on the Frankfurt area, losing 16 bombers out of what was officially described as "strong forces." It was the heaviest loss in a night bomber operation since the raid of the main area Aug. 11.

Vichy reported a great number of planes passed over Lyon at a height of six miles last night, taking an hour and a half to go by, and that French ground defenses

were shot down (agreeing with the British announcement of losses), and that two British planes were downed on daylight flights over Germany yesterday. The Germans added that their air forces raided southern England in daylight yesterday.

The attack on Frankfurt, 400 miles from London, gave evidence that the long arm of British bombing power is able to reach deeper into Germany as the nights lengthen.

French Fire on Planes Over Lyon

Vichy, Aug. 25 (AP)—French ground defenses opened fire on a great number of planes which passed over Lyon at a height of six miles for an hour and a half last night.

French sources, recalling the recent activity of American Flying Fortresses over Nazi-held Northern France, expressed belief the planes were of that type, but did not say how this conclusion was reached and there was no independent evidence to support it.

(Lyon might be on the route of an Allied raid on northern Italy but no such operation has been reported.)

Planes also were heard over Vichy.

R. A. F. BOMBERS RAID FRANKFURT AND WIESBADEN

U. S. Flying Fortresses Answer Vichy's Protest With Attack on Le Trait

LONDON, Aug. 25 (P).—A "strong force" of R. A. F. bombers smashed at Frankfurt and Wiesbaden and other objectives in the Upper Rhineland during the night in the first R. A. F. night attack on Germany in a week, the Air Ministry said today.

The exact strength of the force sent over Germany was not disclosed, but the announced loss of 16 planes indicated that some 300 planes took part, on the basis of 5 per cent loss. However, bad weather over the continent may have contributed to the losses.

Frankfurt is on the Main River, 22 miles from its confluence with the Rhine at Mainz, and is an im-

portant German commercial and industrial center. Wiesbaden, best known as a fashionable "spa," also is a manufacturing city.

Besides the two cities, railway objectives were attacked in the Low Countries by planes of the Fighter Command and some locomotives were destroyed, it added.

For the fourth time in eight days, the United States' battle-proved Flying Fortresses were back over French territory in daylight Monday, attacking Nazi shipyards at Le Trait on the Seine River near Rouen and all 12 came home. Two planes in the fighter escort were missing but Canadian pilots shot down two Focke-Wulf 190 fighters and the bombers' war-plane screen, which included some United States fighter pilots, at one time held off 40 German planes.

The Le Trait attack was interpreted as an answer to Vichy's protest to the United States over the raid on Rouen last Monday.

Mainz Hit, Nazis Say

New York, Aug. 25—The Associated Press listening post has recorded the following broadcast from Berlin:

"RAF formations dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on the Rhine-Main area last night, causing civilian casualties and doing damage particularly at Frankfurt and Mainz, the high command announced.

"Sixteen British planes were shot down by night fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

"Two British planes which made daylight flights over German-occupied territory yesterday were shot down, it added.

"The German air force, meanwhile, made day raids on southern England."

Allied Chief Reported Named

Reports persisted that a united commander for a British, U. S. and Canadian continental invasion already had been appointed, but there was no such announcement.

Unofficial British and American commentators who declined to be quoted by name said Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. chief of staff, was one of the most likely choices, particularly in view of the growing number of U. S. troops and fliers fighting under British commanders in the Mediterranean theater.

If Marshall indeed were the man to lead the invaders, his selection might be one of the reasons for the imminent return to the U. S. of W. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Churchill-Stalin conversations.

Harriman, in announcing his return home a day after flying in from Egypt with Mr. Churchill, declared:

"I found the same determination and confidence in the outcome of the war among the Russians as I did on my trip with Lord Beaverbrook last year."

Stalin "Strong, Confident" Stalin, Harriman asserted, appeared "strong and confident," and he said the decisions reached in Moscow were entirely satisfactory to the three major allies. He said U. S. supplies "were going to the Soviet in substantial quantities."

A continental assault long has been expected as the Allies' most logical move in the war. London informants declared that Hitler was throwing his full might against South Russia and that if his present offensive is successful, the U. S. and Britain will be relegated to a defensive role and the war would be greatly prolonged.

It is two months before the onset of Russian winter—a great factor in saving Moscow last year—and this gave urgency to Allied plans to relieve the worried Russians in the

Stalingrad region and the passes of the Caucasus ranges.

No Announcement by Churchill

No announcement came from Mr. Churchill, but most London observers saw in his return a signal for imminent aggressive action against Hitler. Already the Churchill tour has resulted in a new command being set up in Iran and Iraq, and a British Army in Egypt supplied with one of the most aggressive generals in British uniform, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander.

Informed American sources believed the scope of the Churchill-Stalin talks had been exhaustive. Harriman, who attended most of them, said the U. S. was a full partner with Russia and Britain in conclusions reached. Observers expressed belief that the three great nations had agreed on all salient points.

There was no indication as to whether Harriman, as Mr. Roosevelt's representative, had given

Russia assurance of any intensified American and Anzac attacks to counter a possible Japanese attack on Siberia. However, it was noted that the Americans already are on the offensive in the Solomons and that the Japanese have reacted sharply with a counter-attack, supported by a strong naval force including at least one battleship. The success of the American offensive was seen as a possible reason for the Japanese abandonment of their Chinese offensive in the Chekiang and Kiangsi Province.

and the assignment of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander to succeed Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck as commander in chief of the Middle East.

Return Of Dill Seems Significant

Some Britons also saw signs of Allied determination for quick action to avert any possible disaster in Russia in the announcement that Churchill would confer with Field Marshal Sir John Dill, who represents Britain on the combined chiefs of staff group in Washington.

Dill's return to England at this time appeared to British observers as more than coincidental.

Political sources foresaw no recall of Parliament from its summer recess for a statement by the prime minister who, they said, was too occupied with essential war conferences either to prepare a message to Commons or a broadcast on his talks in the Kremlin.

The questions British editorials asked were when and where Allied power would explode to help lift the burden from the Red army and whether time was left to make it effective in disorganizing the Axis timetable of conquest.

Churchill Appears Happy About Something

Rumblings suggestive of a critical new campaign in North Africa and the day-and-night bombardments in Western Europe by United States Army bombers and the RAF both were taken as clues to the secret plans the smiling, joking prime minister was assumed to have brought back from his talks with Premier Stalin.

Churchill Discusses Results of Stalin Talks

Prime Minister's Return Foreshadows New Moves, Belief

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill conferred with war cabinet members today on the results of his talks with Joseph Stalin and his visits to vital war bases in Egypt and Iran while Britain waited impatiently for signs of an Allied plan designed to relieve the pressure on the Soviet.

Feeling that spectacular developments soon may follow the prime minister's return grew among Britons with the disclosure that he had visited Iran and Iraq as well as Egypt during his three-weeks flight. Those visits both brought quick, unforeseen consequences — establishment of a separate military command for the Iraq-Iran area

It was disclosed today Churchill paid a second visit to Egypt on his return trip from Moscow and he also visited Iran and Iraq,

where a new British command has been announced.

British observers noted that one of the first to greet Churchill in London last night was Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Commando chief who is preparing a report on the Dieppe super-raid which tested the possibilities of a continental bridgehead.

"Mr. Stalin and I have exchanged views which will be of utmost value to the Allied cause," The Daily Express quoted Churchill on his return from a three-week, 14,000-mile flight.

Into Churchill's trip The Daily Telegraph read the certainty "that the journey is the prelude to battle" and The Daily Mail that "action by the Allies at no distant date would appear inevitable."

Moscow Waits

Bombers Over Lyon Fired on by French

Raid on Italy By U. S. Hinted—RAF Pounds Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Russians in Heavy Attack on Helsinki.

LONDON, Aug. 25. (P)—A 40-plane Russian attack on Helsinki and the passage of high-ceiling bombers over Lyon in unoccupied France to the accompaniment of a half hour's anti-aircraft fire were reported today along with the RAF announcement of a strong force attack last night on the Rhineland.

Daylight Alarm in London London had a daylight air alarm, apparently as a result of a single plane flying over the northern environs.

The single plane dropped bombs at a point in the Home Counties, causing some damage but no serious injuries, while a few German planes raided the south coast. One of the latter was shot down.

Late tonight German bombers were reported to have scattered a large number of flares and fire bombs over a wide area of East Anglia and to have dropped odd loads of high explosive bombs.

Observers said there was no indication of a concerted attack, and that no serious damage was caused by the bombs, most of which fell in rural areas.

A shelter in a town on the East Anglian coast was hit and two persons were killed and others injured.

The announced RAF objectives were Frankfurt and Wiesbaden in the Rhineland, where industrial and chemical plants were bombed, and German railroad concentrations in The Lowlands, which were crippled again.

The German air forces were described as virtually crippled in the face of the new attacks, and in-

sent up a barrage for a half hour.

There was no verification of the French suspicion that the planes might have been American Flying Fortresses such as those which recently have raided German-occupied France and there was no Roman confirmation of the obvious speculation that they might be en route to objectives in northern Italy.

Planes also were heard over Vichy.

Finns Claim Raiders Routed

The Russian raid on the Finnish capital was reported on the Stockholm, Vichy and Finnish radios. The French reported it caused the longest alarm of the year in Helsinki, Stockholm said anti-aircraft put up "a colossal barrage fire," and the Finns said the attackers were driven off by ack-ack after the biggest raid on Helsinki since the Summer of 1941. Helsinki added that five persons were killed, 10 injured and some buildings were damaged.

Germans Admit Damage

Of the RAF's Rhineland attack, the German high command said some civilian casualties and damage resulted at Frankfurt and Mainz, that sixteen British planes

Of Grave Danger

Time, however, appeared to be a crucial factor in Hitler's race to strike home a decisive blow ahead of the Allies' gathering thunderheads. This was accented last night by Moscow's radio warning of grave danger in the Caucasus.

The Russian publicist Yemelyan Yaroslavsky said the threatened isolation of the south from the rest of Russia could have grave consequences, possibly new peril for Leningrad and Moscow, possibly the release of Axis forces for action in the West.

For the fourth time in eight days, the United States' battle-proved Flying Fortresses were back over French territory in daylight yesterday.

The results, the United States high command in England announced, were the same as before: All the dozen bombers reached their target, Nazi shipyards at Le Trait on the Seine river near Rouen, and all came home. Two planes in the fighter escort were missing but Canadian pilots shot down two Focke-Wulf 190 fighters and the bombers' warplane screen, which included some United States fighter pilots, at one time held off 40 German planes.

Thunder Rumbling In Other Sectors

The RAF, which has specialized on the night shift of the round-the-clock air assaults, again showered Western Germany with incendiaries and high explosives last night, apparently in considerable force, according to a German radio report.

Growing air activity over the Egyptian desert and persistent Axis efforts to get more men and machines across the Mediterranean were construed as pointing to North Africa as a potential major front again.

The weather is growing more favorable for desert fighting and, British observers have pointed out, Hitler could not ignore that southern claw if he has hopes of swift mastery of the trans-Caucasus.

Harriman

To Return 6/1942 To America

London, Aug. 25—(AP)—W. Averell Harriman, who represented President Roosevelt at the recent historic Churchill-Stalin conferences in Moscow, announced today that he was leaving shortly for Washington to report to the President.

Harriman indicated strongly that the result of the British-Russian-

U. S. talks in Moscow were entirely satisfactory to all three countries.

"I was President Roosevelt's personal representative at the discussions," he said in reply to a question as to his exact status at Moscow.

"The broad smiles shown in photographs of Prime Minister Churchill are a sound indication of how the discussions went."

He declared he attended "most but not all" the discussions between Churchill and Stalin but indicated that the United States was a full partner with Russia and Britain in any conclusions reached.

"I found the same determination and confidence in the outcome of the war among the Russians as I did on my trip with Lord Beaverbrook last year," he asserted.

PREMIER AMAZES AMERICAN FLIERS

London, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Two United States fliers who piloted Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Averell Harriman on a 14,000-mile trip to Moscow and through the Middle East in an American Liberator bomber, today described the flight as "very uneventful."

But they came back much impressed by the Prime Minister's personality and with his technical knowledge of aviation.

Capt. William Van Der Kloot of Sarasota, Fla., chief pilot, said it was "purely a routine flight, except for our distinguished passengers."

Co-Pilot J. H. (Jack) Ruggles of San Francisco also said that there was nothing exciting about the flight and that not a single enemy plane was sighted.

Churchill, the fliers said, was on the flight deck about two-thirds of the time, and often occupied one of the pilots' seats.

"His technical knowledge about aviation is really amazing," said Van Der Kloot.

Members of the plane crew, which included Flight Engineer R. Williams of St. John, N. B., retained vivid memories of the "Russian night cap and robe" Churchill wore when sleeping on night flights.

"That colorful cap would have made Joseph's coat appear rather sombre," one of the fliers remarked.

The Liberator bomber which Van Der Kloot and Ruggles have piloted was the one which brought Lord and Lady Halifax back from Canada just before the long Churchill flight began.

For the trip to Russia the bomber was fitted to resemble an air liner. It was equipped with eight berths. An ice box, clothes hangers and a built-in table were provided. There were no cooking facilities, however. Meals in the air were either cold or served from thermos containers.

Churchill Pledges Fight To Hold Egypt, Nile Valley

Prime Minister Expresses Confidence During Visit With Troops.

Churchill Confident On Visit to Egypt

By Edward Kennedy

WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL in the Middle East, Aug. 25.—(Delayed)—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill declared today that the Allied desert army was in a greatly strengthened position and that Britain was "determined to fight for Egypt and the Nile valley as if it were the soil of England itself."

He expressed "sober confidence in the future" before flying home aboard a U. S. plane piloted by Americans after two trips to the Middle East which lasted a total of two weeks.

(He left Cairo Sunday and reached London Monday night.)

More U. S. Troops in Fight
He declared that U. S. troops "who are in increasing numbers and increasingly important positions are maintaining their invaluable aid in the conflict."

He visited this crossroad of three continents, imperiled by the Germans 80 miles west of Alexandria and in the Caucasus, both on his way to and returning from his epochal conference with Josef Stalin in Moscow.

He inspected army, navy and R. A. F. units at the desert front and engaged in numerous conferences, two results of which have been the establishment of a new command in Iran and Iraq and a shakeup in the Middle East command which placed Gen. Sir Harold Alexander in charge of the Middle East armies with Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery in command of the Eighth army in the desert.

Speaking to war correspondents and Egyptian newspapermen before his departure, Churchill said:

Holds Confidence in Future

"I congratulate all here upon the admirable manner in which the shocks and uncertainties of these recent weeks were sustained. Now we are in a much stronger position. I feel sober confidence in the future. I feel that a historic epic struggle in the desert will come to a vic-

torious conclusion, though the road may be long and there will no doubt be many pitfalls and disappointments as we tread that long road.

"The only thing I would like to make absolutely clear and that is that we are determined to fight for Egypt and the Nile valley as if it were the soil of England itself."

"Everything that can be brought by ships and by air to drive the enemy back—and not only drive him back but drive him back in such a way that his power to injure will be gone—all this will be done."

Will Defend Egypt
"Whatever happens—and chances of war fluctuate now this way and now that—you should bear that in mind. And you should feel sober confidence that in the end when the story has been told you will see that we have not failed in our treaty obligations. We intend to do all in our power to keep the Nile valley and the people of the delta safe from all foreign aggression and attack."

Churchill concluded that when the whole story of the defense of Egypt became known, "the fame of the deeds of the Army of the Nile will form an enduring link between the British and Egyptian peoples and also a tie with our American Allies who in increasing numbers and increasingly important positions are maintaining their invaluable aid in the conflict."

The prime minister wore his "siren suit," a dark blue pair of tailored overalls in which he had visited President Roosevelt and Stalin. He also wore a sun helmet into the desert to the El Alamein battle field, carrying the usual big black cigar in his hand.

Two Days With Troops
On his second visit to the desert troops, Churchill lived with the soldiers two days, eating at the officers' messes and sleeping in a caravan captured from an Italian general.

On his first visit he saw mainly the Dominion troops, and on the second he devoted his time to troops of the United Kingdom. He greeted them heartily everywhere he went, always responding to their salutations with the V salute.

While on a night stroll he was challenged by an Indian sentry. Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, the British chief of staff, who accompanied him, supplied the password without which the prime minister might

have been held for an investigation. Sweeping along the desert coast in an automobile escorted by armored cars, Churchill came upon many soldiers as they were shaving. Fighter planes were overhead and artillerymen stood at their anti-aircraft guns to repulse any enemy attack on him.

He inspected American-made tanks in the hands of British armored units and called on the New Zealanders in their positions far out in the desert, which he had missed on the first trip.

His presence also elicited salutes from an occasional Bedouin—those desert nomads who wander over the sands with only a slight, academic interest in the war raging nearby.

Visits Own Regiment
Among the regiments he visited was his own old one, the Fourth Hussars. They no longer ride horses, as in his own soldier days. They ride tanks.

Churchill saw newly arrived troops in other parts of the desert, including famous Scottish units. He told them they had arrived in time for the real battle of Egypt.

He also inspected the R. A. F. and certain naval establishments. Generals Alexander and Montgomery

accompanied him on his second desert tour.

The prime minister experienced one of the desert front's few delights—a plunge into the cool, blue sea. This he took in a small protected cove where the waves lapped the shore peacefully only a few miles from the front where shells were tearing up the desert floor.

U. S. Pilot, 23, First in Combat Victory Over a Nazi Plane

Lieut. Junkin Blasted Focke-Wulf, Was Hit, Bailed Out, Fell Unconscious and Was Rescued in Water at Dieppe.

London, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Second Lieut. Sam F. Junkin of Natchez, Miss., was the first American fighter plane pilot to gain a victory over a German plane in combat operation, United States Army Headquarters in Britain announced today. The action occurred over Dieppe last week.

Lieut. Junkin, 23 years old, suffered a bullet wound in his right shoulder and had to jump from his own disabled plane, but was

rescued from the water by naval craft.

"I'll be back with my squadron soon to have another crack at them," said Lieut. Junkin, who is recuperating in a hospital.

Five U. S. Pilots Missing.

In the action in which Lieut. Junkin scored his victory American fighters accounted for two Focke-Wulf 190s destroyed, three probably destroyed, three damaged and a Dornier 217 damaged. Five American pilots still are missing from the action.

"I was at 4,000 feet with three others in my flight, circling over a portion of a convoy two miles off Dieppe," said Lieut. Junkin. "The ships in convoy looked like stepping stones all across the channel."

"There were more aircraft than I have ever seen, most of the enemy being Focke-Wulf 190's. They wouldn't come in and fight on equal terms. They would dive down, get in a squirt at us if they could, and then break off. At about 9:30 A. M. I saw two F-W 190's approaching another Spitfire and myself from behind."

"We waited until they were close and then turned to meet them, but both of them went past. At that moment we saw two more F-W 190s which had dived through several layers of Spitfires overhead and were leveling off in front of us. I got one in my sights and gave him a good burst."

A Quick Rescue.
"A few minutes later I was hit

from behind by one of F-W's which I thought had gone past, but which had turned back when they saw us go after the other two."

"My Spitfire was hit badly and I had a bullet through my right shoulder."

"I fainted, with the 190 still on my tail, but revived a few hundred feet above the water, and pulled up high as I could before bailing out. The cockpit canopy had been damaged and would not come undone until I had pried it open. That was my only anxious moment."

"When I pulled the rip cord I fainted again, but recovered before hitting the water."

"A Commando barge on its return trip picked me up a minute later, even before I had inflated my Mae West life preserver."

Lieut. Junkin said that he was getting swell treatment at the hospital where he was taken together with Canadians wounded in the raid.

His victory over the F-W 190 was confirmed by members of the Commando crew that rescued him from the channel.

Nazi Ship Sunk, British Report

[By the Associated Press]
London, Aug. 25—A German anti-aircraft ship was "almost certainly sunk" in a lively engagement between four German vessels of that type and British light naval forces off Flushing, The Netherlands, last night, the Admiralty announced today. The British suffered no casualties and all their vessels returned safely to port, a communique said.

The other three German ships "were heavily engaged with gunfire and it is considered that damage and casualties were inflicted on them," the Admiralty said.

Hit By Torpedo
It reported the first German vessel was hit by a torpedo fired from a British motor torpedo boat.

(The German high command said German minesweepers attacked numerically superior British torpedo boats in the Channel yesterday, sinking one and setting another afire and destroying a larger boat of unidentified type. Last night two more British torpedo boats were sunk by German patrol vessels, it said. German forces were declared to have returned safely.)

U. S., British Bombers In Attack on Tobruk

CAIRO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Heavy and medium light bombers of the United States Army Air Force, the RAF and the South African Air Force raided Tobruk last night and attacked Axis motor transports on the Matruh-El Daba road. Objectives in the battle area were also bombed and machine-gunned. The aerial activity was officially described as "on a medium scale." Allied night fighters shot down one Junkers 88.

FORAYS IN DESERT CONDUCTED BY RAF

Cairo, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Forays by British fighters and fighter-bombers over the North African battle area were reported by the British headquarters-RAF communique today. On the ground, the front still was quiet except for artillery exchanges yesterday in the central sector and patrol clashes on the northern flank the night before.

Report Raids On Greece

Rome.—(From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 25.—(AP)—The High Command said today Allied air attacks against sectors of Axis-occupied Greece and Italian possessions in the Aegean sea had caused limited damage.

(Britain's Mediterranean warships hurled ton after ton of explosives into the stronghold of Rhodes Aug. 13 in a 12-minute bombardment which left huge fires, battered seaplane bases and broken barracks and harbor installations. The aerial actions may have been centred in that same island area.)

"Nine men, among them five officers belonging to crews of British aircraft shot down during previous combats have been rescued and captured," the High Command said.

An English ship of unspecified type was reported sunk by German bombers. Allied air thrusts against an Axis convoy in the Mediterranean were declared to have failed.

382 MALTA CASUALTIES

VALLETTE, Malta, Aug. 25.—(AP) Civilian casualties from Axis bombing of Malta totaled 382 in July, including 84 killed, the British announced tonight.

OH, ARE THE BOYS GOOD AND SORE

At a United States Army Camp in the Egyptian Desert, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—What has the

United States troops here burned up more than the desert sun is the cigarette situation. They have to pay 22 cents a package for cigarettes marked "Compliments of Smokes for Yanks."

Thieving Laborers in Egypt Worst Problem of Yanks

By EDWARD KENNEDY

AT A UNITED STATES ARMY CAMP IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT, Aug. 25 (AP)—United States soldiers are quickly getting accustomed to desert life in this camp and preparing for their part in operations "out in the blue."

"Out in the blue" is the first British expression the Americans have picked up from the troops camped next to them.

The Americans live in ready-made barracks which they brought with them and erected in a few days.

Their beds are Egyptian-made—heavy wooden frames with rope networks and mattresses. They are clumsy in appearance but very comfortable.

Sand and "wogs"—white-robed native laborers—are among the chief problems of the troops.

The laborers are engaged in construction projects near the camp and some American soldiers are detailed to "wog" patrols to deter them from walking off with the whole camp.

The ingenuity of these natives for stealing may be gaged by the

fact that in one Mid-Eastern camp they took a tank apart and carried off the pieces, which they sold as scrap metal.

A check is made by poking any suspicious bulge in a native's robes as he leaves camp. Anything from a piece of wire to a sack of cement may fall out from under his skirt. The native, of course, smilingly explains he never knew it was there.

About 10 percent of the Americans normally are on the sick list but their ailments usually are not serious. They mainly are troubled with dysentery which everyone gets in Egypt, sandfly fever and desert sores from the irritation of sand in cuts or bruises.

Among the detachments here is a mobile repair unit equipped to repair anything on the battleship from a revolver to a heavy tank. Each

workshop is a workshop equipped with the most modern machinery. The men in this unit, which soon will be in the battle area backing up fighting men, were drawn from machine shops and especially trained by the Army. One-third of them are from the Pittsburgh area.

United States Army rations have not yet arrived at this camp so the soldiers draw on British rations—modified to meet American tastes.

"At first we got corned beef for every meal," said a private from Warren, R. I. "Now we never know what it's going to be."

Lunch yesterday was not at all bad. We had roast beef, potatoes, squash, canned fruit and iced tea.

R. A. F. Pictures Aided In Big Attack on Dieppe

Pictures Taken Before Raid
Showed People in Streets

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Air photographs taken of Dieppe before the big commando raid last week were credited tonight by the Air Ministry with part of the success of the assault.

The photographs were taken by Royal Air Force pilots who flew low over the town in the face of intense ground fire. Some views were so vivid they showed "people in the streets as if the camera had been focused from an upper window," the Ministry said.

Hitler Frees Dieppe Captives

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 25 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, "in appreciation of the attitude of the population of Dieppe" during the Allied commando raid, ordered today the release of all French war prisoners whose homes are in or near the city.

PINKNEY IN VICHY INTERVIEWS LAVAL

Hull Says No Note on Rouen Raid Has Arrived.

Vichy, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Chief of Government Laval received S. Pinkney Tuck, United States Charge D'Affaires, in a forty-minute interview today. It was their first meeting in almost a

month.

Immediately afterward Laval saw German Consul-General Auer, who is stationed in Casablanca, French Morocco, and later saw Jacques Barnaud, in charge of French-German economic relations.

Both Government and embassy informants said the Laval-Tuck interview was nothing out of the ordinary.

Washington, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the United States had not yet received a protest from the Vichy Government in connection with the recent American air raid on Rouen. He added he had no information on the matter except the press reports from France.

Asked about reports that Vichy authorities in French Guiana had been fortifying islands off the

coast and showing other signs of military activity, Mr. Hull said that no reports of that character had been received from American representatives on the spot.

VICHY, AUG. 25.—(AP)—THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD AGREED TO RELEASE FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR WHO ARE NATIVES OF DIEPPE AND NEAR-BY VILLAGES, DECLARING THE CITIZENS THERE HELPED GERMAN TROOPS REPULSE THE ALLIED COMMANDO LANDING ON AUG. 19. AUG 26 1942 THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE FRENCH GAVE GERMAN SOLDIERS FOOD AND DRINK AND FIRST AID TO AVIATORS WHO MADE FORCED LANDINGS.

Vichy Dissolving Bureaus

VICHY, Aug. 25 (AP)—A decree in tomorrow's official journal will dissolve the bureaus of the dormant French Senate and Chamber of Deputies which have continued to function in Chatel Guyon though Parliament itself was suspended with establishment of the Petain regime. A communique said that since the constitution of the present regime "no longer permits the Houses to meet except when summoned by the Chief of State," continued existence of the Parliamentary bureaus was not justified.

BRITISH ORDER DEFIED

Vichy, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Newspapers reported today that the 7202-ton French merchantman Conde had arrived in Marseille after sailing

from Tamatave, Vichy-controlled port in Madagascar, in alleged defiance of a British "order not to leave the dock."

QUISLING ABANDONS ANTI CHURCH WAR BY ORDER OF HITLER

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet in Norway, apparently has dropped his fight against the Norwegian church on orders of Adolf Hitler, a Norwegian Government-in-Exile source reported today.

According to information from Stockholm, Quisling returned to Norway from a visit to Berlin "with instructions to come to an agreement with the clergy."

Apparent confirmation of this was given in a speech at Gjøvik Monday, in which Quisling, in sharp contrast with his previously belligerent attitude, declared:

"People who organize illegal church movements are too unimportant for us to take measures against them. We will let them do as they wish. They believe they can play up German authority against us, but they are mistaken."

Slays Immobilize 500,000 Of Foe

London, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government-in-exile declared today that Gen. Draja Mihailovic "has pinned down for more than a year about thirty-six Axis divisions in occupied Yugoslavia," thereby doing enormous service for the "Russian brethren." (Thirty-six divisions would be more than 500,000 men.)

In a formal press statement, the Government said Mihailovic had 80,000 to 150,000 men under command of regular Yugoslav army officers, and "ever-increasing numbers of new fighters join his ranks daily."

Six Die In Reprisal
London, Aug. 25 (AP)—Belgian sources reported today that six men had been executed by the Germans in Belgium, on charges of having killed a German soldier. They said four were French, one a Pole and one Belgian.

Swiss Officials Relax New Deportation Order

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 25—Swiss authorities tentatively decided today to relax restrictions against refugees already within this neutral country, and Swiss newspapers expressed a desire that asylum be provided for others. Representatives of welfare groups and the Department of Justice met at Zurich to seek a solution of the problem of men, women and children who have entered or are trying to enter from France, Holland and Belgium to escape deportation.

Individual Treatment
A provisional arrangement was concluded under which refugees

who crossed the border before August 13 will not be returned unless they are personally undesirable for grave reasons. Decisions will be made individually in subsequent cases, provided the refugees formally announce themselves to authorities.

Under regulations in effect since the start of the war, foreigners formally granted entry are restricted to those in transit who have sufficient funds to maintain themselves. But the war caught 7,300 aliens in Switzerland, thousands of Allied soldiers have been interned here since the battle of France and other refugees filter in by night.

The frontier guard was tightened two weeks ago.

"Flooding" Feared

Officials hold that admittance of all who wished to enter—some estimates exceed 40,000—would flood the country and complicate both the political situation and the food supply.

The Socialist newspaper, *Berner Tagwacht*, appealed to the Government to "employ the traditional Swiss asylum privilege." The *Basler Nachrichten* also called for moderation. It urged that Jews, especially, be allowed to enter.

BRAZIL SEIZES CONDOR LINES

Vargas Issues Decree Putting In Government Hands Successor Of Lufthansa

Transfers Debt Of Concern Which Is Still On United States Blacklist

Bogota, Colombia, Aug. 25 (AP). Colombia granted non-belligerent rights to Brazil today.

[By the Associated Press]
Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 25—President Getulio Vargas issued a decree today which in effect puts into the hands of the Brazilian Government all the equipment of the airline *Servicos Aereos Condor Limitada*, successor to *Syndicato Condor*, a subsidiary of the German *Lufthansa*.

The decree actually transfers to the Government the debt of *Servicos Aereos Condor* to *Lufthansa*, amounting to some 50,000 contos, or \$2,500,000, which this company in turn took over from *Syndicato Condor* when the latter ceased operations last year because of lack of gasoline.

Weeding Out Germans
Servicos Aereos Condor claims itself purely Brazilian and has been gradually weeding out all Germans and persons of German descent on its pay roll, but it is still on the United States blacklist.

Informed quarters said the Government would cancel the debt to *Lufthansa* and that this was expected to result in removal of the company from the blacklist.

Meanwhile, the Government further placed the nation on a war footing by placing all distribution of coal under direct Federal control and canceling the incorporation charters of three large Axis banks which were closed yesterday.

Celebrates "Soldier Day"

30.24-18393

The action came as the nation celebrated its annual "soldier day," a feature of the week-long observance in honor of the Duke of Caxias, Brazil's greatest military hero.

War Minister General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, in a special order of the day, called attention to the position of Brazil in a world at war, asking "mobilization of all our materials and human resources for the defense of our physical and spiritual frontiers."

447 26 1942
Rios 11/17 Not Sign

Agreements On Trip

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Juan Antonio Rios of Chili, which still maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis, will survey political and economic problems during his forthcoming trip to the United States, but is not expected to sign any agreements, Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros told the Senate late today.

The Senate granted permission for the President to leave the country on a tour which also will take him to Brazil and Argentina.

"It should not be expected that President Rios will sign agreements or seal international promises during his absence from the country because it would not be in accordance with our constitutional mechanism."

BRAZILIANS SEIZE SHIPS, SHUT BANKS

Nation Also Marshals Strength for War.—Gets Non-Belligerent Rights.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Brazil marshaled her military strength for the test of war and moved quickly against Axis enemies within her borders today as her South American neighbors acted to simplify and lighten her task.

Argentina, Chile, Peru, Paraguay and Bolivia granted their warring neighbor the status of a non-belligerent yesterday as Brazil seized 17 Axis ships and closed three Axis-owned banks with assets of nearly \$35,000,000.

Gets Rights

The granting of non-belligerent rights gives Brazil the unlimited use of the airports and harbors of her neighbors as in times of peace.

The hunt for U-boats prowling the South Atlantic off Brazil was intensified and an authoritative source said three were sighted yesterday and one attacked with undetermined results. A new dragnet was laid for fifth columnists and enemy radio operators.

The government announced the sinking of an American tanker, the 5480-ton Louisiana, bound for Rio De Janeiro with oil.

The Axis vessels seized included 13 Italian and four German ships with a total tonnage of 90,000. The largest German ship was the 16,662-ton Windhuk, which was sabotaged by her crew and now is being repaired.

As informed sources reported that a gradual mobilization of the army would soon be ordered, reservists not yet called volunteered, and from all corners of the vast land came offers to serve.

Many Visit Palace

Large groups of citizens visited the palace of President Getulio Vargas to express their support. Even Julio Prestes, the President-elect in 1930 whom Vargas ousted by revolution, sent a message from his farm applauding the Government's action.

While granting Brazil non-belligerent status, Argentina did not move far, if at all, from her policy of "prudent neutrality" and in another move indicated she planned to avoid possible shipping difficulties with the Axis by rerouting vessels bound for the United States around the Straits of Magellan to the west coast. The State Merchant Fleet Offices announced the liner Rio de la Plata, scheduled to sail next month for New Orleans, would go to San Francisco instead.

However, the Argentine Foreign Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, in a letter to the Brazilian Ambassador in Buenos Aires, said that Argentina "in solidarity with the United States of Brazil reaffirms once more her faith in a permanent regime of right and respect in the inter-relations of peoples."

Argentina and Chile are the only South American nations still maintaining relations with the Axis. Chile was extremely cordial to her Brazilian neighbor, however, and Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros told the Brazilian Ambassador that Chile would not permit "any kind of activities in the national territory or waters of Chilean jurisdiction which might harm" Brazil.

Japs Eye Brazil Move: Berlin

New York, Aug. 25.—The Associated Press listening post recorded today two Berlin broadcasts that quoted a DNB dispatch from Tokyo reporting the Japanese Cabinet had devoted its session today to "the political situation, especially considering Brazil's declaration of war on the Axis."

Foreign Minister Sugamori Togo made a report.

(Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy but not on Japan. Nevertheless, Tokyo is vitally concerned in the Brazilian situation, since almost a quarter million Japanese have settled in the big South American Republic.)

U. S.-Brazil Defense Group Meets In Capital

Washington, Aug. 25 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, told the joint Brazilian-United States Defense Commission today that "our triumph is as inevitable as the sunrise" as he welcomed the fighting forces of Brazil "as our allies."

Greetings from the navy, the Marine Corps and Coast Guard were given by Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, who declared that the navies of Brazil and the United States would continue "to work together in war as they have in preparation for war."

* First Secret Session

The commission held its first secret session, followed by a luncheon, to plan a common front against Axis powers who General Marshall said were "the most ruthless enemy the modern world has ever known."

Brazilian delegates were headed by Gen. Leito Carvalho, for the army, Vice-Admiral Rodriquez Vascocheles for navy, and Col. Vasco Alvaz Secco for the Air Corps.

Maj. Gen. J. Garesche Ord, of the United States Army, presided as chairman. Rear Admiral W. O. Spears is the United States naval representative on the commission.

The commission held its first secret session, followed by a luncheon, to plan a common front against Axis powers who, Gen. Marshall said, were "the most ruthless enemy the modern world has ever known." The General noted that today was set aside in Brazil to pay tribute to that country's warrior-hero, the Duke

of Caxias, who opposed lawlessness and injustice and whose bravery has been an inspiration to Brazilians for nearly a century.

"The courage and resourcefulness which characterized his life," Gen. Marshall said, "will be exemplified a thousand times over as his compatriots now join the United Nations in the present struggle. For the second time in a generation you have been forced by aggression on the seas to undertake the grave and solemn obligations of a bitter war. We are heartened and honored by your presence at our side. Together we shall have the supreme duty of overwhelming an enemy who would abolish free governments. Our triumph is as inevitable as the sunrise."

"On behalf of the Army of the United States, I extend our heartfelt greetings to the fighting forces of Brazil."

Paraguay Debt Action Seen as Argentine Bid

Buenos Aires Cancellation of Obligation Is Called Attempt to Widen Sphere

BY J. F. McEVROY
BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 25 (AP).—Political observers view Argentina's recent cancellation of a 10,000,000,000 peso (about \$2,500,000,000 in United States money) war debt owed by Paraguay as a bid to reinforce the influence this country traditionally has wielded in the economy of the small neighboring republic.

Argentina's decision to wipe out the sixty-six-year-old debt growing out of the War of the Triple Alliance followed on the heels of reports from Asuncion that the Paraguayan government had received a loan of \$4,000,000 from the United States and an offer of a \$5,000,000 credit from Brazil.

Argentina had little hope of collecting such a large amount from Paraguay, although an earlier Congressional attempt to wipe out the debt failed to pass in 1913. Socialist Senator Alfredo S. Palacios, who proposed the cancellation twenty-nine years ago when he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had better luck this year when he again introduced the measure. It passed unanimously in both branches of Congress and was promptly approved by President Ramon S. Castillo.

Uruguay, whose armies joined with those of Argentina and Brazil to crush the Paraguayan dictator, Francisco Solano Lopez, in the war of 1865-'70, canceled its war debt with Paraguay many years ago. Brazil still has the debt on its books. The reparations were fixed in a treaty of peace signed Feb. 3, 1876.

"Argentina has fulfilled its duty," said Senator Palacios in commenting on the decision of Paraguay to award him the National Order of Merit for his efforts.

Buenos Aires and Asuncion newspapers jubilantly acclaimed the Argentine action as bettering already good relations between the two neighbors. The news reached the Paraguayan capital while an Argentine military delegation was there to celebrate Independence Day.

Dr. Castillo informed President Higinio Morinigo of Paraguay that Congress has carried out what "has always been in the conscience and will of the Argentine people and in the fraternal traditions of both nations."

In return, President Morinigo said: "It is a pleasure to see our republics joined in harmonious solidarity and becoming closer materially and spiritually for the good of liberty and human civilization at a time when a world divided by hate and war presents a sad spectacle to us."

13 KILLED IN CRASH OF DUTCH AIR LINER

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Aug. 25.—(AP) A Royal Netherlands airliner has crashed in the jungle of Trinidad while enroute from Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, to Curacao, killing all 13 passengers and crew members, it was announced today.

The plane was located yesterday after taking off from Trinidad on Saturday but first reports did not indicate the fate of those aboard. It was believed the airliner had run into a storm and had been hit by lightning.

The accident was the first in the seven-year history of the K. L. M. line in the Netherlands West Indies.

250,000 Canadians Needed for Industry and Armed Forces

WINNIPEG, Aug. 25 (AP)—Elliott M. Little, director of Canada's National Selective Service, told the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada today that more than 250,000 persons would be needed for war industries and the armed forces be-

fore the end of the year, and "the road will get rougher as we proceed."

He predicted curtailment of "many of our less essential industries and occupations" and said "Selective Service will do things next week and will expect your support in doing things that neither of us would have tolerated a year ago."

Employable unemployed men will be compelled to go to work, he said, asserting, however, that there were only 60,000 unemployed with 250,000 needed.

This need will be met, he said, by more extensive use of women in essential services and production and curtailment of less essential industries and occupations.

Registration of unemployed women between 20 and 24 will start Sept. 14 so that women may be brought into war industry more rapidly.

LOST SHIP TOTAL INCREASED TO 440

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The sinking of a United States tanker enroute to Rio De Janeiro with oil, announced by the Brazilian government yesterday brought to 440 the Associated Press total of announced sinkings in the Western Atlantic since this country entered the war.

The Navy also disclosed the sinking of a U. S. merchantman in the Indian Ocean late in June, but this ship was not included in the Associated Press tabulation.

Details of the torpedoing of the 5480 ton tanker Louisiana, understood to have been operated by the Texas Co., were not revealed.

In the Indian Ocean sinking, naked African natives helped 41 survivors of the merchantman reach safety, crew members related.

Battleship Launching Set Thursday

45,000-Ton Iowa Will Be Launched In New York

New York, Aug. 25.—The greatest battleship ever wrought by American rivet hammers makes its debut Thursday when the 45,000 ton Iowa is launched.

Heavier by 10,000 tons than any other American man-o-war, the

880-foot battlegewagon will go down the ways at the Navy yard in Brooklyn seven months ahead of schedule. Its keel was laid on June 27, 1940.

And while the thousands of engineers and workmen who needed less than two years for the Herculean task will snatch a few moments' rest to watch the launching, they will return to other jobs directly after the big splash.

Five sister ships—the New Jersey, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois and Kentucky—are being built in other yards.

Sponsor of the Iowa will be Mrs. Ho Browne Wallace, wife of the vice president, and guests will include Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. James D. Lebron of Washington, matron of honor, and Jean B. Wallace, daughter of the vice president and maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are native Iowans.

Fourth Navy ship to be named after the Hawk-Eye state, the new Iowa with its main battery of 16-inch guns is a far cry from its predecessors—a post-civil war wooden screw sloop of 3,200 tons; an 11,346-ton battleship that saw service in the Spanish-American war, and another battleship that never was completed, having been scrapped under the Washington treaty of 1923.

TWO CARGO SHIPS BUILT IN 22 DAYS, SETTING RECORD

Pacific Coast Yard Launches Vessels in Double Ceremony.

ALAMEDA, Calif., Aug. 25.—(AP) Two steel cargo vessels were launched simultaneously today at the Pacific Bridge company yard No. One 22 working days after the keels were laid, another ship-building record.

Keels for the two U. S. Maritime commission craft—the Reuben Snow and Calep Sprague—were laid end to end in a dock eight feet below the water level of the Oakland estuary.

They were launched by flooding the basin while the sponsors christened the freighters from a crane-suspended platform.

The previous record for this NS-1A type of craft was 30 days from keel laying to double launching, also set by the Pacific Bridge company.

The Reuben Snow was christened by Miss Vivien Marie Boersig, daughter of the general superintendent of hulls, who smashed a bottle of champagne over the stern, while Miss Margaret Angel Rasmussen, daughter of the loft superintendent, broke a bottle over the bow of the Caleb Sprague.

NEW ANGLO-U. S. PACT

Halifax Reveals Reciprocal Accord Is Considered.

Washington, Aug. 25 (A. P.).—Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, said today that England and the United States soon might formalize by a definite agreement the reciprocal features of the lease-lend program.

The British, he said, have been practicing reciprocity since American troops first arrived in Europe, and this may be made subject to some definite understanding.

Lord Halifax spoke of the matter after calling on President Roosevelt. The visit, he said, was for the purpose of a "general talk" on the war situation during which he said he was able to give the President some supplementary details on the conference in Moscow attended by Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain and W. Averell Harriman, American lend-lease executive in London.

"I was glad to see the President in such fine shape," the Ambassador said. "He and the Prime Minister seem to thrive on all these problems."

Addresses Bar Association

Speaking before the annual meeting of the American Bar Association here, Berge also advocated revision of the laws to apply to domestic saboteurs "whose acts fall short of the classical concept" of sabotage attempts.

"Effective FBI investigation," he declared, "will often result in apprehending saboteurs before their acts have progressed much beyond the planning stage. There should be some adequate penalty however, where the proof of intent is clear."

In urging the death penalty for saboteurs tried in civil courts, Berge pointed out that the present penalty is imprisonment for not more than 30 years, or a fine of \$10,000, or both.

"Thus, if domestic saboteurs shall carry on large operations in destruction of vital defense industries and materials, under present law we can not impose the death penalty even though such persons are just as effective in destructive work as technical enemies would be," he argued.

"I believe the crime of sabotage in and of itself should carry the discretionary death penalty, so that death in this type of case will not be confined merely to the fortuitous circumstances that in a particular case a military commission has jurisdiction."

Berge said the government had approximately 1,700 naturalized citizens under consideration and investigation for denaturalization because of evidence "they did not in fact renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to the country of their origin."

The government, he said, has restricted prosecutors for sedition to "flagrant" cases only.

Earlier, Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel of the Office of Defense Transportation, told the association federal officials were working on a plan that would reduce the individual mileage of every motor vehicle in the United

States "to that which is essential to carry on our economy and war effort."

Scott said that "about 60 per cent of all our essential local transportation is performed by privately-owned passenger cars. 'If they should be lost to us, the local public transportation facilities, also largely dependent upon rubber and now overloaded, will be unable to bear the burden,'" he declared.

our gates. Sentence will be imposed Sept. 2. A bespectacled former American student and athlete, Bahr was convicted of conspiring to report on industrial and military progress here.

Ten years imprisonment was meted out in Hartford, Conn., Tuesday to the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, 47-year old Philadelphia clergyman and former German cavalry officer accused of having

U.S. Moving Rapidly In Round-up of Spies And Fifth Columnists

Nearly 1,200 Convicted of Subversive and Disloyal Activities in 9 Months—6 Saboteurs Electrocutted and One Sentenced to Hang.

UPDATED SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AUG 26 1942

By The Associated Press
As the United States approaches its ninth month of war nearly 1,200 persons have been convicted of various subversive and disloyal activities, an Associated Press roundup of wartime crimes against the nation showed today.

48 Convicted as Spies
In this period six Nazi saboteurs were electrocuted, one man was sentenced to hang, and scores more were imprisoned for terms running from life to a few years.

Of the total convictions thus far, 48 were for espionage, 10 for sabotage, and nine persons were found guilty as agents of hostile powers. During the past 30 days, 84 persons were either convicted or faced trial on charges of espionage, sedition or other offenses.

3,401 Ordered Interned
Since the start of the war 10,211 enemy aliens have been apprehended, of whom 3,401 were ordered interned. 2,348 paroled and 872 released. Hundreds of cases are still pending. Denaturalization proceedings have been instituted against more than 100 persons.

Swift, dramatic arrests and convictions have been the result of close cooperation between the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army and Navy Intelligence and civilian agencies participating in the drive to rid the country of enemy spies, saboteurs, arsonists, fifth columnists and treasonists.

The arrest, trial by jury, and conviction in Newark, N. J., of Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, within one month after his return to the United States as a paid German spy, indicated the speed with which the government is moving against the enemy within

been a party to a plot to convey military information to Germany and Japan. He was convicted last Friday.

Detroit Given Death Penalty
Max Stephan, Detroit restaurateur, convicted and sentenced to hang Nov. 13 for treason in aiding the flight of a Nazi air officer from a Canadian concentration camp, awaits the outcome of an appeal at the federal prison at Mich.

In the most sensational case of all, six of the eight Nazi saboteurs landed on the American coast at Long Island and Florida with money and explosives with which to wage a terroristic campaign against American industry, were executed in the electric chair in Washington on Aug. 8.

Two others, found guilty of the same charges, escaped the death penalty by tattling on the rest. One was imprisoned for life and the other for 30 years, both at hard labor.

Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former

national leader of the German-American Bund, pleaded guilty at Hartford, Conn., to a charge of betraying his country as a co-conspirator with Rev. Molzahn and three others, and was sent to prison for 15 years.

WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, FOUNDER OF THE PRO-FASCIST SILVER SHIRTS OF AMERICA, WAS SENTENCED AT INDIANAPOLIS AUG. 12 TO 15 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT ON HIS FEDERAL COURT CONVICTION OF CRIMINAL SEDITION AND CONSPIRACY. THE CHARGE WAS BASED ON PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY PELLEY.

ONE OF HIS ASSOCIATES LAWRENCE A. BROWN, WAS SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS AND ANOTHER, MISS AGNES MARIAN BROWN, RECEIVED A SUSPENDED TWO-YEAR TERM. PELLEY'S PUBLISHING FIRM AUG 26 1942 \$5,000.

In one day—on Jan. 2, 1942—30 men and three women in New York were jailed to serve a total of 279 years for participating in a fantastic spy ring for the Nazi government. Included in this group was the 64-year-old soldier of fortune and professional spy, Frederick Joubert Duquesne, who received a sentence of 18 years.

In a sweeping drive against the German-American Bund, 29 persons were indicted in various sections of the country during July on charges of violating the Selective Service or Alien Registration acts.

Werner von Clemm, a Long Island importer, on Monday received a two years' prison sentence in federal court in New York and was fined \$10,000 for conspiring to evade a presidential freezing order by importing diamonds seized by the Nazis in Belgium and Holland.

Molzahn Gets 10 Yrs. On Espionage Charge

Lutheran Pastor's Wife Breaks Down at Hartford as He Is Led Away—Prosecution Asked 20-year Sentence.

HARTFORD, Aug. 25. (AP)—The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Philadelphia pastor who was convicted of conspiring to violate the espionage act by aiding an attempt to deliver military secrets to the Axis, was sentenced today to spend 10 years in federal prison.

Pastor, Wife in Fearful Parting

The term imposed by Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith was only half as long as the prosecution recommended, but lawyers for the 47-year old pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church had pleaded that a one-year term would be "entirely adequate" punishment.

A few minutes after the sentence there was a tearful parting in the United States marshal's office between Molzahn, convicted by a jury last Friday, and his attractive, 37-year old wife who had stood beside him throughout the four-weeks-long trial and testified in his defense.

Mrs. Molzahn Breaks Down
The defendant and his wife heard the pronouncement of sentence without betraying emotion, but Mrs. Molzahn broke down when her husband

band was led away to the automobile waiting to take him to the Federal Correctional Institution in Danbury where he will be held until his transfer to a prison to be designated by the attorney general.

The sentence followed denial of a motion, backed up by a long plea from Defense Counsel James W. Carpenter, that the jury verdict be set aside because it was "against the weight of the evidence" and a new trial granted.

Defense lawyers had indicated they would take the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals, but late today Carpenter said that was a matter finally to be decided by the Molzahns. The defense has five days in which to file an appeal.

Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., who announced the Justice department would move at once to revoke the citizenship of Molzahn, a former German cavalry officer, acquired two years ago, told the court the clergyman deserved "more severe punishment" than his four co-conspirators who pleaded guilty.

He conspired while "clothed in the raiment of a great religious institution," said Dodd, asking for the maximum penalty of 20 years, and "his act, therefore, is particularly

Biddle's Aide Urges Wider Sabotage Laws

Would Amend Federal Laws So Civil Courts Could Impose Death Penalty — 1,700 Naturalized Citizens Under Probe.

DETROIT, Aug. 25. (AP)—Asking that the nation not rely "on the fortuitous circumstance that a military commission might have jurisdiction," Wendell Berge, assistant U. S. attorney general, today urged that federal sabotage laws be amended to permit discretionary use of the death penalty for saboteurs tried in civil courts.

an offensive one." Molzahn's co-defendants and the sentences they received were: Gerhard Wilhelm Kuehn, 36, former

national head of the German-American Bund, 15 years; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, 43, El Paso, Tex., physician, seven years, and Dr. Otto Willuweit, 37, Chicago Bund leader, and Anastase A. Vondatsky, 44, of Thompson, Russian Fascist leader, five years each.

F.D.R. Planning Curbs On Wages, Farm Prices

AUG 26 1942

Prepared to Unfold New Anti-inflation Plan, President Indicates—Mentions Tough Sacrifices People Must Expect.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. (AP)—After long study of the cost of living problem, President Roosevelt indicated today that he was just about ready to unfold a new anti-inflation plan involving restrictions on wages and farm prices.

Speech to Nation Likely
The program will be announced soon, he told a press conference, probably through a speech to the country and a simultaneous message to Congress. He said at the same time that he did not believe any new legislation would be necessary, leaving the impression that the message to Congress would be merely a report and an explanation of action he plans to take in his executive capacity.

In a long discussion of the cost of living situation—he prefers that term to inflation—Mr. Roosevelt hinted strongly that the forthcoming action would be designed to limit both wage increases and the price of farm products.

The President mentioned tough sacrifices that the American people must expect. His new plan has not been put into final form, he said, but he would give reporters a sort of idea for a story.

Two Factors Inter-dependent
The theme of this was that factory workers and farmers were inter-dependent—that if farm prices go up, wages must rise, and if wages go up, the farmer must pay more for the things he buys. He thought it would not be fair to impose restrictions on labor and not on agriculture, or vice versa.

Mr. Roosevelt ventured the thought that wages should be stabilized at essentially the present level but with the qualification that the matter should be considered from a common-sense viewpoint. If food prices rise 30 per cent, he did not think the wage scale should be held down; and if food costs

are held to where they are now, he did not think labor should have any advantages.

The 30 per cent figure was mentioned recently by Price Administrator Leon Henderson as the extent to which prices of foods not covered by ceilings would rise next year unless action were taken to strengthen the controls over farm prices.

Mr. Roosevelt did not give a definite date for announcing the new

shortage on the Atlantic Coast would become more acute and worried East Coast residents to make provisions to meet it.

He told a conference of New England representatives and war agency officials called to consider the problem that the Government's first task was to win the war and that nothing would be permitted to interfere with that effort.

"We will do everything we can to help," he said, "but you have got to keep in mind that we are engaged in a desperate war and we have got to win it. We have sent our troops abroad and supplying them with the things they need is the foremost responsibility of every one in the Government."

Mr. Nelson said that the War Production Board had full authority to deal with the petroleum problem and took on his shoulders the responsibility for ending the confusion surrounding it.

Solution Is Sought.

"There has been no lack of coordination," he said. "It's a question of finding a solution that is effective."

Supporting the WPB chief's warning of greater shortages to come, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, told the conference: "There hasn't been a week in the last six weeks that the seriousness of the situation has not deepened."

He said the situation was "grave" and that if "we should have a severe winter we would be faced with a problem of extraordinary proportions."

Appointment of a fuel administrator "with full authority to handle the situation" was suggested by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Massachusetts. He said that Wendell Willkie and former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy "are not very busy nowadays" and might be available for the job.

He said he also represented the governors of Vermont and New Hampshire at the conference.

Others who spoke included Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, who declared that New England was willing to co-operate in the petroleum shortage but could not understand why gasoline rationing was not made nationwide.

Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum co-ordinator, who presided at the conference, said that the

oil shortage problem had caused "more worry and loss of sleep here in Washington than among many of those in the affected regions."

He said the root of the trouble was the sinking and withdrawal of tankers from the coastal trade which formerly carried 95 per cent of the East Coast petroleum requirements.

"The replacement of these transportation facilities is not a simple matter," he said.

Book Compiled From AP's Wartime Dispatches

AUG 26 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 25—"Free Men Are Fighting," a humanized history of nearly three years of World War II—written on the scene by Associated Press correspondents in collaboration with Oliver Gramling—will be published in late October.

"It is a day-to-day account of one of the most tragic and, at the same time, thrilling periods of all time," according to the publishers, Farrar & Rinehart, of New York. "It is history, white-hot and colorful—terrifying, ironic and sometimes even amusing."

The book is composed of daily dispatches from Associated Press reporters around the world—tied together and given an over-all meaning by Gramling, 38-year-old author of "Associated Press—The Story of News," a best-seller two years ago.

Swiftly moving and drama packed, "Free Men Are Fighting" tells chronologically what the AP correspondents saw with their own eyes—not only the toppling of nations but the effects on little people.

"It is a people's book on a people's war," Gramling says. "There are some stories which do not deal directly with the war. Their purpose is to reflect the interests of every-day people in wartime."

"What the correspondents generally have written about World War II, as well as what they continue to write, is what they saw. The idea is that, fitted together, their stories may help to highlight the world's most tragic conflict."

From Roosevelt Speech

The title of the book was taken from President Roosevelt's statement of last July 4—"On the desert sands of Africa, along the thousands of miles of battle lines in Russia, in New Zealand and Australia, and the island of the Pacific, in the war-torn China and all over the Seven Seas, free men are fighting—and dying—to preserve the liberties and decencies of modern civilization."

Gramling, assistant general manager of Press Association, Inc., dedicated the book "to newsmen everywhere."

their Indian allies' attempt to become masters of North America.

To fight these enemies on their own terms meant to drift like an owl through the forest, to take cover on mountain slopes, on the shore of lakes and streams, in ditches and in open fields, to steal up on enemy outposts under cover of darkness, to spirit away sentries, to ambush supply trains, to burn enemy boats, forts, storehouses, towns, to kill every Frenchman and Indian who couldn't be used as a source of

information—kill him with a bullet in his heart, a hatchet through his skull, a strip of rawhide around his neck, a knife in his back, the butt of a musket

little-known empire partly glimpsed by those who had explored the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi.

Some of those British Generals were able; some were stupid and short-sighted, but not one of them knew how to train fighters who could meet the French and Indians on their own terms. Only Robert Rogers seemed able to do it, and even the most inept British Generals recognized that fact. Thus Rogers' Rangers grew

from one company is 1755 to eight companies before the war was over in 1766; and those eight companies of Rangers were the eyes, the ears, the flashing spearheads and the avenging furies of the Armies that eventually drove the French from North America.

ROGERS WROTE

Kenneth Roberts' Story of the Original Rangers

AUG 26 1942

(Not until the big Allied raid on Dieppe did many Americans know a new unit was building in the A. E. F.—the Rangers. Like the British Commandos, they are trained to strike swiftly, silently, efficiently, but they take their name from a much earlier band of American fighting men. In the following story, Kenneth Roberts, author of "Northwest Passage" and other historical novels, tells how Rogers' Rangers were created, and how they fought against the French and Indians before the Revolutionary War.)



ROBERTS

By KENNETH ROBERTS

Copyright, 1942, by Wide World Features. KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Aug. 25—Robert Rogers, a hard drinking, hard fighting, hell raising, indefatigable, indestructible woodsman and hunter who was born and brought up near Concord, N. H., formed his first company of Rangers in 1755 to fight off the French and

behind his ear, a knee in his groin, or by 10 calloused fingers around his throat.

In the ensuing six years, expensive and elaborately equipped British and Colonial Armies fought under British Generals on Lake Champlain and in Canada, straining and struggling to break the determined attempts of the French and the Indians to overrun New England and the fabulous

HIS OWN RULES

Rogers kept a journal of his raids and fights, and those journals were published in England in 1765. On the yellowed pages

of that ancient book are set down the bare bones of an unbeatable sort of war that struck the English as being new and startling, but that in reality was as old as the hills, and will always be as good and as unbeatable as it ever was.

Rogers wrote the rules for the

Rangers—28 of them.

To name a few, they were to be constantly and fully equipped with rifle, ammunition and food; and ready to march at a minute's warning.

They were to march in single files with flankers, so that in case of attack the fewest possible number would be hit. Prisoners were to be kept separate till examined.

When attacked all Rangers were to lie down, to keep behind trees and rocks or in holes in the ground and to return the enemy's fire in sections so that the whole detachment would never be defenseless at any given moment.

If hopelessly surrounded the detachment was to scatter and reassemble later at a predetermined point.

Sentries were so stationed that night changing was unnecessary—"profound secrecy and silence being of the greatest importance."

The whole detachment was to be awake and ready at dawn, "that being the time when savages choose to fall upon their enemies."

ALL HIS MEN WERE HAND-PICKED

In case of encountering superior forces, Rangers were to wait for evening before attacking, "so the enemy will not know your numbers, and if you are repulsed, your retreat will be favored by darkness."

They were told to scout around an encampment before leaving it, to make sure no enemy had approached during the night.

They were ordered not to cross rivers by regular fords, never to return to their base by regular roads, always to choose evening for an attack by water, so to escape observation. "Such," wrote Rogers, "are the rules to be observed in the ranging service. There are, however, a thousand occurrences that might make it necessary to depart from them, and to put other arts and stratagems in practice, in which cases every man's reason and judgment must be his guide; and to do this properly he must preserve firmness and presence of mind on every occasion."

So Rogers "enlisted none as Rangers but such as were used to traveling and hunting, and in whose courage and fidelity I could confide." In the misty dark of early evening he packed his men into whaleboats and set off silently for an objective 20 miles, 40 miles, 200 miles away. When daylight came, no sign of those boats could be seen by the sharpest enemy eye. In winter storms, when sane men were huddled over their fires, the Rangers

slung snowshoes on their backs, fastened skates to their boots, and emerged from the whirling snow flakes without a sound to deal icy death to men who though themselves safe.

Tough enemies, Rogers argued can't be appeased by anything except greater toughness. He set out one cold January day, with 74 Rangers and was intercepted by a superior force of 250 French and Indians. The French and Indians surrounded the Rangers, killed and wounded a dozen of them, smashed Rogers' hand and wrist with a bullet, and demanded the surrender of the detachment.

"They used," Rogers wrote, "many arts and stratagems to induce us to submit, sometimes threatening us with severity if we refused, assuring us that they every moment expected a large reinforcement which would cut us to pieces without mercy; at other times flattering and cajoling us, declaring it was a pity so many brave men should be lost; that we should, upon our surrender, be treated with the greatest compassion and kindness; calling me by name, they gave me the strongest assurances of their esteem; but no one being dismayed by menaces, or flattered by fair promises, we determined to keep our ground as long as there were two left to stand by each other."

In the night Rogers picked up his wounded and fought his way to safety. Twenty of his 74 men were killed, but he killed 111 French and Indians.

Rogers' Rangers fought the battle on snowshoes against enemy forces outnumbering them seven to one. On March 6, 1759, with the thermometer below zero and four feet of snow on the ground, he and over 100 Rangers marched 50 miles in one day to destroy enemy work parties, fought three skirmishes, accomplished their objective and returned to camp with a loss of only three men—though many froze their feet. Later that same year he and two hundred of his Rangers made the great Ranger raid that wiped out the Indian town of St. Francis—a march of some 400 miles through the trackless swamps of Canada with no provisions except the bag of meal that every Ranger carried tied to his belt.

There was something elemental about Rogers and his Rangers—something unkillable and unbeatable, as there will always be about men who refuse, as did Rogers' men, to be dismayed by menaces or flattered by fair promises, and are determined to keep their ground as long as there are two left to stand by each other."

"You Must Have Been Blind," Jap Officer Told American

AUG 26 1942

Returning U. S. Newspapermen Describe Conditions in the Far East

(Editor's Note: The following stories were written by Associated Press staff men while en route to New York from internment in Japan or Japanese-held territory.)

AUG 26 1942
BY REELMAN NOBIN
ABOARD S. S. GRIPSHOLM,
Aug. 25 (AP)—"You people must have been blind."

The Japanese intelligence officer smiled coldly. He was examining me at Saigon on a charge of espionage. He had been informed by Tokio officials that I had left Japan exactly 12 months before the Pacific war, and that I had then gone to the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Thailand, and so to Indo-China—just where the Japanese were to come.

Now it was early Summer, and all those places were in Japanese hands, quickly conquered.

Yet, the officer was asking about the state of preparedness in all the colonies and territories bordering the South China Sea. The subject seemed to fascinate him. He returned to it, again and again.

"I think nobody had a true understanding of Japan's real strength," he commented.

He had something there. Few people did. Outside professional military circles, nobody would believe that Japan was a first-class military power. In all those areas, American, Dutch, British, French, you got yourself into endless, futile, exasperating arguments on the subject.

All the old bromides were current and taken as Gospel. Japanese aviators are no good because, as children, they are carried on their mothers' backs and that impairs their sense of balance. Japanese warships are over-gunned and top-heavy, therefore useless in stormy weather. Japanese gunners have bad eyes and can't shoot. Japan hasn't been able to do anything in China, so what could she do against a real Army?

That, from thousands and thousands of white persons, all over the Orient, who had never seen a Japanese plane, warship or soldier.

"Until we came here," the Japanese officer said, "we never fully realized the weakness of you white people in the Far East. Until we

saw how easily the French surrendered, and found so little military strength, we did not know it would be so cheap."

Then, suddenly, the smile faded and the tone changed.

"The only reason Bataan and Corregidor held out so long was that America had a million soldiers there."

I said I doubted that. "Then how many troops were in the Philippines?" I said I did not know.

"What did they think? Did they actually believe they could conquer Dai Nippon (Great Japan)?"

"Colonel," I said, "I don't think you understand Americans."

Pacific War Almost Started Month Earlier

By JOE DYLAN

ABOARD S. S. GRIPSHOLM, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Pacific war almost started a month earlier and in a different way. Only the stubbornness of some French officials in Indo-China and, apparently, special Ambassador Saburo Kurusu's trip to Washington delayed it.

This was disclosed by the official report of an unidentified member of the Japanese General Staff in Malaya to his superiors at Imperial Headquarters. This report, which bore no name, was published early in May in the Japan Times-Advertiser and the English edition of the Tokio Nichi Nichi. I was able to read it in the concentration camp.

In the report, the officer described the increasing concentration of troops in southern Indo-China throughout late Summer and early Autumn, and the preparation in September and October for action.

The plan, he wrote, was to assume command of the air over northern Malaya with the aid of planes based on a small French island near the Thai-Malaya frontier. These planes would support troops advancing south from Thailand and any landing operations on the Malayan coast.

In particular, he said, these planes were to destroy British air fields in northern Malaya, bomb out any British naval force which attempted to intercept landing parties and dive-bomb and strafe British troops attempting to hold a line at the Thai border. In brief, they were to open the road to Singapore, as later they did.

The attack was scheduled to start Nov. 3, "Meiji-Setsu" or memorial day for Emperor Meiji, but in September and October when the Japanese were preparing this thrust Japanese Army officials had to go to Hanoi and ask permission of the French to construct this base.

The French, he said in effect, refused.

Up to this time everything had been done properly through the regular channels of reporting to Tokio and negotiating with the French authorities in Indo-China.

Mindful, however, of the "august virtues" of His Imperial Majesty, the Malayan command next made a vital decision.

"We decided to go ahead without permission," the report continued. "Without informing the French officials in Hanoi or even informing Tokio, we occupied the island and began constructing the base at rush speed."

"By working day and night we were able to have it ready for use against northern Malaya when the war finally started Dec. 8." (It was Dec. 8, Pacific time, when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.)

Nov. 3, it will be remembered, was only two days before Kurusu left on his flight to Washington.

A Japanese Foreign Office official had telephoned the United States Embassy in Tokio and pleaded with Ambassador Grew to have the clipper held at Hongkong long enough for Kurusu to board it.

"If he doesn't make it," he told Grew, "it will be too late."

Perhaps the Kurusu trip was a sincere attempt by the Foreign Office to avert war. Perhaps it was another episode in the internal quarrels between Japanese civil authorities and the Japanese Army clique. Or perhaps it was, after all, just a blind to gain time.

Only the secret files of the Tokio Foreign Office can ever reveal the truth.

Food Chief Problem in Jap Camp at Hongkong

By VAUGHN MEISLING

ABOARD S. S. GRIPSHOLM, Aug. 25 (AP)—Food!

This item towered above anything else in importance to 350 Americans during their six months' internment at Hongkong, continues to be the leading problem of some 2500 Britons and Netherlands still being papered over there and is even now causing considerable worry in the former British Crown Colony.

Increasing hardship, physical and mental, altogether seems to be in store for the million or so residents marooned by war. In the Chinese areas deaths from want of food or from disease caused by insanitation are appallingly common.

The principal hope of the internees at Stanley Camp—they include a score of Americans and 60 Canadians—is speedy repatriation. Evacuation to Shanghai is both difficult to arrange and highly dangerous.

In the internment camp, the rations issued by the Japanese dwindled since the round-up of Occidentals early last January until in March a crisis had been created, with nutrition diseases increasing by leaps and bounds and persons of all ages becoming gradually emaciated.

Poor-grade polished rice in insufficient quantities formed the bulk of the fare for Americans and Europeans.

The joint internee committee, composed of Americans, British and Dutch, on March 13, adopted a resolution protesting the diminishing rations, lack of essential foods and the exorbitant prices charged in the camp canteen, where on rare and momentous occasions small quantities of supplementary provisions were sold.

A request was made specifically for "larger quantities of primary foods for diet balance, shoes and shoe repair materials, clothes and milk for infants and school children."

The latter was signed by William P. Hunt of New York city, chairman of the American community; Thomas B. Wilson of Seattle, a member of the American Communal Council; Laurie R. Nielson of Manila and formerly of San Francisco, chairman of the British community; Col. D. L. Newbigging, British; and N. A. Bolt and W. R. Pownall, representatives of the Netherlands internees.

It was estimated that the daily ration to adults in Stanley at that time represented a food value of 900 calories, a figure far below the requirements of nonworking men and women. The food issued was chiefly unpolished rice, with small addi-

tions of meat or fish (often spoiled) and of low-grade vegetables which invariably had to be cooked.

Bread at the start was an event—perhaps one piece was issued to each internee every second day. The fact that not all the weevils in the flour had been eliminated before baking did not discourage eaters. After a while a more efficient de-weeviling service was instituted.

Rice-worms presented another problem, and at least one lot of the staple had to be refused by the kitchens because the rice "moved."

21,000 Jews in Shanghai Battle Poverty, Prejudice

By MORRIS J. HARRIS and
JAMES D. WHITE

ABOARD S. S. GRIPSHOLM, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Shanghai Jewish refugee struggles once more in the toils of the war he fled Hitler's Europe four years ago to escape.

There are 21,000 of these stateless, almost homeless, sons of Israel living from day to day in the dismal tenements lining the mud flats of the Whangpoo. Without citizenship, they can appeal to no authority. Without friends, they shift for themselves. Without hope, they battle poverty and prejudice. Many have died already. More will perish this Winter, of cold, exposure, malnutrition. War has caught up with them again.

About 12,000 of these Jews were being kept alive before the war began by relief measures carried on by the Joint Jewish Refugee Relief Committee, a branch of an organization by the same name in New York. The majority of their funds were coming from the donations—about \$25,000 monthly—of Jews in New York. All this was of course cut off entirely after Dec. 8, 1941. Wealthy Shanghai Jews like Sir Victor Sassoon had also been giving to this relief fund.

The American Red Cross was able to give them 5000 bags of cracked wheat and 2000 bags of rice. But that is gone.

Shanghai Jews had been giving liberally, but their bank accounts are now frozen along with those of all Allied nationals.

Immediately after the outbreak of war the 12,000 Jews receiving relief in Shanghai had to be cut down to 8000. Now this figure has been slashed to 4000.

These 4000 cases are the most desperate—the aged and those with illnesses which prevent their working to support themselves.

The Japanese attitude toward the Jews is interesting. As far as we have been able to observe, it is almost one of complete indifference.

Occasionally some over-zealous Japanese propagandist borrows a leaf from Dr. Goebbels' book and inveighs in the Japanese or Chinese press against the Jews, but the result is so silly that even other Japanese laugh about it.

Japs Condone Atrocities If 'Necessary' or 'Inevitable'

By MORRIS J. HARRIS and JAMES D. WHITE

Former Associated Press staff men in Shanghai and Tokyo, released from internment in the exchange of American and Japanese diplomats and newspaper men.

Wide World News Service

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The patient, plodding millions of Japan know fairly well how their army has been behaving itself during the last ten years.

Their first reaction to atrocity stories is the same as yours or mine would be. They are horrified and ashamed.

But—and it is a very big and important but—they can condone whatever their armed forces do if by any twist of reasoning they can believe it was "necessary" or "inevitable" for the interests of the Japanese Empire.

Always and forever, the Empire comes first. Japanese believe themselves descended from Amaterasu, the Sun Goddess, and that the emperor is directly so. They are the chosen race. Consequently nothing that helps build the empire or increase its prestige can be wrong, ultimately.

THE NANKING holocaust in 1937, when thousands of defenseless surrendered Chinese soldiers were butchered, burned and executed on a mass scale, and Chinese women were raped in the greatest orgy of modern times, shocked those Japanese who learned about it. Many frankly said so—privately.

Left to his own devices, the average Japanese is kind, considerate, simple, and intensely interested in the amusing and human things of life.

But let the interests of empire enter in and he becomes the fanatic, ready to sacrifice anything, including his humane self-respect and his life if necessary.

GRADUALLY the Japanese people learned about Nanking. But the process was so slow that they soon forgot as Nippon's warriors went on to other victories in China. They probably know nothing of the raping of British nurses and bayonetting of surrendered Canadian soldiers at Hongkong.

In Nanking Japan's warlords learned that the rest of the world,

at least, could not by any device or trick of rationalization accept such behavior as civilized. They undoubtedly issued stern instructions, and there has been nothing else quite as frightful as Nanking. The Japanese pride was touched, and Japanese have their full share of national pride, sharpened by a national inferiority complex of consuming bitterness.

JAPANESE are determined, among other things, to prove they are just as civilized as anyone else. People all over the world accepted Nanking as proof of the Chinese claim that the Japanese are barbarians. Japan's propagandists endured agonies when the clippings began to roll in. So the instructions went out to the army boys. The world began again to hear about Bushido, the traditional cult of honor of the warrior.

TODAY ATROCITIES can be traced largely to the hard-boiled and specially-trained toughies who make up Nippon's sifu (substitute or ersatz) Gestapo, the Imperial Japanese Gendarmerie.

Then there is a peculiar trait of the Japanese which cannot accept defeat.

To them, defeat is a contradiction. Because they are Japanese they are divine, and cannot be defeated. Usually they manage to get the game called off if it looks as if they are going to lose.

THIS MAY ACCOUNT for the occasional phenomenon of excessive cruelty to a hard-fighting enemy, for although the army press secretary has learned to pay somewhat grudging praise to brave resistance, the troops frequently commit their worst atrocities where they have met and overcome the bravest foe.

More and more as the impetus of Japan's military thrust dwindles because of sheer distance, her warriors are going to find themselves in a position for which they have no psychological preparation whatever. That position is a defensive one.

City Is Integral Part Of Reds' Defense Setup

Holding of Caucasus
Would Be Made Much
More Difficult

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

With the onrushing Hitlerites less than 40 miles from the great industrial city of Stalingrad on the Volga, this war is getting terribly close to our own homes and fire-sides.

What happens within the next six or eight weeks is likely to determine the course of the whole conflict. That's how near it's drawing to us here in America.

I don't mean that the fall of Stalingrad would be decisive, for it wouldn't. Still, it would be a mighty blow against the Soviet, since this namesake of Russia's war leader is an integral part of her military and economic defense. Its capture would mean the cutting of the expansive Volga, that pulsating artery of transport which in major degree binds the Caucasus to the Russia on the north. The fall of Stalingrad would make much more difficult the defense of that all-important Caucasus where the Nazis also continue to force the gallantly resisting Reds back.

But the bloody drama of Stalingrad stands out starkly and needs no great interpretation. With this picture in our minds I should like to revert to a subject I raised in this column more than a week ago—the fact that we haven't yet got the "feel" of this conflagration on which our survival as a nation depends. I advocated that we be given more detailed accounts of our own fighting men in action to bring us closer to realities and build morale.

Of course, we haven't got into action on a big scale yet, but taking it by and large we have a lot of men in battle in various parts of the world. What we folk back home need is to be moved right into the middle of the conflicts with them—fight alongside them, bleed with them, and die with them.

But, says someone, that would be torture for the American public. Maybe, but it's what we need. It's what would bring realization of our dangers, of the sacrifices our boys are making, of the other sacrifices needed from us, and it is a grand breeder of the fighting spirit.

Example: The other night a Jap

force landed on one of the Solomons and tried to overcome our Marines. A communique told us that "during the night only hand-to-hand fighting was possible," but with the daybreak the Marines were able to maneuver, and "of the 700 Japanese, 670 are dead, the rest prisoners. Marine losses were 28 killed and 72 wounded."

Urges Full Details
While Story Is Hot

That's all we know about this historic action. Presumably the authorities haven't more facts to give us yet, but my point is that this is the type of story which might be pressed for and given to the public in full detail while it's hot. Sure, I know all about censorship—worked under 'em in war and revolution in many countries—but the fact remains that such actions can be reported graphically and fully enough without disclosing anything which would assist the enemy.

Then there's another aspect to this situation. Quite apart from the value of such publication as a morale builder, the public is entitled to all the information which possibly can be provided. They tell us that this is a people's war—and that's right.

I'm reminded of the disaster to the Army dirigible ZR2 which exploded over Hull, England, on Aug. 24, 1921, with the loss of 17 American and 24 British lives. The ship had been purchased by the United States from Britain and was on its final flight before crossing the Atlantic.

Only one American, Norman O. Walker, a rigger of Commerce, Texas, and four British survived. Walker was spirited away to air headquarters at Howden, and the others were under medical care and unavailable. The British authorities immediately clamped ironclad silence on all concerned.

After a deal of sleuthing I found where Walker was hidden, and I asked to talk with Walker. It couldn't be done because of the orders. Then I said:

"I don't mean to presume, but I venture to remind you that this disaster concerns every American. Back home not only relatives and friends but the entire public is waiting anxiously to learn what happened to our boys. Have we any right to keep this information from them at such a time?"

"I hadn't thought of it in that light," replied the officer. "Damn the orders. Come along and Walker will tell you the story." And Walker did.

NEW YORK--ADD GRIPSHOLM

SHORTLY AFTER 4 P.M., 250 FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF PASSENGERS,

WHO HAD BEEN WAITING ALL DAY, WERE ALLOWED ON THE PIER AS FAR AS THE CUSTOMS BARRIER WHERE THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND TRAVELLER'S AID BUREAU HAD SET UP DESKS.

RETURNING AMERICANS THEN BEGAN COMING OFF THE SHIP TO THE PIER TO RETRIEVE THEIR BAGGAGE FOR CUSTOMS INSPECTION AND LATER WERE RETURNED TO THE SHIP.

FREDERICK HINKE OF AUBURN, N.Y., FORMERLY CONSUL AT SHANGHAI,

SAID HE PERSONALLY WAS NOT MISTREATED AND SPENT MOST OF HIS INTERMED TIME "CATCHING UP" ON HIS BOOK READING. HE SAID THAT ON DEC.

8 (DEC. 7 IN THE U.S.) HE WAS AWAKENED AT 4:15 A.M. BY GUNFIRE.

"IT WAS ON THE WHANGPOO RIVER," HE SAID, "AND MOST OF US HAD AN IDEA WHAT IT WAS." LATER, HE SAID, IT TURNED OUT TO BE FIRING AGAINST THE U.S. AND BRITISH GUNBOATS.

EVERETT F. DRUMRIGHT, OF DRUMRIGHT, OKLA., WHO SPENT 11 YEARS IN CHINA IN THE CHUNGKING CONSULATE, WAS ANOTHER WHO CAME DOWN TO PASS HIS BAGGAGE. HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

30.24-18397

30.24-18397

H.A. JOHNSON, OF GLENDALE, CALIF., VICE CONSUL AT MUKDEN, MANCHUKUO, SAID HE WAS INTERNED AT HIS RESIDENCE BUT HAD NO COMPLAINTS ABOUT HIS TREATMENT. AUG 26 1942

"A STORY OF BEING HELD INCOMMUNICADO WAS TOLD BY HAROLD B. QUARTON, U.S. CONSUL GENERAL AT KEIJO, KOREA, WHOSE HOME IS IN MADISON, WIS.

QUARTON SAID HE WAS BADLY TREATED AND HAD BEEN SEARCHED. HE AND ARTHUR EMMONS, OF HARTFORD, CONN., HIS VICE-CONSUL, WERE CONFINED IN KOREA THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS AND IN YOKOHAMA THE LAST FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THE EXCHANGE SHIP SAILED, QUARTON SAID.

THEY SHARED A TRUNK OF CANNED FOODS DURING THEIR CONFINEMENT IN KOREA. QUARTON HAD BEEN AT HIS KOREAN POST ONLY 10 DAYS BEFORE WAR BEGAN, HAVING BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. HE HAD BEEN IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE 30 YEARS.

DOCTOR EDGAR V. MORELAND, SERVING WITH THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE STAFF AT HONG KONG, ALSO WAS AMONG THOSE WHO LEFT THE SHIP. DR. MORELAND'S HOME IS IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND. ANOTHER PASSENGER OFF THE LINER WAS FULTON FREEMAN OF PASADENA, CAL., WHO WAS A LANGUAGE OFFICIAL FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN THE FAR EAST. AUG 26 1942

C.J. SPIKER OF WASHINGTON, D.C., CONSUL AT HANKOW ALSO LEFT THE SHIP. HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY OTHER THAN THAT HE WAS NOT BADLY TREATED.

MOSCOW -- ADD RUSSIAN
A DISPATCH FROM THE VORONEZH FRONT SAID THE RUSSIANS REPULSED TWO HUNGARIAN COUNTERATTACKS TO RETAIN CONTROL OF A BATTLE-SCARRED WEST BANK SETTLEMENT.

LARGE INVASION DETACHMENTS WERE REPORTED WEDGED INTO RED ARMY POSITIONS SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD, VOLGA RIVER SHIPPING AND FACTORY CENTER, ALTHOUGH 35 TANKS WERE DESTROYED AND AT LEAST 300 GERMANS AND TWO COMPANIES OF RUMANIANS WERE WIPED OUT. TWO DOZEN OF THE TANKS WERE WRECKED BY A SINGLE ARTILLERY FORCE, A RUSSIAN DISPATCH SAID.

(THIS THEATER STILL WAS DESCRIBED SIMPLY AS "NORTHEAST OF KOTELNIKOVSKI," A REFERENCE TO A GERMAN-OCCUPIED RAILWAY TOWN 95 MILES FROM STALINGRAD, AND THE ACTUAL BATTLE SITE WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.)

THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED FIGHTING IN THE AREA OF PROKHLADNENSKI, PLACING THE GERMANS ONLY 85 MILES NORTHWEST OF GROZNY'S OIL WELLS AND REFINERIES IN THE CAUCASUS. THIS REPRESENTS A NAZI ADVANCE OF 50 MILES FROM MINERALNYE VODY IN A WEEK.

LARGE NAZI CONCENTRATIONS FORCED SOVIET TROOPS TO ABANDON TWO MORE SETTLEMENTS IN THE FIGHTING RETREAT SOUTH OF KRASNODAR TOWARD THE WESTERN CAUCASIAN PORT OF NOVOROSSISK, THE RUSSIANS SAID. ONE ENGAGEMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE COST THE GERMANS 150 DEAD.

RED NAVY WARSHIPS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SUNK A 7,000-TON AXIS TRANSPORT IN THE GULF OF FINLAND. AUG 26 1942

YEMELIAN YAROSLAVSKY, SOVIET WRITER, DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO THAT "NOT ONLY CAN WE NOT AFFORD TO RETREAT ANY FURTHER, BUT WE MUST AT ALL COSTS THROW THE ENEMY BACK."

"THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS AND THE KUBAN MUST BE RECONQUERED," YAROSLAVSKY SAID. "HITLER MUST BE DESTROYED THIS YEAR. THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE."

30.25 - 18399

SECOND LEAD GERMAN-RUSSIAN

BERLIN, (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG 25-(AP)-GERMAN ARMORED COLUMNS DRIVING TOWARD STALINGRAD FROM THE SOUTHWEST HAVE BROKEN THROUGH A 12-KILOMETER DEEP (NEARLY EIGHT MILES) BELT OF BUNKER DEFENSES, THE GERMAN RADIO DECLARED TONIGHT.

EARLIER THE HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE HAD REPORTED IN GENERAL TERMS THAT THE GERMANS WERE GAINING GROUND BOTH IN THIS AREA AND ALSO NORTHWEST OF STALINGRAD, IN SPITE OF DESPERATE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

FIRST LEAD AIR ALERT

LONDON, AUG 25-(AP)-AN AIR RAID WARNING, THE FIRST BY DAYLIGHT IN EXACTLY A MONTH, SOUNDED IN LONDON THIS AFTERNOON, APPARENTLY CAUSED BY A LONE SCOUTING PLANE WHICH APPROACHED THE NORTHERN ENVIRONS. PERSONS WHO WERE LEAVING WORK AT THE TIME IGNORED THE ALARM EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL SKYWARD GLANCES. AUG 26 1942

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OPENED FIRE, BUT THE ALL-CLEAR SOUNDED SHORTLY AFTER THE ALARM.

Montreal, Aug. 24-(AP)-The first British Avro Lancaster bomber -- the newest of Britain's bombers -- to reach the American continent landed at Dorval airport here today after a trans-Atlantic flight with Clyde Pangborn, American long distance flier at the controls.

Capt. Newton Collins of Laurel, Miss., was the co-pilot.

The powerful four-engined British bomber will be demonstrated in Canada where the latest edition of the craft soon will be put into quantity production for the RAF.

"It handles beautifully," Pangborn said of the big ship. "It is very maneuverable, and it takes off and lands very easily."

Capt. Collins was co-pilot on the Catalina flying boat which turned in a remarkable performance last Christmas in a flight from Britain to Canada. Important documents had to be delivered to Washington for the meeting between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at that time.

During the Atlantic crossing an American-Canadian crew kept the Catalina craft only 500 feet above the waves because of icing conditions, and sometimes it was as low as 50 feet.

30.24 - 18399

UNDATED GROZNY OIL

AUG 26 1942

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GROZNY, THE NORTH CAUCASUS OIL CENTER TOWARD WHICH THE GERMANS ARE DRIVING, PRODUCES ABOUT 10 PER CENT OF RUSSIA'S 216,000,000-BARREL ANNUAL OIL PRODUCTION.

THE FIELD HAS BEEN LISTED FOR SEVERAL YEARS HOWEVER, AS DEFINITELY PAST ITS PEAK. IT FIRST WAS WORKED FOR NAPHTHA IN 1893, AND UNDER THE SOVIET UNION WAS CONSIDERABLY EXPANDED, WITH THE MOST MODERN METHODS USED FOR EXTRACTION OF AVAILABLE OIL.

GROZNY OIL IS HIGHER IN PARAFFIN CONTENT AND LOWER IN KEROSENE THAN THE BAKU OIL WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT 73 PERCENT OF RUSSIAN PRODUCTION.

THE TOWN HAS AT LEAST 14 OIL CRACKING UNITS FOR GASOLINE PRODUCTION AND ALSO REFINES NUMEROUS OTHER PETROLEUM BY-PRODUCTS.

Willkie

Chungking, Aug. 25-(AP)-News of the pending visit of Wendell Willkie to China has been a tonic to the Chinese, a government spokesman said tonight.

"We are elated. We welcome him not only as President Roosevelt's special representative and as the titular leader of the Republican Party, but as a most ardent friend of China," the spokesman said. "It is our hope that this great friend from America will find time to make an extended sojourn here."

Russian

AUG 26 1942
Tokyo (From Japanese broadcasts), Aug. 25-(AP)-The possible fall of Stalingrad "will not only herald the entry of the Soviet-German war into a new stage, but will affect the general situation of the current world war to a large extent," the newspaper Asahi said today.

"The Soviet government is reported to have started mobilizing all reserves for defense of this stronghold," Domei quoted Asahi as saying.

Domei broadcasts have carried little Japanese comment on the German-Soviet war. Most recent and significant was an editorial hint Aug. 7 that Japan herself might open a second front with an attack on Russia in Siberia.

The Tokyo radio at that time quoted Chugai as saying that "with the approach of the decisive struggle between Germany and the Soviet Union, Japan, too, should be prepared even more fully for ultimate victory."

Buenos Aires, Aug. 25-(AP)-The newspaper Critica said today the congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities soon would publish a report charging the escape of 130 crew members of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee was engineered "under direction of Nazi elements."

The paper said the committee would show the escapes were undertaken in compliance with "superior orders which may have been issued by fifth columnists here or in Brazil or Chile."

Some of the escaped crewmen have returned to Germany by airplane, others went to Chile and Brazil and the rest might be found hiding in Argentina, the paper said, adding that the congressional investigators possess information concerning the ring-leaders.

Georgetown, British Guiana, Aug. 25-(AP)-An unidentified plane flew over Georgetown Sunday night and gave the civil defenses an 85-minute test during which the plane was fired on. It finally was identified as friendly.

Brazilian

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 25-(AP)-Observers here agreed today that Brazil's entry into the war would result in far more than a token operation and some inclined to the belief that the Brazilian armed forces would see action in the not distant future.

Concrete action for the present, however, was expected to be confined to clearance of the sealanes. On this task the Brazilian navy and growing air force will concentrate.

The navy embraces two 20,000-ton remodeled battleships, two 3,750-ton cruisers, ten destroyers, six submarine chasers and other light units capable of pursuing submarines and four submarines of mediocre quality. Units of the Brazilian merchant fleet serve as troopships.

The Brazilian naval personnel presently totals about 11,000 men with 3,000 marines. It is known that the United States, probably on the assurance of Brazil's intention to declare war as she did last Saturday, promised material naval assistance, especially destroyers. One report is that 25 of these may be loaned or turned over to Brazil.

The first step probably will be a determined counter-blow against submarine raiders operation in the south Atlantic, with concentration on the 1,600-mile bottleneck between Natal and Dakar. To accomplish this the Brazilian navy forces will cooperate closely with those of the United States and Britain which have been operating with air forces from Brazilian coastal bases.

Brazil's air force has been augmented recently with the constant additions of medium bombers and pursuit planes while American planes have been operating increasingly from the Brazilian coast.

Upon her entry in the war Brazil counted effective army strength of 100,000 and about 500,000 quickly available reserves with at least a year of intensive military training. The Brazilian system of compulsory training has provided another 700,000 of reserves of lesser previous training.

It is estimated Brazil could quickly place in the field 250,000 trained and well equipped infantrymen. She has adequate motorized transport and light field artillery but little mechanized equipment, and her medium and heavy artillery all are of inferior quality.

Gripsholm Separate

New York, Aug. 25-(AP)-The great "co-prosperity sphere" which the Japanese ballyhooed so strongly for East Asia has become instead a sphere spotted with chaos and starvation, two Associated Press correspondents reported today on their arrival on the repatriation ship Gripsholm.

"Co-prosperity," the Japanese version of the Nazi New Order, came to the once-flourishing British colony of Hongkong "like a desert wind wilting every living thing before it," Vaughn Meisling said. Meisling was one of the 500 Americans interned behind barbed wire at Stanely internment camp.

Even Japan proper, which had expected to be enriched by the onward march of its army, has been drawn closer to the suffering with an increasingly acute food problem, said Reiman Morin, who was interned at Saigon, French Indo-China.

Meisling declared he had talked at length with seven Americans who had driven trucks for the British Colonial Medical Department during the siege of Hongkong and had continued in a similar capacity under the Japanese-reorganized health administration.

What they saw on their trips was not pretty after the Japanese took over," Meisling said. "They saw appalling sanitary conditions brought on by lack of water and power and drainage. Sewage mains had been destroyed by shells and bombs and their contents deposited on the streets. Garbage was piled man-high on the sidewalks. Flies and rats swarmed where families lived huddled in the ruins of their homes.

Famine began to harry the city quite early in the co-prosperity era, Meisling said, adding that the American drivers had confirmed reports already made to the Associated Press that with the virtual disappearance of meat, the population turned to cats and dogs and even to cannibalism.

Looting assumed fantastic proportions, and there was no stopping it although looters were shot.

Morin said that some 65,000 Chinese, adherents of the Wang-Ching-wei puppet regime, aided the Japanese in Hongkong, murdering, looting and spreading confusion. The remainder of Hongkong's 1,650,000 Chinese remained loyal through the siege and today they are 'cooperating' by having fled into the interior of China.

Morin said American doctors and economic experts, while emphasizing the belief that the Japanese army cannot be starved into submission, still believe that Japan's existing food problem is so grave that it can be aggravated to a point where civilian efficiency and morale will be critically impaired by actual hunger.

"Even in normal times, there is a 10 per cent gap between supply and consumption of rice in the Japanese empire," he said. "It is met by importing rice. The empire consumed roughly about 100,000,000 koku (5.12 bushels equal a koku) a year. Japan proper produces slightly more than 55 per cent, and about 35 per cent is grown in Formosa and Korea, the economists told me. The remainder is usually purchased in Indo-China and Siam.

"The congestion of railroads and shipping lines, and the inaccessibility of Chilean and German nitrates for fertilizer, as well as the shortage of manpower, has brought a considerable reduction, but Japan carefully guards the exact figure.

Morin said that although the French-Japanese economic agreement gave Japan access to 70,000 tons of Indo-China rice a year, the submarine menace had considerably reduced this amount.

"During the first four months of the Pacific war, submarines sank 17 Japanese freighters off Saigon alone, and many of them were known to have been loaded with rice," he declared.

"The result in Japan has been a steady tightening of the rice ration, former American residents have told me. Japanese dietitians have carefully gauged the lowest possible rice ration for children, and it cannot again be reduced without serious effects, American doctors say. Penalties for hoarding are severe."

30.24 — 18401

The drivers preferred to by Meisling were Carl Neprud, of Coon Valley, Wis., an official of the Chinese maritime customs; Charles "Chuck" Winter, Colorado Springs, a young Seventh Day Adventist missionary; The Rev. Dr. Robert T. Henry, Morehead, Miss., a Methodist missionary; Alerbt C. Fitch, Cleveland, an employe of the Texas Company; Eugene Pawley, Miami, of the Inter-continent Corporation; Charles Schafer, San Francisco, Hongkong manager of Pan American airways, and John H. Morton, San Francisco, of the Everett Seamship Company.

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30.24 — 18401

Marines out of the Tulagi area of the Solomons and regain that vital sector for future attacks to the supply line to Australia.

Text of Communique
The text of the Navy's communique follows:

South Pacific.
1. It is still too early to estimate the outcome of the battle at sea being fought off the Solomon Islands, but reports to date reveal that our forces at Guadalcanal are holding their positions in the

**AMERICANS CLASH
WITH JAP TROOPS
ON TIP OF ISLAND**

6 More Japanese Ships Hit in Solomons Battle, Invasion Fleet Is Beaten Off at Guadalcanal; Russians Strike in North to Relieve Stalingrad

U.S. Hits Six More Vessels

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**One Jap Invasion Fleet
Repulsed—Sea and
Air Battle Still
Continues.**

**NEW LANDING BY
JAPS IN N. GUINEA**

**Jap Transport, 6 Landing
Barges and Probably
Cruiser Destroyed.**

By Hamilton Faron
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—
(AP)—American air power has repulsed one Japanese invasion fleet seeking to recapture vital areas in the Solomon Islands and has wreaked havoc among attacking Japa-

nese planes, the Navy disclosed today.

All in all, the results to date of the terrific new struggle for strategic islands are "encouraging," a communique said, but it made plain that a large-scale sea battle still was raging north of the Solomons, and that the outcome could not yet be estimated.

Attack by Two Fleets

However, as an indication of the blows dealt the enemy since he started his current effort to regain control of the southeast Solomons, the Navy disclosed that at least 13 Japanese ships have been damaged.

Six of these, including two destroyers, were left burning fiercely after American bombers plunged upon enemy transports, cruisers and destroyers approaching the major island of Guadalcanal from the northward on Aug. 24. Other vessels in this fleet withdrew.

Indications were that this invasion force was one of two fleets the enemy had thrown into the struggle. The other has been operating to the northeastward in a major sea battle. That fleet, which includes airplane carriers and warships, has been engaged by U. S. forces for two days.

"It is still too early to estimate the outcome of the battle at sea being fought off the Solomon Islands," the Navy's communique reported. At least half a dozen enemy vessels previously had been re-

ported damaged in that battle.

As for the situation at Guadalcanal, they said the American forces "are holding their positions in the face of strong enemy thrusts and in each action have inflicted heavy damage on the attacking Japanese forces."

The reference to "strong enemy thrusts" was interpreted as covering the over-all scene of the Japanese attempt to move back into the Solomon Islands, key spot

in the Pacific which could control approaches to New Zealand and Australia.

U. S. Fighter Planes Praised

High praise came from the Navy for the work of U. S. fighter planes based on Guadalcanal. The communique declared "the performance of our fighting aircraft based on Guadalcanal has been outstanding."

Even warmer words came from a naval spokesman who said that "noteworthy in the battle thus far is the magnificent performance of fighter aircraft based on Guadalcanal."

As previously reported, those fighters shot down 21 Japanese planes in a strong enemy attack on Guadalcanal Sunday. Three American planes were downed.

On Tuesday, the United States fighters went into the air to meet an attack by 16 two-motored bombers escorted by 12 Zero fighters. They defeated the enemy, shooting down seven bombers and five of the swift Zeros. One U. S. plane was shot down.

Of the 13 enemy vessels known to have been damaged severely to

date in the Solomons action seven were hit off Guadalcanal. One of these was a transport, which was abandoned. The Navy has reported that at least half a dozen other Jap ships were hit in the sea battle northeast of the islands. Of the ships damaged in the sea battle, two were aircraft carriers and one a battleship. In addition, the score in the accompanying air battles showed 33 enemy planes have been shot out of the air, while U. S. losses have totaled only four.

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The ships reported today to have been successfully attacked by American aircraft were two destroyers and four miscellaneous vessels. One of the destroyers was damaged by American dive bombers on the night of August 23-24, when the Japanese destroyer force was attempting to shell Guadalcanal Island.

The other destroyer and the four miscellaneous ships were "left burning" after Marine and Naval aircraft had blasted an enemy force of transports, cruisers and destroyers approaching Guadalcanal from the northward on August 24.

Japs Abandon Transport

In addition to these vessels, the Navy had reported of this particular action yesterday that one cruiser had been left burning fiercely and a transport had been hit. Today, the transport was reported to have been abandoned "as the enemy force withdrew" from the Guadalcanal island area.

The list of Jap ships reported today as damaged, raised to more than a dozen the enemy vessels damaged in the new thrust the Japanese undertook, starting last week-end, to drive United States

face of strong enemy thrusts and in each action have inflicted heavy damage on the attacking Japanese forces.

2. During the previously recorded shelling of Guadalcanal Island on the night of August 23-24 (Washington date) our dive bombers damaged an enemy destroyer.

3. The enemy force of transports, cruisers and destroyers

which approached Guadalcanal from the northward on August 24 (Washington date) was attacked by U. S. Marine and naval aircraft based on Guadalcanal. In addition to the cruiser which was previously reported burning fiercely, one destroyer and four additional ships were left burning and the transport which was reported to have been hit during the attack was later seen abandoned as the enemy force withdrew.

4. The performance of our fighter aircraft based at Guadalcanal has been outstanding. As previously reported, a strong enemy air attack on Guadalcanal, during the afternoon of August 23 (Washington date), was intercepted by these fighters. 21 enemy planes were shot down. Our loss was three planes. On August 25 (Washington date) Guadalcanal was attacked by 16 two-motored bombers escorted by 12 "Zero" fighters. Our loss was one fighter.

5. The results, to date, of the battle for the retention of our foothold in the southeastern Solomons are encouraging.

**Small Enemy Convoy Lands
Soldiers Despite Batter-
ing by Bombers.**

BARGES DESTROYED

**New Move Puts Foe Within
500 Miles of Australian**

Mainland.

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6 JAP PLANES DOWNED

**Drive for Port Moresby Seen
as Enemy Establishes
New Air Bases.**

**GEN. MACARTHUR'S
HEADQUARTERS, AUS-
TRALIA, Thursday, Aug. 27.**

—(AP) Japanese shock troops have landed on the southeastern tip of New Guinea less than 500 miles from the Australian mainland despite heavy Allied air action which destroyed one enemy transport, six landing barges, and probably a cruiser, it was announced officially today.

The Japanese Marines landed from a small convoy at Milne bay, 180 miles down the New Guinea coast from Buna, where the Japanese were revealed yesterday to have established an air base in their attempt to conquer all New Guinea.

"Our ground forces anticipated this movement and are in contact with the enemy," a spokesman said.

Convoy Hit by Bombers

The Japanese convoy was the same which Allied airmen had attacked two days ago south of the Trobriand Islands, he disclosed. In those attacks one enemy gunboat was sunk and an undetermined number of casualties were inflicted on two transports which were machine-gunned by Allied fighter-bombers.

The official announcement of this ominous development in an area 600 miles west of the U. S. Naval air action in the Solomons said:

"Milne bay: In the face of strong air opposition the enemy landed ground forces from a small convoy during the night.

"Allied heavy bombers, under the most adverse flying conditions, attacked from a low altitude and sank a transport, heavily damaged

and probably sank a cruiser, and damaged a destroyer.

One Bomber Downed

"Our medium bombers and fighters heavily bombed and strafed enemy barges, supplies, and enemy personnel on shore. Many fires were started and six landing barges were destroyed."

(In Washington, the Navy announced that six more Japanese ships had been damaged thus far in the enemy's naval-air attempt to retake U. S. Marine footholds in the Solomons. This raised to at least 13 the total of enemy warships hit in the last few days. The Navy also said seven Japanese bombers and five fighters were shot down at the cost of only one American fighter.)

Destroy Six Jap Planes

Allied airmen also attacked Buna, the apparent Japanese springboard for the advance to Milne bay. They were reported officially to have destroyed six Japanese fighters and damaged two. Two surprise attacks on the same base Tuesday were said to have destroyed 13 enemy fighters.

One Allied plane was lost in this newest raid.

The little settlement of Gabo is

at the head of Milne bay. Gabo is only 40 miles northwest of Samarai, another Australian native settlement right on the southeastern tip of New Guinea.

Increasing Threat Obvious

The increasing threat to the Australian mainland was obvious. Cape York in northeastern Australia is less than 500 miles from Milne bay where the Japanese undoubtedly intend to try to establish another air-sea base.

Port Moresby, the strongest Allied New Guinea base, is 230 miles northwest of Milne bay. For some weeks now Allied observers have expressed belief that the Japanese intended to try to edge their way around the southeastern tip of New Guinea in order to attack Port Moresby.

Halted at Kokoda

Japanese ground forces driving inland from the Buna base, established some weeks ago, are stopped at Kokoda, only 60 miles from Port Moresby. But the towering Owen Stanley range hampers any overland assault against the Allied base. Hence, the Japanese coastal movement southeast along the New Guinea coast to Milne bay.

Should the Japanese be able to establish a strong base at this new landing site their bombers would be within an increasingly dangerous striking distance of Australian mainland cities across the Coral sea.

Central Pivot

Establishment of a Japanese base at Milne bay also would give the Japanese these advantages: It could be used as a central pivot between the newly-established U. S. Marine positions in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal zone of the Solomons to the east, and Port Moresby and northern Australia to the west.

Straight south of Milne bay, across the Coral sea, lie a string of Australian mainland cities, a coastal area where live most of that continent's 7,000,000 population, and where nearly all of Australia's industries are located.

Japanese planes were reported to have dropped a few bombs on Broome in Western Australia early this morning, but no damage was caused and there were no casualties.

Text of Communiqué

The communiqué said:

Northwestern Sector: Timor—Allied medium bombers attacked Dili and enemy installations, starting fires.

Northeastern Sector: Buna—Despite bad weather conditions

in another surprise attack our fighters caught ten type Zero fighters while taking off, destroying six and damaging two. Fires were started on the field. One of our planes is missing.

Milne Bay: In the face of strong air opposition the enemy landed ground forces from a small convoy during the night.

Allied heavy bombers, under the most adverse flying conditions, attacked from a low altitude and sank a transport, heavily damaged and probably sank a cruiser and damaged a restroyer.

One of our bombers was shot down. Our medium bombers and fighters heavily bombed and strafed enemy barges, supplies and enemy personnel on shore. Many fires were started and six landing barges were destroyed.

Hammer Timor, Bomb Small Jap Convoy

By C. Yates McDaniel AUG 27 1942

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Melbourne, Aug. 26—General MacArthur's flyers had one of their busiest days yesterday with hard hitting offensive and defensive blows while Allied sea and air forces were fighting off a powerful Japanese counter blow in the Solomon Islands.

Observers said today the sea battle 900 miles east of Australia may well write a decisive climax to the first act of the drama of the Solomons.

Low-Level Attacks

Medium and heavy American and Australian bombers delivered destructive low level attacks on an enemy landing field in the Bungona area of New Guinea, burning thirteen zero planes on the ground; hammered key Japanese bases at Timor and New Britain; attacked landing barges and supplies south-east of Buna and a small convoy off the Trobriand Islands.

The attacks off the northeast shore of New Guinea on the barges and-convoy indicated the Japanese were attempting to creep south-eastward along the shore. The Trobriand Islands lie due south of New Ireland and 165 miles north-east of Buna. The convoy was escorted by warships and one gunboat was sunk.

Casualties Undetermined

An undetermined number of casualties was inflicted by machine-gun bullets which swept the decks of two transports. The Allies lost one fighter.

Commenting on the Solomon Island battle, the Melbourne Herald said today:

"The news that a great sea and air battle is raging in the Solomon Islands confirms what has

only two aircraft.

The facts as announced in a communique Monday from General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia were that the Allies suffered no loss whatsoever while shooting down four bombers and nine fighters out of the attacking Japanese forces of forty-seven planes.

Berlin Says U. S. Cruiser Sunk in Solomons Battle

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 26 (AP)—D. N. B. said today that a United States heavy cruiser had been sunk in the Battle of the Solomon Islands, and that one Japanese cruiser had been set afire but was "still fighting."

(If this report refers to the latest Solomon Islands fighting, it is without confirmation. No date was given, however, so that the German agency might be going back to the earlier Solomon Islands engagement to report a loss which the United States announced on Aug. 10.)

CURTIN MAY VISIT U. S.

Change in Attitude Is Seen by Australians.

Canberra, Australia, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Prime Minister John Curtin declined to discuss today President Roosevelt's announcement that he had invited the Australian leader and the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to the United States for discussions.

Some Australians, who would not allow their names to be used, said that his silence could be interpreted as reflecting a change from a previously declared attitude that his place is in Australia.

The Labor party's view is that the wartime Prime Minister should remain in the commonwealth, but these Australians said that President Roosevelt's invitation, disclosed in Washington when it was announced that Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand had arrived for war discussions, might alter this point of view.

CHINESE TROOPS OPEN HEAVY DRIVE ON VITAL AIRFIELD

Chuhsien, Site of Largest Field in China, Under Concerted Attack.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 26. — (AP) Chuhsien, site of the biggest air field in China and a potential Shangri-La from which to bomb Japan, is under concerted attack by Chinese forces rapidly prosecuting their counter-drives against the Japanese invaders in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces, it was reported tonight.

The Chinese have taken a point four and one-half miles south of the strategic city in western Chekiang and also are attacking Japanese forces directly to the westward, the Chinese High Command said.

Some quarters in Chungking expressed confidence that the Chinese soon would recapture both Chuhsien, with its vast air base built by 200,000 coolies, and Lishui, second-best site from which to launch air attacks against Japan's home islands.

The Chinese, who already have reported they have Lishui under siege, added tonight that Japanese troops who tried to push south from Sungyang in Chekiang province had been defeated and were fleeing back toward Lishui, 25 miles to the east.

Still other Japanese forces were declared by the Chinese command to have been crushed 15 miles northwest of Sungyang five days ago.

Jap Nervousness Indicated

(Suggesting Japanese nervousness, the German radio said Japanese-held Shanghai, which has been out of the range of Allied planes, had its first blackout from 9:30 to 11:30 p. m. Tuesday, while Japanese planes surveyed the results.)

Chinese soldiers who reached the southwestern suburbs of Chuhsien by the railway from Kiangshan could see flames in the city, a frontline dispatch to the Central Daily News reported. It added that the fires set by the Japanese indicated their withdrawal was imminent.

Another Chinese column striking eastward across the country from Changshan occupied Chaohsien, about 15 miles west of Chuhsien, Monday, and continued its advance toward the city, Chinese reports said.

Change in Jap Plans Seen
The Central Daily News in a review of the war apparently inspired by official quarters, said the offensive in the Solomons and the Chinese counter-offensive in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces would force the Japanese to revise plans for the continental advance. Hitherto most Chinese authorities have expected an early Japanese attack on Siberia.

"These two thus far successful operations are two bright spots on the global front," the review said. The battle of the Solomons was seen as an Allied tactical victory in the sense that large units of the Japanese Navy had been forced to come out in the open and risk a frontal fight in accord with Allied plans.

"Since this battle apparently is following the lines anticipated by the Allied command there should be little doubt of the outcome," the review said. "A Japanese defeat in this sector of the global front, following the Coral Sea and Midway defeats, may be expected to bring a radical change in Japan's war plans."

The American air raid on Aug. 11 on Yochow, Yangtze river port in Hunan province, killed between 400 and 500 Japanese and caused fires in enemy barracks and warehouses lasting 12 hours, Chinese reports said.

Forces Close In On Japs Near Chuhsien

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Aug. 26—The counter-attacking Chinese have occupied a point four and one half miles from Chuhsien and now are developing a "concerted attack" on that strategic Chekiang provincial city from which Japan could be bombed, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Chuhsien is the site of the biggest air field in China, built by the labor of 200,000 coolies.

The Chinese attack upon it extends the Chinese grasp upon the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway to about 165 miles, 40 of them in coastal Chekiang in a thrust from the west, the remainder in Kiangsi in drives from both east and west.

Japs Falling Back

At one point in the present campaign the Japanese held the entire railway briefly.

The Japanese today were reported to be still drawing their forces toward Nanchang, their big invasion base in northern Kiangsi province, following Chinese recapture of Tungsiang, fifty miles to the southeast.

Tungsiang, which Chinese reports said was reoccupied Monday, became the eleventh important point in east China regained by the Chinese in the one week since the invasion tide began receding in that area.

Like Shangjao, the first to be wrrenched from Japanese control, Tungsiang is a railroad center.

Expect To Take Two Bases

Officials here confidently awaited news that Chuhsien and Lishui, both potential "bomb Japan" bases, were back in Chinese hands.

Fear of attacks on Japan from Chuhsien was presumed to have been the chief reason for the invaders' recent drives in the east.

Lishui, whose field is China's second largest, was reported by the Chinese last night already to be under siege.

New Zealand's Premier Starts Talks On War

Fraser Guest at White House Stag Dinner and 'Business Meeting.'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP) — Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand sat down at the White House table tonight for a stag dinner and Pacific war strategy session with President Roosevelt and a select set of officials representing the United Nations' leadership.

Planned in Fraser's honor, the dinner brought together most of the members of the cabinet, the diplomats who represent nations of the Pacific War Council, congressional leaders of both parties, top ranking officers of America's armed services and civilian leaders of the war effort.

Presidential Secretary Stephen

Early tabbed it a "business meeting," and said the discussion would deal with the war.

Here on a ten-day stay at the invitation of the President, Fraser arrived today by plane from the West Coast, which he reached yesterday by an undisclosed route. He was accompanied by Brigadier General Patrick J. Hurley, American minister to New Zealand.

Importance of tonight's session was stressed by the urging of the British embassy that it not be postponed because of the plane crash of the Duke of Kent, youngest brother of the King of England.

Series of Conferences Scheduled

Although the conversations were expected to cover the entire field of Allied war efforts, special stress was presumed likely to be laid on the southwestern Pacific struggle and New Zealand's part in it.

It was to be one of a series of such conferences dealing with war strategy in the Pacific zone. President Roosevelt has also invited the prime ministers of Australia and the Union of South Africa to come to Washington for discussions.

Fraser brought warm praise for American fighting men in New Zealand and the entire southwest Pacific, lauding the "fine account they are giving of themselves" in the Solomons and elsewhere. He said "they are on the very best of terms with our people down there."

The prime minister was to be an overnight guest at the White House, after having tea there this afternoon and dinner tonight.

In his company from the moment he landed was Air Commodore Robert Victor Goddard, chief of the Royal New Zealand Air Force, who arrived here last week to discuss war strategy in the New Zealand area. Secretary of State Hull, British Ambassador Lord Halifax, New Zealand Minister Walter Nash and other officials were among those meeting his plane.

Returning Americans Tell of Jap Cruelty

Starved, Slapped and Humiliated By Nipponese—150 Aboard Gripsholm Held for Further Questioning.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 26 (AP)—A steady stream of grim testimony to war's burden on civilians—men and women returning from the Orient with thin bodies and shadowed eyes—disembarked from the diplomatic liner

Gripsholm on the day after its return from Japanese-occupied territories.

670 Leave Vessel

By late afternoon 670 of the more than 1,400 repatriates who had completed a long voyage home had left the docked vessel, including approximately 150 whom the government sent to Ellis Island for further questioning concerning their loyalty to the United States.

Among those transferred

to Ellis Island were approximately 20 missionaries suspected of participating in activities detrimental to the United States while aboard the ship. Returning diplomats said a series of pacifist meetings allegedly looking toward the opening of peace negotiations took place aboard.

Though instructed by the State Department to speak cautiously of their experiences—out of deference to their compatriots still living in conquered countries—some volunteered information about starving, face slapping and humiliating tactics of the Japanese. Others spoke of more happy treatment.

Most of the stories of severe treatment came from those who lived through the capture of Hongkong where prison conditions immediately after the Japanese occupation were described as abominable.

Walter F. Arndt, assistant general manager of the American President Lines at Hongkong, told of being held for 16 days in a Chinese brothel where for two days none of the five occupants of a tiny room was given either food or water.

Fed Only Rice

"I was kept in a 15-by-17 foot cell with 30 other persons, mostly Orientals," said H. S. Dunn, Far Eastern manager for Warner Brothers Pictures, describing his 64-day ordeal in Shanghai. "In that time my only food was a bowl of rice three times a day."

Paul V. McLane, Canadian government trade commissioner at Hongkong, described the plight of between 1,700 and 2,000 Canadian war prisoners at Hongkong whom he said the Japanese authorities refused civilian internees permission to visit before they were evacuated.

"It seems pretty definite that conditions in the camp are hard and that supplementary food and medical supplies are also urgently needed there," McLane said.

He said the Canadian military prisoners were lodged in huts on north point of Hongkong Island. The principal concern of civilian internees remaining there was food, McLane said.

Customs men completed late in the day the tremendous job of inspecting and clearing 16,000 pieces of baggage aboard the Gripsholm which they said was the greatest

to reach New York on any exchange vessel.

It was thought that about 250 more passengers would be disembarked before midnight and that the remainder would probably be cleared tomorrow.

What mission may be slated next for the Gripsholm was not definitely known, but Secretary of State Hull indicated in Washington that arrangements might be made for another trip to pick up Americans still interned in the Orient.

150 Passengers Are Taken To Ellis Island

[By the Associated Press]

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 26—Government officials announced today that about 150 passengers among the more than 1,400 repatriates aboard the diplomatic liner Gripsholm had been taken to Ellis Island for questioning.

While there was no official comment on the reason for this, ostensibly it was because officials had found their papers unsatisfactory or wished to question them more intensively.

The United States immigration station is on Ellis Island and it is there that enemy alien hearings are conducted. There was the possibility that some might have been transferred there because of illness, since there is also a Government hospital on the island.

Questioning Is Extended

Until last midnight about 300 passengers—including all of the American diplomats—had been disembarked, but by 10 A. M. today only about four or five more had left the ship and a customs official said it would take several more days at least to clear all the passengers who were brought here from the Orient in exchange for Japanese and Thai nationals in this country.

One of those leaving the ship today—Harold S. Gunn, of Brookline, Mass., for the past two years the representative of Warner Brothers in Shanghai—declared that while he had been cautioned not to submit to interviews he could say that treatment of prisoners in Shanghai was very bad.

64 Days In 15-By-17 Cell

"I was imprisoned—not interned—for sixty-four days," he said. "And all that time was spent in a cell fifteen by seventeen feet with thirty other prisoners, mostly Orientals. Our daily ration was three bowls of rice."

Walter F. Arndt, assistant general manager for the American President Lines in the Orient, told of being imprisoned for sixteen days in a Chinese brothel at Hongkong, which he described as "the filthiest place they could find for us."

Calls Japs Ruthless

He said that the first night of incarceration was spent in a room with four others, two of whom slept in the only bed, while three slept under it. He said they were given no food or water for two days.

Later, Arndt said, he was transferred to an internment camp which overlooked the military prison at Hongkong. During his stay there he lost eighteen pounds.

Arndt called the Japanese army an "amazingly efficient military unit" and said the Japanese were "one hundred per cent. soldiers all

the way through—absolutely ruthless."

Sees Women Slapped

At one time, he related, fifteen internees, three of them women, were lined up against the wall and slapped in the face by the Japanese officers, who objected to their practice of watching drills in the yard of the military prison.

Although more than 1,000 aboard were American citizens from internment camps and homes in Japan and in Japanese-dominated countries who had sailed 18,000 miles to escape Japanese tyranny, these as well as others were being questioned carefully and made to prove their loyalty to the United States before leaving ship.

Ship May Go For More In Orient

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 26—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated today that arrangements might be made for another trip of the exchange ship Gripsholm to pick up Americans still interned in the Orient.

In reply to a press-conference question, Hull said he could make no definite announcement at this time but that officials were at work on the matter.

JAPS DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY RAID ON TOKYO

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—(AP) The American bombing of Tokyo "seemed to make a deep impression" on Japanese morale, E. D'Arcy McGreer, charge d'affaires at the Canadian legation in that city, said on his arrival here today.

He headed a party of 69 Canadians from Japan and Japanese-occupied territory after a two-month trip aboard diplomatic exchange liners.

During his closely-guarded and restricted excursions in the streets of Tokyo after the bombings and from the reaction of the legation servants, McGreer said he gained the impression the bombings had their effect on the Japanese.

HOWEVER, the Japanese did not comment in his presence, and while the English-language propaganda newspaper ran long stories on the raid, making impressive

claims as to the number of planes shot down, McGreer said "I saw only one plane, which I believe was American, flying very low, which might possibly have been in difficulty."

REPATRIATES FACE LIMIT ON PURCHASES

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, Aug. 26.—(AP) Portuguese authorities have placed severe restrictions on purchases by transients after the colony suffered a sudden shortage of supplies in the wake of the heavily-purchasing Japanese.

The next batch of Japanese soon to be exchanged for British and Allied nationals will not be allowed to take clothing, foodstuffs, and medical supplies purchased here aboard ship. Neither will the British and Allies.

The manager of one store estimated the Japanese spent 5,000 pounds (\$20,000) in one day buying out stores.

The Japanese bought tinned foods, oils, cameras, films, sugar, nearly all available maps, clothes, bolts of cloth, wines, and spirits.

One Japanese bought the entire stock of a beauty parlor.

17 Indians Killed In Clash With Police

London, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Reuters reported in a dispatch from Lucknow, India, tonight that seventeen Indians had been killed in the United Provinces in an exchange of fire between an armed band and a police patrol.

1942

Asiatics Found Cold To Japan's 'New Order' 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 26—The Japanese scheme for a "greater co-operative East Asia"—their version of the Nazi new order—is not working out, either politically or economically, Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent, said today.

Morin, who was interned and questioned by the Japanese at Saigon, French Indo-China, at the start of the Pacific war, returned yesterday on the exchange liner Gripsholm. Before going to Saigon Morin had been Associated Press chief of bureau in Tokyo, 1937 to 1940, and then began a roving assignment which took him to Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

Some Of Them Go Along

"The Jap scheme was never anything but a propaganda lure in any case," Morin said. "In some areas taken by the Japanese army during the past nine months—in former white colonies or territories—the native populations are cooperating almost one hundred per cent. with their new rulers. In others, Orientals not only fought to keep out the Japanese, but even today are resisting in their own quiet ways."

Vaughn Meisling, former Associated Press correspondent at Hongkong, said the so-called Japanese co-prosperity hit the once rich British crown colony "like a desert wind." Hunger, looting and disease prevailed.

How It Works Out

Morin, outlining results of the Japanese attempt to win over the Oriental peoples, put in this way:

CHINESE — Probably 65,000 Chinese followers of the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime served Japanese interests in and around Hongkong before the war and acted as spies and fifth columnists. The remainder of the city's 1,650,000 Chinese "cooperated" by fleeing to the interior of China.

FILIPINOS—There were probably fewer than 500 Japanese-owned Filipinos in all the islands before the war, and the bulk of the nation gave an unqualified answer to Japan throughout the desperate campaign which ended at Bataan and Corregidor. Filipino cooperation with Japan today centers around aged Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, and probably embraces no more

than one-tenth of one per cent. of the total population.

THAI—Thailand is thoroughly enmeshed in the "greater East Asia" plan, partly by choice, mainly by force of circumstances.

Worked Through Priests

BURMESE — Uniformed Burmese troops turned against their British officers during the quick campaign last spring. The powerful Burmese priesthood apparently was Japan's means of winning over the peasants. Today, Burma is as solidly fixed as Thailand in the Japanese lineup.

MALAYS — Malay traitors were chiefly responsible for guiding Japanese troops through the jungles after they had landed on the coasts. Japan since has decorated at least one powerful Malay sultan, and all Malaysians are considered willing aides to the Japanese today.

INDONESIANS—The independence movement among the Indonesians in the Netherlands East Indies was organized and well developed long before the outbreak of the war. Japanese agents had tried hard to link the Japanese "Asia for the Asiatics" movement with the aspirations of the Indonesians. But there was an almost total lack of success.

No Help From Natives

Not even the most determined Indonesian leaders would countenance any assistance to the Japanese. The Netherlands East Indies army was composed about equally of Dutch and native troops, and there were no important evidences of defection among the natives during the fighting. Cooperation today is small and, in the main, the result of force.

INDO-CHINESE — The Japanese have been in French Indo-China longer than in any other European colony. They came in force, in August, 1941, under the French-Japanese agreement. At first the main natives—Annamites, Tonkinese, Cambodians—were inclined to welcome them. After a year's experience with the Japanese they turned in the other direction. In Indo-China today there is no unity whatever between the Japanese and their Oriental cousins. Japanese money has bought a few spies and undercover men. But, in the main, when any of these natives work for Japan, it is under duress.

Drive On West Of Moscow

Russians Counter - attack in Attempt to Relieve Pressure On Stalingrad.

45,000 GERMANS REPORTED SLAIN

Nazis Are Believed Now Only 30 Miles From Vital Volga City.

By Henry C. Cassidy

MOSCOW, Thursday, Aug. 27 (AP)—A Red Army counter-attack northwest of Moscow to relieve pressure on imperiled Stalingrad was reported officially early today to have killed 45,000 Germans in a 15-day push that recaptured 610 localities and regained from 25 to 30 miles of territory.

Soviet troops under General Gregory Zhukov, who turned the Germans back from Moscow last Fall, were reported fighting at the gates of Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of the Red capital, after retaking the towns of Karmanovo, Pogoreloye-Gorodishche, and Zubtsov.

14 Nazi Divisions Hit Hard

Five German divisions were reported to have suffered heavy losses and nine others were routed by the Red Army.

It still was too early to determine the effects of this huge drive on the still sorely critical Stalingrad front, where a million-man Nazi army was assaulting the approaches to that vital Volga city from two directions.

A midnight communique issued after the special announcement telling of the drive on the Kalinin and western fronts, said:

"In the area northwest of Stal-

ingrad intense battles continue. The enemy has concentrated large forces of tanks and infantry and under cover of his air force is continuously attacking our positions.

"Our troops are repelling enemy attacks as well as launching counter-attacks upon the German Fascist troops."

Deep in the Caucasus the Germans were acknowledged to have reached Mozdok, only about 55 miles west of the rich oil city of Grozny. The advance to Mozdok represented a 40-mile Nazi gain from the Prokhladnenski sector to the west, but the Russians said fighting was continuing in the latter area.

Soviet troops still were hanging on the German flanks northwest of Stalingrad inside the Don river loop itself at Kletskaia, but the main Nazi drive had passed that city to cross the Don for a bloody tank and infantry descent on Stalingrad.

Russians Counter-Attacking

The Red Army also was battling stoutly southwest of Stalingrad in the Kotelnikovskii sector, where the communique said "Soviet forces are holding the enemy onslaught and wearing down his man-power by repeated counterattacks."

Sixty-two Nazi tanks were reported hit by one Soviet unit in this sector, and a second unit destroyed 13 others and killed 500 Germans in the fighting below Stalingrad.

One rifle detachment fighting in the main struggle northwest of Stalingrad was reported to have destroyed at least 29 German tanks.

In this flat sandy expanse between the Don and the Volga rivers hundreds of German bodies littered the approaches to Stalingrad. The Germans were believed to be only 30 miles from the city, but the communique did not disclose the exact distance. Scores of tanks became funeral pyres for their crews, but the Nazis continued to roll big reserves forward.

Soviet Offensive Anticipated

The big Soviet counter-drive against the Nazi "hedgehog" defenses in the Rzhev, Ghatk, Vyazma triangle west and northwest of Moscow did not come as a surprise here. There have been rumors of this great struggle for days here. It was common talk on the streets, but the press had not carried a word about it.

The Germans have held this strongly fortified area throughout the Winter despite Russian gains to the north and south of it.

Besides mauling or routing 14 Nazi divisions in this 15-day-old offensive, the Russians claim they have:

Destroyed 324 tanks;
Captured 250 tanks, 757 guns, 1,615 machine-guns, 11,100 rifles and a quantity of smaller arms and many vehicles;
Shot down 250 enemy planes

in air combat and by anti-aircraft fire;

Destroyed and damaged 296 enemy panes on the ground.

In addition, the special communique said, six German infantry divisions, two motorized divisions and one tank division were routed

and heavy losses inflicted on two more tank divisions and three infantry divisions.

Workers Take Up Arms

Far to the southeast thousands of workers from the smoky factories of Stalingrad sprang to its defense and it seemed almost inevitable that another of the tremendous struggles for the cities of Russia was about to unfold on the high west banks of the Volga.

In two successive thrusts, tank columns of the million-man German army of assault reached the flat and sandy plain extending to the Volga just northwest of Stalingrad, all but in the suburbs of this namesake city of the leader of all the Russians.

The Nazi armored machines which cracked the Russian defenses on the east bank of the Don last week smashed ahead for a second time, fighting a running battle with Red Army tanks. Finally the attacking phalanx was checked, at least temporarily, and the Russian lines reformed on the northwest approaches to Stalingrad.

Meanwhile the first Russian flank counter-attack east of the Don, aimed at breaking off the enemy salient, made some progress, but it failed to halt the headlong German descent on the city.

German Claims

(The German High Command, implying the main push was due west of Stalingrad, said great fires were raging in the city as the result of day and night air attack. The Germans indicated the Russians were still using the Volga supply route which links the Caucasus to the heart of the country, since they reported that one freighter had been sunk and four other vessels, one an oil tanker, had been damaged by bombers in the river. In the Caucasus, the Germans said, Nazi troops captured several passes).

Below Stalingrad the Red Army's position appeared not quite so hazardous as it did northwest of the city. Yesterday's communique reported no further withdrawal "northeast of Kotelnikovskii," its designation for the battle sector some 40 miles southwest of Stalingrad. It said Soviet mortar crews had shelled a column of German tanks and trucks, destroying four tanks and 16 trucks.

A direct dispatch from Stalingrad to Izvestia told of the civilian reserves which the army has trained to fill the ranks in final defense of the Volga gateway, just as the workers of Leningrad fought a year ago.

From such factories as the Stal-

ingrad tractor plant and the Red October metal works the laborers have been drilled under battle conditions in the use of rifles, automatic guns, machine-guns and mortars. Now, said Izvestia, all these fighters are ready to stand with the active army.

Red Star, the army organ, urged: "Show no fear, no panic, in the struggle with the enemy! Defend our cities!"

Flicker Of Hope

Amid the generally black picture painted by military dispatches from the south was one flicker of hope—a Red Star report that the battles in the mountains to the south had entered a new phase now that the Germans have reached the main barrier of the Caucasus range.

Until recently the campaign has been fought on the broad plains of the north Caucasus and in the foothills of the mountains which stretch from the Black Sea to the Caspian.

Grozny, the oil field center now within eighty-five miles of the battle zone, lies on the northern slopes of the mountains, but only a few passes lead through the towering range to Baku, Tiflis and Batum.

"Rough Terrain"

"Natural conditions of the rough terrain have greatly changed the position on this sector of the front," said Red Star. It pointed out that the mountains had blocked German tanks and motorized infantry, and that the enemy was forced to operate in separate columns.

The article described ambushes, counter-attacks and encircling maneuvers as the Red army tactics against these enemy forces in the valleys, ravines and passes.

"By large and small battles of extermination and constant wearing down of the enemy our units should make the enemy completely helpless in the mountains," said Red Star.

RUSSIANS GAIN 25 TO 30 MILES NEAR MOSCOW

1942
Counter-attacks on Kalinin Front With 45,000 Nazi Dead Reported.

STALINGRAD IS FACING SIEGE

German Tanks Lunging Ahead and Fighting a Running Battle for City.

Moscow, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—

Russian armies in a strong counter-offensive on the Kalinin and western fronts have killed 45,000 Germans and have pushed back the Nazis from twenty-five to thirty miles, a special Soviet communique announced tonight. It declared that fierce fighting was raging on the outskirts of Rzhev, key city 130 miles northwest of Moscow, where the Germans had built especially strong fortifications.

The armies of Gen. Gregory Zhukov, commander on the central front, were reported to have captured 610 inhabited places, including the town of Zubstov; 250 tanks, 756 guns, a quantity of smaller arms and many vehicles. German plane losses were put at 252 in the air and 296 on the ground.

Seven German infantry divisions, two motor divisions and one tank division were reported routed. Three additional infantry divisions were mauled severely.

However, two successive Nazi thrusts through Russian lines between the Don and the Volga

placed Stalingrad today in immediate peril of siege.

As the German tanks and other armored machines lunged ahead, thousands of workers from Stalingrad factories took up arms on the high west bank of the Volga to help the Red Army defend the great industrial city. German vanguards had reached the flat, sandy plain extending to the Volga, just northwest of Stalingrad, and Russian tanks were fighting them in running battle, bringing them at least to a temporary halt.

Invaders Near Suburbs.

Red Star said that a German

force which lanced between two Red Army units had reached a district just northwest of Stalingrad before it was halted, implying that the invaders were only a few miles from the city if not at its suburbs. Russian lines reformed behind screening tanks, the military newspaper reported.

The situation in the Stalingrad sector has become "complicated," the Soviet Information Bureau said.

Russian troops, however, were reported still repulsing attacks by the vanguards of a 1,000,000-man German army both above and below Stalingrad and Red Army cavalrymen were credited with killing 100 Germans in a night raid on a Nazi-occupied village somewhere between that city and Kotelnikovski, ninety-five miles to the southwest.

One Ray of Hope.

Only in the sector below Krasnodar were Russian detachments reported to have fallen back, and defensive fire and Soviet mines were declared to have accounted for seven more German tanks and thirteen infantry-laden trucks in that western Caucasian campaign.

A ray of hope amid the somber military news was contained in a Red Star editorial which said "the battles in the south have entered a new phase" now that the Germans have reached the main barrier of the Caucasus Mountains.

The campaign previously has been on the broad plains and foothills.

"Natural conditions of the rough terrain of the north Caucasus have changed conditions in this sector of the front" Red Star said. The paper pointed out that the mountains had blocked German tanks and motorized infantry forces.

"By large and small battles of extermination and constant wearing down of the enemy, our units should make the enemy completely helpless in the mountains," Red Star said.

The German Air Force, however, was striking in force but dispatches said the Red Army had suffered virtually no casualties because they found ample

cover in the rocky hills. But the enemy's planes prevented Red Army counter-attacks from pinning Nazi troops down.

Tank Divisions Cross Don.

The army newspaper, Red Star, said that several Nazi tank divisions had crossed the Don bend to the forty-mile corridor between the Don and Volga rivers and a tense engagement raged near a settlement northwest of Stalingrad. Russian tanks dispatched directly from their bases were reported to have checked the Germans in fighting which was continuing. Russian gun crews, infantrymen and planes deployed to meet supporting Nazi artillery, motorized infantry and air squadrons streaming across the Don from the Cossack steppes.

Field dispatches said that one Red Army force cut sharply into a flank of the relatively thin German salient east of the Don, but

the invaders resisted fiercely and continued to advance frontally.

Russian anti-tank guns, grenades and incendiary bottles were used to repulse a number of assaults by the lower arm of the pincer moving up from Kotelnikovski.

The defenders of the strategic city slew 2,000 Germans and blasted eighty tanks out of action in eight engagements yesterday, the Soviet Information Bureau said, and destroyed ninety-two planes of the bombers, fighters and aerial troop carriers which have swarmed against them in the last two days.

Still the Germans and their Axis allies—estimated at from eighty to 100 divisions—maintained the offensive in the attempt to seize industrial areas on the lower Volga, slash Caspian shipping routes and isolate the Caucasus.

Winters Milder There.

Although winds blew chill in Moscow, heralding the approach of another Russian winter, the relatively moderate temperature range of the Soviet deep south indicated the weather would prove no significant defensive factor. Freezes start in the upper Caucasus about December 1, a month later than in the Leningrad region, and minimum temperatures run about 15 degrees Fahrenheit, in contrast to the bitter below-zero cold such as Adolf Hitler's forces encountered to the north last winter. The mean January temperature of Tiflis is 32 degrees, Baku 38 and Batum 43.

Soviet troops fighting to hold strategic highways before the Caucasian Mountains in the

Prokhladnenski area were reported to have wiped out a group of automatic rifle men landed by German planes and to have repulsed several attacks. Long-distance warfare and hand-to-hand fighting were both reported south of Krasnodar, where the invaders apparently seek a pathway to the Caucasian Black Sea coast and Novorossisk, a provisional Russian naval base.

Russian warships were said to have sunk a 5,000-ton Axis transport in the Black Sea.

Stalingrad Afire: Nazis

New York, Aug. 26—The German high command, in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, declared today that the Russians have been thrown back toward Stalingrad, where great fires are raging as a result of continuing night and day air attacks.

German mountain troops are pressing ahead in the Caucasus, having captured several high mountain passes despite stubborn Soviet resistance, the communique said.

On the Volga river, German planes sank a large ship, set a tanker afire and damaged three freighters, the announcement added.

Reds Attack At Moscow

Southwest of Kaluga and on the Rzhev front west of Moscow continued strong attacks by tank-supported Soviet forces were acknowledged, but all were declared to have collapsed in the face of "unshakable" German resistance that destroyed eighty-five Russian tanks.

Several Soviet attacks outside Leningrad were reported repelled in sharp hand-to-hand fighting.

Russian plane losses from August 1 to 23 were set at 2,505, compared with 140 for the German air force.

Russians Without Doubt Of Victory, Maisky Says

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, declared today that the Russian people "have not the slightest doubt about our final victory."

"We are fighting hard," he said. "We are facing great dangers and

we are bearing the brunt of the fight against Hitlerite Germany and her satellites. . . .

"But the Soviet country is united and firm as a rock around its Government and its great leader, Stalin. . . . Our fight is the fight of all freedom loving peoples." He spoke at the presentation of a check for £10,000 (\$40,000) for the Russian Red Cross from the Palestine Labor Party.

STANDLEY AT KUIBYSHEV

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Aug. 24.—(Delayed)—(AP) Admiral William

H. Standley, the American ambassador, returned to Kuibyshev today after a visit of nearly three weeks to Moscow.

U.S. General Talks Of Secret Weapons

British Producing 'Eye-openers,' Declares American Arms Design Chief—Gen. Eisenhower Confers With Churchill.

By Wes Gallagher

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The chief of the United States Army's arms design division declared cryptically today that the Anglo-American Allies were producing secret weapons with surprising potentialities and that new British weapons in production were "really eye-openers."

2d Front Speculation Stirred

The statement by Brig.-Gen. G. M. Barnes and a meeting between Lieut.-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Prime Minister Winston Churchill on his return from Moscow via the Middle East, again stirred speculation on the opening of a second front and selection of a generalissimo to command it.

Barnes asserted that the Allied production of munitions would support "a full-sized army in any enterprise," but declined to comment on the transport situation which official circles considered still serious.

The 56-year-old general, here as head of a technical mission working with British munitions producers, is an expert in developing advanced types of armament, particularly heavy ordnance and anti-aircraft weapons.

No Question of Production

He declared the Allies need not concede any superiority to the Germans in qualitative weapons, and added:

"It is no longer a question of ord-

nance production as far as supplying a vast army is concerned."

A three-weeks' tour of British factories convinced him that British women workers, doing such exacting tasks as boring guns, are showing American women what they will have to do to replace skilled male mechanics.

"We employ women, but we are going to have to employ many more," he said.

The comparatively rare meeting of Churchill with the chief of American forces in the European theatre was authoritatively described as a "visit by General Eisenhower to pay his respects," but it was considered certain that the Prime Minister gave the general a full picture of the critical Russian military position and the second front possibilities.

London, Aug. 26—The head of the United States Army Ordnance Mission, Brig. Gen. G. M. Barnes, said today the British and Americans both were producing a secret weapon which would prove "a great surprise" to the Germans.

Speaking after a tour of British munitions factories, he declared that United States and British armament production was sufficient both in quality and quantity for "the support of a full-sized army in any enterprise."

"Real Eye-Openers"

General Barnes said some of the new British weapons now in production were "real eye-openers."

The general, 56, is chief of the United States War Department design section and an expert on the design and manufacture of heavy ordnance, particularly anti-aircraft guns. He arrived in London recently at the head of a technical mission to work with the British

in correlating Allied fighting material.

He pointed out that the nature of his work, concerned chiefly with developing advanced types of munitions, must be secret, but declared neither the British nor Americans had to concede "any superiority to the Germans in qualitative weapons."

No Hint Given

The type of the new secret weapon was not hinted.

"It is no longer a question of ordnance production as far as supplying a vast army is concerned," he said.

He was quick to point out, however, that the transportation of weapons from the United States to Britain was not in his field and said he could not comment on the shipping situation.

"A three-week tour of British factories has convinced me that

America has a lesson to learn in the employment of women in munitions making," the general said at a press conference.

Women Boring Guns

"We employ women, but we are going to have to employ many more. The British are using women in tasks such as boring guns,

which in the United States is done only by skilled mechanics."

General Barnes expressed belief that American industry must train women for similar tasks.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Supply, under whose auspices the general came to Britain, interrupted to say that in production of certain parts of a new British anti-tank gun, eighty per cent. of the work was done by women.

May Send Instructions The spokesman said the Ministry was considering sending a group of British munitions workers to the United States to instruct American women in certain types of work.

British and United States ordnance already is rapidly being coordinated so that it can be used interchangeably by the two armies, General Barnes said, and cited such devices as anti-aircraft artillery and gun mounts.

He described himself as astonished at how little bombing had damaged British industry.

The general said his mission would leave soon to return to Washington.

Churchill Urged To Lift Hopes By Report

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 26—Portions of the British press frankly told Prime Minister Churchill today that Britain needs concrete evidence that his trip to Moscow and the Middle East has produced results and warned that he must bolster home morale.

The Daily Herald, mouthpiece of the potent Trades Union Congress, declared:

"The British public's taste for trivial gossip about the Prime Minister's missions is flagging and its appetite for real news—news of results—is approaching the famine point."

Second-Front Resolution Up

The editorial was considered significant because the Trade Union Congress is to consider a resolution demanding an immediate second

British, U.S. Have Secret Weapon, Says Barnes

[By the Associated Press]

front at its conference opening September 7.

The *Herald* said Mr. Churchill's trips to Moscow, the Middle East and Washington "will become mere curios of history unless there emerges from them a coherent plan and common strategy for conduct of the war." The newspaper added that Britain is not yet "sufficiently assured that the goal of its efforts is solid and not illusory."

The *Daily Mail* asserted: "Among free people, apathy may become a deadly menace."

The *Daily Mail* proposed that Mr. Churchill now visit British cities to give the people guidance and thus "deal with the apathy before it begins to spread."

The more restrained *Times* remarked that neither the Dieppe raid nor the bombing of Germany "has relieved the continuing sense of inadequacy in British military achievement at a time when our Allies face a supreme crisis—a sense which translates itself in a demand not for premature or ill-considered action but for strengthening our military organization and its better adaptation to meet the present emergencies."

"Problems Loom At Home"
"Problems are looming ahead on the home front which cannot be neglected without prejudice to the efficiency of the national war effort," the *Times* warned.

Churchill's first public report on his mission to Moscow and the Middle East probably will be made to the House of Commons in about two weeks, political sources said.

The frequently well-informed diplomatic correspondent of the *News Chronicle* said it was "rumored that major changes in the whole organization and character of Britain's supreme war direction" might follow the Prime Minister's homecoming.

Sees American General
Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of United States Army forces in the European theater, conferred with Churchill last night after the latter's return.

Churchill's own comments in the Middle East before he boarded a United States Army bomber for the last, homeward leg of his three-week flight reflected confidence in the United Nations' situation in North Africa, potentially a crucial battlefield of the whole war.

"Victory Beyond Pitfalls"

"I feel that an historic, epic struggle in the desert will come to a victorious conclusion though the road may be long and there will no doubt be many pitfalls and disappointments," he declared.

He pledged Britain to do all in her power to safeguard the Nile Valley against the Axis and to supply everything that could be flown or shipped to the forces there, including "our American Allies who, in increasing numbers and increasingly important positions, are maintaining their invaluable aid in the conflict."

NO ARMY SHAKE-UP LIKELY IN BRITAIN

Churchill Reported to Have Decided Against Shifts.

London, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The British Press Association said tonight that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had decided against further changes in the British High Command and was determined that the military machine "must now be given an opportunity to settle down and show what it can do without any further reshuffling for the present." There had been persistent rumors that Ben. Sir Archibald Wavell would be recalled from India to London to become a member of the War Cabinet, with Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck succeeding him in India.

"Important new duties may be found" for Mr. Auchinleck, who recently retired as commander-in-chief of the Middle East, said the Press Association, "but for the time being, it is recognized that he has had an exhausting time and deserves rest."

LONDON CONFERENCE
London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of United States Army forces in the European theater, conferred with Prime Minister Churchill last night after Churchill's return from Moscow.

British Production Ratio Tops U. S.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 27.—(AP) Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, asked the people of the United States today to look upon the United Kingdom as a partner "whose energy and

work in the field of production are at least equal to yours—and I could hardly think of a higher form of praise."

Inaugurating a new series of broadcasts in the B. B. C.'s North American service, Lyttleton said that, making allowances for the difference in population, the United Kingdom in the first quarter of this year produced a little less than two and one-quarter times as much as the United States and twice the weight in aircraft.

In the second quarter on the same basis, the United Kingdom produced twice the weight in combat aircraft and one and one-half times as much munitions, he said, but the comparison for the present quarter would be less favorable to the United Kingdom, "and that is a great source of satisfaction to us."

RAF Pounds Targets On Continent By Daylight

AUG 27 1942
London, Aug. 26—Single planes of the RAF bomber command attacked targets in western Germany and Holland by daylight yesterday, the Air Ministry said today.

Following up the daylight attacks, coastal command bombers sought out enemy shipping and hit two ships in a German convoy off the Frisian Islands with bombs last night, the Air Ministry said. Docks and shipping at La Pallice, a port on the Bay of Biscay, were also bombed.

7 German Boats Attacked
One bomber failed to return from these operations.

The Ministry's news service also reported that a Hurricane bomber attacked seven German boats two miles off the French coast during the night, the pilot descending to mast-height and later seeing one boat afire.

German airmen caused some property damage and a number of casualties at a south coast town today in a raid that cost them two Focke-Wulf 190s, while a considerable force of RAF fighters made another cross-Channel foray.

In East Anglia twelve persons were killed when a German bomb struck a shelter. The dead included a woman and her eight children.

Escort Planes Downed
The German radio reported that Great Yarmouth and Ipswich, both in southeast England, had been bombed last night.

Anti-aircraft gunners shot down

the two German escort planes. One crashed outside of the town and the other fell into the sea. The pilots of both were believed killed.

The British fighters returned from their actions against Nazi objectives on the Continent soon after

breakfast time, crossing the English coast at a low level between Folkestone and Dover.

A small number of casualties and a little damage were reported caused during the night by German bombers which flew over East Anglia and bombed a few places near the coast.

The Nazis pelted the countryside with incendiaries, but quick action by rural fire guards saved crops ripening in the fields. Only a few small blazes resulted.

Britain's farmers had been warned only recently that harvest time was likely to bring renewed German efforts to fire the maturing grain. Restrictions had been placed on the grouping of hay stacks and a close watch provided at danger points.

East Anglia Bombed

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 27 (AP)—German raiders showered fire bombs early today on several points in East Anglia. Two persons were injured in one town.

VICHY BLACKED OUT

Planes in Sky Bring Order to Darken City.

Vichy, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Laval Government ordered the blackout re-established in Vichy today following several nights in which planes were heard over the

provisional capital.

Reports circulated here that an unidentified plane had bombed a passenger train in the Paris region early today, killing the engineer and fireman. Another report said that forty-five bombs fell in fields of the Nord Department harmlessly.

Fewer Ships Sunk, U-Boat Danger 'Still Grave'

AUG 27 1942
London, Aug. 26—Despite heavy

aerial attacks on U-boat yards and bases, German undersea raiders still constantly menace Allied shipping, official British circles said today.

"The output of German submarines remains large and the Allies must depend on anti-U-boat devices to protect shipping," a source said. "The submarine threat is still very grave and our attitude toward it should recognize this fact."

Nazis Push Construction
The comment followed reports of increased sinkings of U-boats in the Atlantic and a reduction of Allied shipping losses on the sea lanes off the American coasts.

The Germans are devoting their entire naval-building program to the construction of U-boats and, therefore, can afford material losses, the commentator said.

"The loss of submarine crews is the important thing to Germany," he added. "The Nazis particularly feel the loss of U-boat commanders, who must have experience to be successful."

Big Battle Believed Developing in Egypt

Hundreds of Axis Troops Killed as RAF
Smashes at Desert Transports Moving Up to Alamein Front.

CAIRO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Hundreds of Axis troops were

killed or disabled in long-range RAF fighter raids on enemy transport columns west of El Alamein in the Western Desert yesterday, it was reported tonight amid indications that a new big battle is developing in Egypt.

20 Vehicles Destroyed

Twenty vehicles were destroyed, many of them loaded with troops apparently bound for the Alamein front some 80 miles west of Alex-

andria.

The column was attacked while moving along the coastal road between Matruh and Sidi Barrani. (The British news agency Exchange Telegraph reported in London that New Zealand troops using bayonets had routed an Italian detachment at one point on the El Alamein front. A number of Italians were taken prisoner. The agency described the action as a reconnaissance raid and said it was made in the moonlight Tuesday night.)

Dispersed enemy aircraft on three landing fields near El Daba also were attacked last night by U. S. Army Air Force medium bombers flying alongside South African light bombers, RAF medium bombers and naval aircraft.

The attack on this coastal point 30 miles west of the main Egyptian battlefield marked the first time in this theatre of the war that members of the four forces had flown together on such an operation.

Bombers Strafe Battle Area
RAF medium bombers strafed the battle area elsewhere, scoring hits and starting fires among enemy tanks and vehicles.

In another attack the leader of a South African air force squadron, Lieut. Col. Brookenhagen, deliberately flew into telephone wires beside an enemy landing field near Sidi Barrani, 200 miles

toward the Axis front in Egypt, where the quiet of recent days remained unbroken save for pat action.

**Considerable Activity
By Axis in Desert**
By Edward Kennedy
WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE WESTERN DESERT, Egypt, Aug. 26 (AP)—Considerable movement of Axis armored forces was reported tonight by Allied reconnaissance planes returning from observation of Marshal Erwin Rommel's desert armies behind the front west of El Alamein.

We are waiting in the desert quiet for whatever tonight's full moon or tomorrow's initial wane may bring.

Despite losses suffered at the hands of Allied airmen, the Axis has brought large reinforcements in men and material into Africa and nobody expects the present El Alamein positions to remain static indefinitely.

On this side, too, the strength has increased since the withdrawal to El Alamein, 75 miles west of Alexandria, two months ago. The old desert campaigners are rested and the new arrivals are eager for action.

Whatever despondency and weariness there may have been after the defeats in Libya and the long withdrawal to El Alamein is gone.

This is a fresh army with a new command. Airmen, also rested in the lull in their activity, are already back in actions which seem to foreshadow bigger events.

In the past few days night strafers have poured incendiary bullets on enemy camps and vehicle concentrations. South African pilots have gone back into the fray with

their Boston bombers. Fighter-bombers have attacked by day. And Spitfires in the hands of crack British pilots have repeatedly terrified Messerschmitts in their sweeps. At last the desert has a fighter which is more than a match for the ME-109 at any altitude—as attested by the fact that the Messerschmitts have preferred to run away rather than engage them.

For the first time Messerschmitt planes have had to look above them as well as below. Up to now their superior step-up for high altitude has almost always given them top positions.

United States Army Air Force planes also are here side by side with British planes on the desert airfields. The newest in the American line is the two-engine bomber.

As one American air group arrived a Captain strolled over the desert scrutinizing it carefully. An RAF officer wanting to welcome him and cheer him up, if need be, asked "well, how does it look to you?"

"It reminds me of home," replied the American. To the puzzled Briton he added: "I am from Southern California and was a survivor in the desert."

The enemy has brought parachute troops into Egypt, both German and Italian, and for some weeks they were used as elite infantry. They are reported out of their positions now and the question is whether they will revert to their proper role.

If they do, there may be plenty of excitement around these sandy wastes for everybody. Today's atmosphere is one of calm waiting with undertones of mild tension.

The German air force has not been very active, but perhaps this is because they are holding back until their hour comes.

AXIS TRANSPORT HIT

Only Action in Desert War Is by Flyers.

Cairo, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—British planes scored direct hits on an Axis transport in the Mediterranean and attacked a land convoy moving reinforcements over the Salum-Matruh road toward the enemy front lines in North Africa, the British headquarters-R. A. F. communique said today.

Otherwise, however, the Egyptian front was quiet save for customary harassment of enemy patrols and working parties Monday night.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that German fighter planes beat off a British bombing attack on an Italian convoy in the Mediterranean, but acknowledged that an Italian submarine had failed to return to its base.

Hint Allied Drive On Tunisia

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BERN, Switzerland. (AP) — The Rome correspondent of the Tribune De Geneve said today that reports of Allied concentration of transports and warships at Gibraltar and West African ports were current in Italy, where they were interpreted as possible preparations for opening a second front.

The correspondent said that "these considerable concentrations," according to views held in Rome, might be intended as reinforcements for Atlantic convoys, "but it is also thought possible that they are destined for use in a surprise attack in the Mediterranean basin similar to that at Dieppe."

The correspondent said Italians are pointing to French Tunisia as "the most exposed point" in the "Anglo-Saxon enterprises against French possessions have succeeded very well." (The reference presumably is to the occupation of Syria.)

The writer said an Allied attack on Tunisia would put Allied forces at the back of the Axis armies in Egypt.

Other Mediterranean areas, he continued, are considered well prepared against "all eventualities." He recalled a recent declaration by Premier Mussolini at Gorizia that the occupied Yugoslav coast was no

longer a weak point where the enemy could attempt to open a second front.

Italy Wants Sea and Land

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 26—(AP)—The Italian newspaper, Il Giornale d'Italia, set forth today as requirements for Fascist "living space":

Restoration of all Italy's lost East African territories—Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland;

The Chad region (Free French) and Nigeria (British) south of Libya.

Freedom of the Mediterranean and free access to the seas, possible only with "destruction of the ramparts of Gibraltar and Suez;"

The former Italian territories of Corsica (Vichy French), Malta (British) and Dalmatia (Axis-conquered coast region of Yugoslavia).

Investigate Reports Yanks in Egypt Paid for "Free" Cigarettes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Army officials, disturbed by news that American soldiers at an Army camp in Egypt were required to pay for cigarettes sent by "Smokes for Yanks" for free distribution, said today an investigation was being made.

Lacking an official report, they suggested, meanwhile, that the explanation perhaps was that through a shipping mixup the free cigarettes somehow were delivered to the wrong destination, while others intended for sale were now being distributed free at another point.

3 Brothers Lost At Dieppe

Simcoe, Ont., Aug. 26 (AP)—Three sons of Aquilla Barber were among Canadian casualties of the raid on Dieppe.

The family here was notified that Corporal Wesley Barber was killed in action, and Lewis and Oliver, both privates, are missing.

The three were members of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, and went overseas together.

Uneasy Moment On A Submarine

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Heroes get used just like the rest of us.

Commander A. C. C. Miers.

recent winner of the Victoria Cross, confessed he had an uneasy few minutes on his submarine Torbay on Mediterranean patrol.

"An enemy destroyer was heading straight for us. We were in the act of diving and could not get the conning tower hatch shut," he said.

"I had to jump from the bridge to the control room in one act.

"The klaxon was blaring, as it had short circuited, and enemy depth charges were going off all around us. The first lieutenant was endeavoring to pass orders to correct the trim to compensate for extra water taken in.

"It was afterwards found that the cause of the trouble had been my pillow, which I used on the bridge and which had been forgotten. It had jammed the hatch."

Duke of Kent Dies in Air Crash

British King's Youngest Brother Is Killed in Flying Boat in Northern Scotland.

London, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—All Britain, where the grievous message "killed on active service" has darkened countless households, offered understanding sympathy today to her royal family, bereaved by the death of the Duke of Kent, King George's youngest brother, on a wartime mission.

The Duke, fifth in order of succession to the throne, died in the line of duty yesterday when the Sunderland flying boat, which was taking him to Iceland for the R. A. F., crashed in northern Scotland. Circumstances surrounding the crash of the four-engined, twenty-ton flying boat were held in strict secrecy, but in authoritative quarters it was said that it was in no way due to enemy action.

Four Weeks' Mourning.

The plane was believed to have crashed against a mountain. The Lord Chamberlain announced that by command of the King the court would remain in mourning four weeks.

Fourteen of the fifteen persons in the plane were killed and their bodies recovered. The only survivor was the rear gunner.

The body of the Duke, who was the first member of the British royal family killed in an airplane and its first to become a fatality of war in a century, was to be brought to London later.

An Air Ministry investigation has been launched into the crash, which occurred in desolate country about sixty miles from the take-off. Press reports said it was in an area where other planes have been wrecked. Semi-official sources emphasized that the pilot was one of the most capable in the R. A. F.

The 39-year-old youngest son of Queen Mary and the late King George V was the most air-minded of all the royal family. His career in Britain's service began as a naval cadet, at his father's choice, before he was 14. But his interest turned to aviation and he served devotedly with the R. A. F.

Wed Marina of Greece.

The marriage of the Duke of Kent to the beautiful Princess Marina of Greece, in 1934, was one of the most resplendent royal occasions of the century. They had three children, Prince Edward, 6; Princess Alexandra, 5, and Prince George, who was born last July 4 and bears also the name of Franklin for President Roosevelt, his godfather.

As soon as news of Kent's death was telephoned to King George and Queen Elizabeth at one of their summer palaces, the King sent a special messenger to break it to the Duchess at her simple Buckinghamshire house, the Coppins, and arranged for other members of the royal family to go there to comfort her.

Queen Mother Gets News.

The news reached Queen Mother Mary somewhere in the west of England and the Duke's oldest son, the Duke of Windsor, in Bahamas.

Meanwhile messages from all corners of the world flowed into London. British editorials stressed the death as proof that Britain, from her highest family to her most humble, was in the war to the finish.

"He would not have wished for a better epitaph than that so concisely written for him in the Air Ministry communique, 'killed on active service,'" said the Daily Sketch.

Because of the wartime necessity for secrecy concerning the movements of the royal family, the funeral is expected to be private.

The Duke visited Canada and the United States a year ago, stopping in Washington as the guest of President Roosevelt, and making an extensive tour of war plants in both countries.

The Duke was named Governor-General of Australia in 1938, to become effective the following year. The war caused the cancellation of that appointment, and in 1940 he was assigned to the R. A. F.

Roosevelt Sends Message.

Washington, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt sent a message of condolence today over the death of the Duke of Kent to King George of England, Queen Mother Mary and the Duchess of Kent. The text of the message was not released by the White House.

MacArthur Sends Message.

Canberra, Australia, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent this message today to Lord Gowrie, Governor-General of Australia:

"I am inexpressibly shocked at the loss of the Duke of Kent while so gallantly engaged in a war mission. No nobler characteristic distinguishes your great race than its willingness to sacrifice royal blood in defense of its ideals."

Scotsman Sole Survivor Of Kent Fatality

Total of 14 Killed in Crash Which Took Duke's Life.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—What happened to the Sunderland flying boat that carried the Duke of Kent to his death yesterday against a mountainside in the Scottish Highlands may be told by a flight lieutenant who turned up today as the sole survivor of the air crash in which it had been believed all the crew perished.

More than 24 hours after the plane crashed while taking the Duke on a war mission to Iceland, Lieut. Andrew Jack, a 24-year old Scotsman, was found dazedly stumbling through the heather.

From the tail-gunner's post he was thrown clear and had wandered about three miles from the scene, suffering burns on face, arms and legs but not seriously injured.

In all 14 were killed.

The Duke will be buried, with full military honors but in privacy for the safety of the Royal Family, in the Royal Tomb house under St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle where others of the reigning family lie.

The Air Ministry has launched an investigation into the crash of the plane in desolate country about sixty miles from the takeoff.

The crash, it was said authoritatively, was in no way due to enemy action.

By command of the King, the court will remain in mourning four weeks.

It was reported in news dispatches that other planes have been wrecked in the area.

The pilot of the plane was said in semi-official sources to have been one of the most capable in the RAF.

500 Norse Workers Deported

Those Refusing to Work on Nazi Forts Are Treated as Prisoners of War.

Berne, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Five hundred Norwegian workers who attempted to leave their jobs on Nazi fortifications have been deported to Germany, where they will be treated as prisoners of war, a Stockholm dispatch to the National Zeitung of Basle said today. Numerous contingents of such workers were said to have been shipped from southern Norwegian ports in the last few days.

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Another Stockholm dispatch to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, said that the Norwegians thus far had paid Germany at least 4,000,000,000 crowns as costs of occupation. (The crown is not quoted in terms of United States currency, but its pre-war value was about 45 cents.)

This sum is three times the country's national debt as it stood in June, 1939, and double the total foreign trade for the last year of peace, the dispatch said. It asserted that Norwegian banks are compelled to place much liquid capital in State credits and also must invest large amounts in the mining industry, which has come under the sway of Germany's big Hermann Goering Works.

Since the occupation, German geologists have been systematically exploiting Norway's ore deposits; mines which were closed have been re-opened and Norwegian electrical and aluminum industries have been further developed. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung's correspondent said that part of the Reich's great dye and chemical industry had been transferred to Norway.

Five Czechs were condemned to death by the Nazi court at Bruenn today for the possession of arms and ammunition, a Prague dispatch to Der Neue Tag reported.

Doriot Building Bombed.

Vichy, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Another headquarters of Jacques Doriot's French Popular party was bombed on Friday in Paris. The explosive was hurled against the front of the Doriot organization building in the Belleville district of Paris, a working class neighborhood, Paris advices said today. Damage was described

as slight and there was no casualty.

Terror and Revolt Reported.

British and Russian broadcasts, recorded here today by the Columbia listening posts, gave further reports about the Nazi terror in Europe and the people's resistance. The Moscow radio said that there had been an explosion in the police headquarters in Oslo and that one person was killed and two others were badly wounded. Those responsible for the explosion have not yet been found, despite the fact that Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet, announced a reward for revealing their whereabouts.

The British radio reported that in Holland the German commandant, Gen. Schmidt, declared yesterday that Dutch hostages may be considered guilty and punished with death unless they can prove that they did not participate in any anti-Nazi activity.

5 Czechs to Die

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 26 (AP).—Five Czechs were condemned to death by the Nazi court at Bruenn today for possession of arms and ammunition, a Prague dispatch to the newspaper Der Neue Tag reported.

Ousted Correspondent Speaks.

Vichy, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Manfred Zapp, Trans-Ocean correspondent who was arrested in New York on espionage charges and deported to Germany, spoke at Toulouse today on "America and Americans in Face of the War." Acting prefects and regional French officials attended.

Daily Worker Ban Lifted

London, Aug. 26 (AP).—The British Home Secretary today raised the ban on the Daily Worker.

The Communist paper's publication was forbidden in January, 1941, on the ground that it had printed stories designed to foment opposition to Britain's war effort.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to have the ban lifted after the German invasion of Russia.

Last May 28 the British Labor party conference, by a close vote, urged the Government to permit the paper's resumption.

A month ago Communist party delegations went to Parliament from all over Britain and demanded that the ban be raised.

U. S. Nurses Get Club In London

London, Aug. 26 (AP).—The first of seven clubs for United States Army nurses on leave in London was opened today with a speech by Mrs. Winston Churchill, who expressed hope that "the furnace of war will forge a strong, live friendship" between Britain and the United States.

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The club, which was organized largely through the efforts of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, wife of the United States envoy to several of the exiled Allied governments in London, was accepted formally on behalf of the army by chief surgeon in the European theater, Col. Paul R. Hawley.

URUGUAY AID GIVEN BRAZIL

Nation To Prepare For Common Defense Against Any Aggression

Minister Granted Full Powers To Proceed With Military Talks

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 26 (AP).—Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, returned from the United States today in a military plane.

(By the Associated Press)

Montevideo, Aug. 26 — The Uruguayan Government announced today that Uruguay and Brazil

would cooperate in a "common defense against possible aggression."

Because of the close geographic connections of the two countries, it was said, the Uruguayan National Defense Ministry had been authorized to "adopt, in agreement with military authorities of Brazil, all measures designed for better efficiency in the common defense against possible aggressions."

A Step Ahead

This action placed Uruguay a step ahead of her South American neighbors in their show of solidarity with Brazil by giving the defense minister full power to proceed with military consultations.

Foreign Office circles, at the same time, intimated that the Government still was considering the possibility of entering the war.

It was said, however, that the decision would greatly depend upon the outcome of Uruguay's protest against the sinking of the Uruguayan merchant ship Maldonado August 7.

Army Circles Silent

Military circles were silent on the implications of the Government

announcement which might mean anything from staff contacts to actual mutual assistance. Since Uruguay's army is small, her military collaboration probably would be mainly a question of giving the necessary air and naval bases should Brazil request them.

The Uruguayan Government also declared its "complete solidarity" with Brazil and said Brazil would not be considered as a belligerent "in the state of war to which it has been forced by Germany and Italy."

The new decree is less sweeping than a declaration of war but under its provisions for a "common defense" it would permit Uruguayan forces to aid Brazil in the event of aggression against

the big northern neighbor.

The text of the decree said:

"The government of Uruguay declares complete solidarity in the present circumstances with the government of Brazil and in consequence is not considering it as a belligerent in the state of war to which it has been forced by Germany and Italy."

"Taking into account the geographic neighborhood of the two countries, the National Defense Ministry has been authorized to adopt, in agreement with military authorities of Brazil, all measures designed for better efficiency in the common defense against possible aggressions."

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URUGUAY JOINING BRAZIL IN DEFENSE

Announces Taking of Joint Military Measures.

AUG 27 1942
Montevideo, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Uruguayan Government announced today that Uruguay and Brazil would co-operate in a "common defense against possible aggression."

Because of the close geographic connections of the two countries, it was said, the Uruguayan National Defense Ministry had been authorized to "adopt, in agreement with military authorities of Brazil, all measures designed for better efficiency in the common defense against possible aggressions."

The Uruguayan Government also declared its "complete solidarity" with Brazil and said Brazil would not be considered as a belligerent "in the state of war to which it has been forced by Germany and Italy."

GEN. JUSTO OFFERS TO SERVE IN BRAZIL

Ex-President of Argentina Is Ready to Fight.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The former President of Argentina, Agustin P. Justo, went to the Brazilian embassy in Buenos Aires today and offered his services on any assignment as an honorary general in the Brazilian Army.

Venezuela Grants Brazil Use of Ports

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 26 (AP).—The Foreign Ministry announced today that Venezuela will treat Brazil as a nonbelligerent automatically under terms of a Dec. 12 decree extending such treatment to any American nation that goes to war against the Axis.

Foreign Minister Caracciolo Parra Peres, commenting on Axis sinking of Brazilian ships, expressed Venezuela's "sincerest sympathy and solidarity" with Brazil.

Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru have declared they regard Brazil as a non-belligerent, while Uruguay has indicated even closer solidarity.

ARGENTINA CONTINUES DEBATE ON POLICY

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 26. — (AP) The Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs committee, in the midst of preparing its report on two measures for breaking diplomatic relations with the Axis, today invited Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu to attend tomorrow's session.

The measures were introduced by Radical Deputies Paul Demonte, Taborda and Manuel Rodriguez Araya and already have been debated in the chamber without a vote being taken.

Canada Creates New War Information Unit

Ottawa, Aug. 26 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today creation of a publicity directing body to be known as the Wartime Information Board which will be responsible for the distribution of Canadian war news.

The board, which will be headed by Charles Vining, Montreal newspaper executive, will have offices in Ottawa, New York, Washington and possibly other cities.

The board will not supersede or exercise authority over existing departmental information services, the Prime Minister said, but will confine itself to war news and information.

Leak
Blank

Earl Inspects in Newfoundland.
St. John's, N. F., Aug. 26 (A. P.).—The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, today inspected units of the Canadian navy, army and air force and a contingent of United States soldiers stationed in Newfoundland.

Canada Erases Paper Ceiling

[By the Associated Press]
Ottawa, Aug. 26—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board today announced removal of the over-all price ceiling from Canadian and imported newspapers, magazines and periodical publications in general, leaving the press "free to adjust rates and safeguard its revenues."

Board officials said that, under the revival order, United States publications, some of which are available to Canadians at lower prices than in the United States, would be able to increase their dominion rates.

The board said a careful survey by the administrator of publishing, printing and allied industries showed that while larger revenues had offset higher operating costs in 1940 and 1941, revenues recently had suffered a "serious decline."

"There are too many variations of circumstances to deal with each case individually so as to maintain a control of price," the board said. "Accordingly, it has been decided to remove the over-all price ceiling and leave the press free to adjust rates and safeguard its revenues so that the freedom and independence of the press may be preserved."

"This decision brings the Canadian regulations into conformity with those of the United States, where newspapers, magazines and periodicals were from the outset exempted from the price ceiling."

In outlining its reasons for removing the price ceiling, the board said it was impossible to establish a common measurement of value for all publications or any general principle governing price increases.

It was also impractical to provide a direct Government subsidy

for sections of the press unable to operate under a direct price ceiling, "since a subsidy of this kind would not be compatible with the Democratic principle of a free press."

2 MORE SHIPS SENT DOWN BY SUBMARINES

American Cargo Craft Is Victim Of Torpedoes And Shells In Gulf

AUG 27 1942
Dutch Merchantman Sunk In Four Minutes In Caribbean

New York, Aug. 26 (AP)—Three American fighting vessels were launched today, a cruiser and two destroyers.

The destroyers—the Glennon and the Jeffers—went down the ways at the Kearny (N. J.) yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the new cruiser Boston was launched at Quincy, Mass.

[By the Associated Press]
A Gulf Coast Port, Aug. 26—The Eighth Naval District announced today that a medium-sized United States merchant vessel had been torpedoed and shelled by a submarine in the Gulf of Mexico during the early part of August, with no loss of life among the crew of forty-four.

The submarine sent two torpedoes into the ship in the early morning darkness, and surfaced 15 minutes later to fire five shells at the floating, but abandoned, merchantman.

U. S. Navy Rescues 23 From Dutch Cargo Ship

A Gulf Coast Port, Aug. 26 (AP)—One member of the crew was killed, four are missing and most of the twenty-three survivors are being treated for burns resulting from the torpedo-sinking of a small mer-

chantman flying the Netherlands flag in the Caribbean area in mid-August.

A torpedo from an enemy submarine crashed into the little vessel's portside. The ship sank in four minutes.

Cruiser Boston Launched

[By the Associated Press]
Quincy, Mass., Aug. 26—The new cruiser Boston, bearing a name which five other American vessels have carried into fighting waters since the Revolutionary War, was launched today at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of the Mayor of Boston, swung a ribboned champagne bottle against the gray warship in simple dedication ceremonies.

AUG 27 1942 2 Destroyers Launched

[By the Associated Press]
Kearny, N. J., Aug. 26—Twin destroyers went down the ways today at the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, bringing to four the number of ships launched here by the United States Steel Corporation subsidiary since it received an army-navy "E" award from Secretary of the Navy Knox sixteen days ago.

The destroyer Glennon, sponsored by Miss Jeanne LeJeune Glennon, of Washington, was the first to take to the waters of New York Bay. It was followed a few minutes later by the Jeffers, christened by Mrs. Lucie Jeffers Lyons, of New York.

The Glennon and the Jeffers were named in honor of the late Rear Admiral James Henry Glennon, USN, and the late Commodore William N. Jeffers, USN. Miss Glennon is a granddaughter of Admiral Glennon, and Mrs. Lyons a great-granddaughter of Commodore Jeffers.

AMERICAN, DUTCH VESSELS ARE SUNK

Small U.S. Cargo Ship Torpedoed in Gulf; One Killed, Four Missing.

AUG 27 1942
In the bitter up-and-down struggle at sea, the enemy added two ships to his score in the Western Atlantic, the Navy disclosed yesterday, but three American fighting vessels were launched to tip the scales back to the Allied side.

Disclosure of the loss of a small Dutch merchantman and a medium-sized United States ship increased the Associated Press count of announced sinkings in Western Atlantic waters since Pearl Harbor to 442 craft.

Twin Destroyers
But twin destroyers—the Glennon and the Jeffers—went down the ways at the Kearny, N. J. yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the new cruiser Boston was launched at Quincy, Mass.

The cruiser was one of a succession of naval vessels to bear the name Boston since the Revolutionary War.

Today, a fourth naval vessel, the 45,000-ton U. S. S. Iowa, mightiest American battleship ever launched, will slide down the ways into the East river in New York city.

Lost in Gulf
The United States merchant ship was torpedoed and shelled by a submarine in the Gulf of Mexico during the early part of August with no loss of life among the crew, seamen said on arrival at a Gulf coast port.

While the blacked-out vessel was proceeding at about 10 knots, the Eighth Naval District reported, two torpedoes struck amidships almost simultaneously, flooding part of the ship and buckling the deck. The vessel was abandoned.

Saved by Fishermen
A fishing vessel picked up the crewmen the same day.

One crew member was killed, four are missing, and many of the 23 survivors suffered burns in the sinking of the small Dutch ship in mid-August.

"The survivors were just plain lucky," Chief Officer J. Wols de-

clared. "The whole aft end of the ship was covered with flames." An American naval vessel rescued the 23 men 45 minutes after the submarine attack.

UNION FREES DUTCH SHIPS FOR SAILING

Agreement Ends Labor Dispute Tying Up Vessels In U. S. Ports

Pact Provides Post-War Security For Officers And Seamen

[By the Associated Press]
New York, Aug. 26—Dutch ships, tied up in American ports since August 18 by a labor dispute, are ready to sail again.

The International Transport Workers' Federation said today that an agreement on working conditions and post-war security for officers and seamen had been reached in London.

After being informed of the agreement, federation spokesmen said, the men involved had voted to sail "as usual."

The agreement called for the establishment of a Dutch merchant marine post-war reserve fund as proposed by the unions and abolishment of "spread-over" working hours, the federation said. Wage demands and other points were to be considered at an early conference.

Insurance Rates Drop
New York, Aug. 26 (AP)—The first reductions in cargo war-risk insurance rates in months were made today by marine underwriters.

Extra Clippers Ordered On Puerto Rican Run

Miami, Aug. 26 (AP)—Pan American Airways ordered three extra Clippers on its Miami-to-Puerto Rico run this week to help clear

up an accumulation of passengers, mostly businessmen, awaiting return to their homes.

It was the second time this year that the demands of passengers exceeded space in regular planes and Pan American has to add temporary extra schedules.

AMERICAN NATIONS FIGHTING ALLIES

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP)—All the American nations, including Argentina and Chile, eventually will be united as fighting allies, in the opinion of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, former president of the republic of Panama.

Alfaro made that prediction here today as he delivered his second address to the American Bar association's 65th annual meeting.

"Brazil's action is typical of the trend," he said of that nation's recent declaration of war upon Germany and Italy.

Praising the association for its creation of an inter-American bar, the Panamanian bar member commented:

"The necessity for this was obvious. It will have a beneficial effect on our industry, our trade, our navigation, our relationships of all sorts, and especially it will have the effect of uniting the spiritual forces represented by the legal profession of the three Americas in this critical hour of human history."

DEFINITE POLICY ON DRAFT URGED BY SEN. REYNOLDS

'Eliminate the Confusion' on Who Must Work, Who Must Fight, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Selective Service system's move to draft workers from vital war industries, at a time when the War Manpower commission is trying to keep skilled men on production lines, brought from Sen. Reynolds (D-N.C.) today a call for a definite determination on who must work and who must fight.

The chairman of the Senate Military committee told newspapermen "we've got to eliminate the confusion. Nobody knows what to expect—whether they are going to be drafted or not." He added:

Should Work Out Plan
"I think the Selective Service and Manpower commission ought to get together to see if they have sufficient powers to work out a definite plan to apportion men between the armed services and war industries, and if they haven't the powers they need, then they should come to Congress with recommendations for new authority. This would be done immediately, to remove the public confusion."

"We've got to have some rule as to who is going into the army and navy, and who is going to do the war work."

Maj. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, selective service chief, speaking at Evanston, Ill., last Friday, said:

"The number of able-bodied men in industry must be drastically reduced in the very near future. Industry must replace so-called vital men otherwise eligible for the draft with women and older men. x x x From here on, when the army needs the man, there will be no waiting until he is replaced."

This followed by only two months a directive issued by Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt to Hershey asking that action be taken to assure that "to the extent required for the maintenance of essential activities, individuals who are engaged in essential occupations in essential activities are temporarily deferred (from the draft)."

Moreover, McNutt asked that men with essential skills employed at unessential work be given a chance to find jobs in vital war industries, before being called for induction in the army.

Temporary Only
A Selective Service spokesman emphasized today that McNutt's directive said such workers should be deferred "temporarily," and it never was intended that such deferments be "indefinite or permanent." Occupational deferments have been made for six months periods.

A Manpower commission official, who declined to be quoted by name, said that so far there had been no "inconsistencies" between Selective Service and the Manpower commission, and that Hershey had been "very cooperative" with McNutt.

Reynolds said he had no criticism of either Hershey or McNutt, that both needed men, one for the fighting forces and the other for the war production lines. He emphasized that he was calling only for them to get together and work out a plan whereby men now in war industries may know whether they will remain at the work benches or will be called in the draft.

President Prepares Three Major Talks

**Will Discuss War Problems in Radio Address
—Talk Over Plans to Check Inflation With
Labor Leaders.**

By Douglas B. Cornell
AUG 27 1942

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt today arranged a crowded speaking schedule, keyed to war-time problems and compressing three top flight addresses into eight days.

World Broadcasts Planned

The speeches, all to be broadcast nationally and internationally, will conclude with an exposition of the administration's latest plan to attack inflation and mounting living costs.

This is the schedule:

August 31—Dedication of a new Naval Medical Center in nearby Bethesda, Maryland.

September 3—Address to the youth of the world through an assembly here of the International Student Service.

September 7—Labor Day speech—the one on inflation.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said he thought "they will all be extremely interesting."

The Labor Day date still is tentative, depending on whether Congress will be in session. As a matter of courtesy, Mr. Roosevelt plans to send a message to the legislators giving them an outline of the anti-inflation campaign before he explains it to the people in a fire-side chat.

He made it evident at a press conference yesterday that the plan would mean tough sacrifices by the American people and the imposition of restrictions on agriculture and labor equally.

Murray, Green See President

A preview of the program in its still formative stages was presented by the Chief Executive today to labor's two top men, President Philip Murray of the CIO and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Declaring that no conclusions had been reached, they left the White House to ponder what they had heard and said they would be back a week from tomorrow to talk with Mr. Roosevelt again about inflation. Murray and Green agreed on one thing—that any super-board which might direct the battle against inflation ought to have a labor man on it.

The speech dedicating the Naval Medical Center, the tallest build-

ing in the Washington metropolitan area, will be in observance of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The Chief Executive expects to speak about 10 minutes at approximately 4:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and the program will be transmitted to Navy stations and hospitals all over the world.

The address to the meeting of the International Student Service, to be attended by young men and women representing all the United Nations, will be delivered at 12:30 p. m., Eastern War Time.

"The President," Early said, "will speak through this assembly to the youth of the world everywhere, in United Nations and enemy countries too, if they can be reached, emphasizing the duties, responsibilities and opportunities of youth in the days of war and in the days of the peace that will follow."

Bomber Pilot Hero Is Made Major

Washington, Aug. 26 (A. P.).—Capt. Hewitt T. Wheelless, bomber pilot who won the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in the South Pacific, has been promoted to the temporary rank of major, the War Department announced today. He is a native of Menard, Tex.

Ten Marines Promoted To Brigadier Generals

**List Includes Commander on
Bataan and Corregidor**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP).—The Marine Corps announced today promotion of ten officers to the temporary rank of brigadier general. Colonel Samuel M. Howard, commanding officer of the 4th Marine

Regiment and one of those promoted, was in command of marines on Bataan and Corregidor. He was at Fort Mills when that island fortress fell and now is a prisoner of the Japanese. The other new brigadier generals are:

James L. Underhill, San Francisco; Keller E. Rockey, Stone Harbor, N. J.; Archie F. Howard, Comiskey, Kan.; Matthew H. Klingman, Des Moines, Iowa; Allen H. Turnage, Farmville, N. C.; Alphonse De-carre, Washington; Ralph J. Mitchell, New Britain, Conn.; Dewitt Peck, Clayton, N. Y., and Bennet Puryear Jr., Orange, Va.

Sister of 'Billy' Mitchell Takes Gift to Roosevelt

Basket Made by British Women in Nazi Internment Camp

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP).—A basket made of string from British Red Cross parcels by British women at the Liebenau Internment Camp in Germany was presented to President Roosevelt yesterday by Miss Ruth Mitchell, who was a prisoner there for a time.

Miss Mitchell, sister of the late Brigadier General "Billy" Mitchell, pioneer advocate of the airplane as a war weapon, was a member of the famed Yugoslavian guerrillas, the Chetniks. She passed nine months in eleven German prison camps before returning to this country on an exchange basis.

Crediting weekly Red Cross food packages with saving her life, Miss Mitchell spoke of atrocities and added that "nothing that could be said in propaganda could be one-half as bad as the truth."

She said she saw one old man made to stand on red hot coals. One girl, she said, was beaten regularly every two hours for days and finally hanged.

Mrs. Bahr to Ask Divorce

**Wife of Spy Repudiates Her Story of
Falling in Love With Him Again**
BUFFALO, Aug. 26 (AP).—Mrs. Ruth Bahr, wife of Herbert K. F. Bahr, who was convicted Monday in Newark, N. J., on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage, said tonight she planned to divorce him. "As soon as I get the money I'm going to get a divorce," she asserted, adding that she did not know on what grounds she would start suit.

Mrs. Bahr said she must have been hysterical Monday night when, after collapsing in a Federal Building elevator in Newark, she related how she had "fallen in love all over again with my husband." She returned from Newark this morning and went to a women's home, where she said she was staying while she looked for employment.

2 BUNDSMEN ARE INDICTED

**Woman Jailed At New York,
Accused Of Evasion Be-
fore Grand Jury**

**Former Leaders Charged With
Conspiracy To Violate
Draft Act**

(By the Associated Press)

New York, Aug. 26—A special Federal grand jury, pressing an investigation of the activities of the defunct German-American Bund, indicted two Bund leaders today and a woman was sent to jail for six months on a charge of evading the jury's questions.

Those indicted were Fritz Streuer, of Detroit, leader of the Bund unit there, and Herman Agne, Philadelphia, unit leader. The woman was Mrs. Mathilde Pollman, 52, Union City, N. J.

Named In Two Indictments

Streuer was named in two indictments, one charging conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act and the other conspiracy to break the alien registration law.

Agne, who is already under indictment under the Alien Registration Act, was named as a defendant on charges of conspiring to violate the Selective Service and Training Act.

Mathias Correa, United States Attorney, declared that after the outbreak of war between the United States and the Axis, Streuer transferred the activities of the Detroit unit to "the Springfield Social Club."

Max Stephan Named

Correa asserted the club met Sundays in a park about forty miles from Detroit and frequently assembled in the restaurant of Max Stephan, who recently was convicted in the Michigan Federal Court for treason and is under sentence to hang.

Correa said Mrs. Pollman made evasive answers to the grand jury concerning a signed statement previously given to the Federal

Bureau of Investigation.

Taken before Judge Eugene Rice, she was held in contempt of court and immediately was sentenced to six months in the Federal House of Detention.

Decorated By Germany

"The citation of this witness for contempt," Correa said, "underlines the determination of my office and of the grand jury not to tolerate any attempt on the part of Bund members or sympathizers to delay, hinder or obstruct the progress of our investigation."

Correa said Streuer was three times decorated by the German Government during the last war, and had been a member of the Friends of New Germany and later of the Bund.

William F. Boni, Chicago leader of the Bund and confessed Nazi spy, pleaded innocent to Federal Court indictments charging conspiracy to counsel Bund members not to serve in United States armed forces, and a plot to make false statements in violation of the alien registration law.

Held In \$10,000 Bail

He was held in \$10,000 bail for trial with twenty-five other Bund leaders September 8.

Willumeit, 37, was sentenced in the Hartford (Conn.) Federal Court last week to five years' imprisonment after he and three others pleaded guilty to charges they conspired to deliver military secrets to the Axis.

A fifth defendant in the Hartford case, the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Philadelphia pastor, was convicted after trial and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

To Appoint Attorney

Willumeit was brought here with Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former American Fuehrer of the Bund, who received a fifteen-year sentence in the Hartford case, and who previously had pleaded innocent to the New York conspiracy indictments.

Kunze told the court he could not afford to employ counsel and Judge Rice said he would appoint an attorney to represent him.

U.S. Chutists Ready For Desert Training

**American Aerial Troopers Drop to Pounce
On Enemy From as Little as
350 or 400 Feet.**

AUG 27 1942 William F. Boni

**WITH U. S. ARMY ON DESERT TRAINING MAN-
EUVERS, Aug. 26 (AP).—The first desert parachute jump
by U. S. troops will be made over this area shortly after
dawn tomorrow. A C-47 plane from the air-borne command
will let loose a dozen aerial troopers.**

Jumps From as High as 3,500 Feet

In the group will be Maj. G. J. McGowan of Chicago and Capt. Fred J. Corson of Williamsport, Pa. These men have been through the mill at Fort Benning and Fort Bragg. They have jumped at heights all the way from 3,500 feet down to 600 feet.

When they go into combat, the troopers are prepared to parachute down on to the enemy from as little as 350 feet or 400 feet.

Two of the "veterans" of this particular unit are Capt. Corson, slim, 24-year-old officer who scales 154 pounds, and Sgt. Charles H. Cline of Clinton, Ind. Corson has been in the army about three years and Cline had completed almost a full hitch when he got into parachute jumping about 16 months ago. Both are parachute packing instructors now, but jumping is their favorite pastime.

Tomorrow's jump will be the 17th for Capt. Corson, the 16th for Cline, and each in his way is completely matter of fact about it.

Sgt. Cline, for instance, after showing how to climb into the back-pack 'chute and strap the emergency parachute to his chest, said, "if your main 'chute doesn't work, well, that's it—and you're out."

Veterans of Intensive Training

There is far more to this business than merely jumping out the side door of a specially designed transport plane. Each of these men—and the air borne command's other thousands—has been through a month's gruelling training at Fort Benning.

They had three weeks of intensive physical conditioning and parachute packing, with training jumps from the controlled and free towers during the third week. During the fourth week they jumped from planes, with five leaps the minimum requirement for their wings.

Into each jump must be counted

such factors as the likely amount of drift (there can be a 25-second variation in descent time between two men of equal weight leaping from the same plane speed and only 100 feet apart). Also figured is the rate of ground wind (if it exceeds 25 miles per hour, the parachute boys go back home.)

No matter how many jumps the parachute troopers make, they never get bored at their work. Or, to quote Capt. Corson:

"I've made 16 jumps and each one's a new thrill."

Another feature to keep incentive alive is that in the parachute troops each enlisted man draws \$50 a month and each officer \$100 a month extra pay.

In the War Zone

Battles for Solomons and Caucasus
Indicate Fateful Moment

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

AUG 27 1942

As the diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm plowed into the safe waters of New York Harbor yesterday with its load of wan-faced Americans repatriated from the barbarities of loathsome Japanese prison cells, the home-comers wept and cheered brokenly at sight of the grand old Statue of Liberty and the Stars and Stripes of freedom.

Today in the far southwestern Pacific among the Solomon Islands American and Japanese forces are locked in a great sea and air conflict which may go far toward determining whether those stars and stripes shall continue to promise liberty.

A Japanese victory might take the Nipponese a long way toward achievement of their announced ambition of dictating peace in Washington. That would mean the transfer to our America of the torture chamber, the wholesale murders and rapings, and the insufferable militaristic repression which exceeds even Hitlerism in its brutal arrogance.

Reds in Dire Peril.

This is indeed a fateful moment for us and our Allies. Not only is the wheel of fortune whirling in the Orient, but over in the milling Russian theater Herr Hitler is throwing into the decisive battle of the Caucasus every ounce of striking power that he possesses in an effort to make a kill. The position of the Red armies is one of dire peril, though it isn't by any means hopeless.

In perhaps eight weeks or so that wheel of fortune will stop spinning and the little ball will drop to tell us what our luck may be. Our great concern, of course, is Hitler. He must be stopped before snow flies. If we can keep him away from fresh resources, and preserve the Red fighting machine from destruction, then we shall have our grasp on sure victory, for we can handle the Japs once we have stopped Hitler.

Still, the Japanese and the Germans can't be considered as separate units at this juncture. The battle of the Caucasus and the battle of the Solomons are interlocking in their effect.

We haven't yet enough facts about the engagement in the Pacific to say that it will have decisive effects. We don't know the size of the forces engaged, and that is essential to our calculations.

Japs Make Big Gamble.

However, from the meager information at hand it would appear that the Nipponese are gambling with a large section of their grand fleet. It also would seem that we have inflicted considerable losses on the enemy, but there's no word of what our own losses—if any—have been.

If the Japs are risking a great naval fleet, besides air power, then we have in the conflict all the elements for a decision which may be a sure guide to the outcome of the war with Japan. We appear to have the advantage of being able to meet the Japanese warships with land-based bomb-

ers, and that in itself might spell disaster for the Mikado's forces.

If we can inflict on the Japanese now a further heavy naval loss, without ourselves suffering severely, then we probably shall have settled the supremacy of the Pacific in our favor. That won't be one but a whole handful of nails in the Jap coffin.

A Strategic Base.

Why should the Nipponese make such an attack? Well, in the first place the Jap is a persistent devil and one of his characteristics is that he won't take a knock in the eye without returning to try to restore his standing in society. Beyond that, however, the islands which our leatherneck marines now hold by right of bloody combat represent a base from which we can strike at the other Japanese conquests in that area and so threaten Indonesia. Our possession of these islands also deprives the

Japs of an invaluable base for operations against Australia and weakens the barrier they erected across our communications with Australia.

Then again, so long as we hold the threat of these bases over the head of the enemy, he is handicapped in his operations against China, in any scheme for attacking Russian Siberia and in any attempt to invade India. Now is the crucial time when Hitler mightily needs the support of his ally and the Japs want to be free to act according to their light.

other states. One was a newspaper correspondent in Berlin before World War I broke out, another headed an engineering construction company, while another managed a chain of stores. The group includes city managers, sanitation experts, utility or public service en-

gineers, lawyers, and men from other professions.

Courses of Study

They began their studies in May with the basic rules of military government. They studied the organization and operation of the War Department and of the Army and became familiar with official

School Of Military Government

Army Prepares To Rule Occupied Lands

AUG 27 1942

Wide World Features

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—A group of 50 high-ranking Army officers is winding up an intensive course of study in military government to prepare them to go into foreign lands with the armed forces of the United States and set up and direct local, regional and even national governments in occupied territory.

No Army school in the nation is attended by officers of higher rank, and no group of service men have been more carefully selected for special training and experience to qualify them for the important task of maintaining the governmental authority of the United States on foreign soil.



GEN. WICKERSHAM

These officers come from 30 states and their ages range from 35 years to past 60. Some are West Point graduates; others held commissions in the Army Reserve, while not a few saw service during World War I.

One is the lieutenant-governor of a southern state while another directed a state sales tax administration in the west. There are judges from New York, Tennessee and

correspondence and military paper work.

Then they were ready for their study of the general principles of public administration and of the specific details of public finance, public health and sanitation, communications, utilities and public works, education, public safety, public welfare and local and state economic problems.

Military Policy

They are learning much about the ways of other lands. For it is the military policy of the United States to interfere as little as is possible with the civil administration of occupied territory and to give first attention to supervising the executive and judicial officials of cities, provinces, states or countries into which they follow the armed forces.

They must be prepared to set up civil administration as soon as possible after fighting ceases. The manual they will carry provides for approved form of a declaration of occupation, and a set of typical ordinances which the officer must be prepared to vary according to the mentality, laws and customs of the people of the occupied territory. The manual sets down terms under which soldiers may be billeted, the organization of military tribunals, and even the maximum punishments for a long list of military and civil offenses.

Attention is being turned in later weeks to politico-military backgrounds, to political and legal systems, to economic and political history, to social psychology, to geography, and to the study of geo-politics. The courses will be concluded with a study of liaison functions. There'll be exercises of graduation about the end of August.

The School of Military Government has been organized by the War Department under supervision of the Provost Marshal General, Major General Allen W. Gul-

lion, who after a brilliant career as the Judge Advocate of the Army, was appointed to his present position.

Command of the school is under Brigadier General Cornelius W. Wickersham, son of former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, and a distinguished attorney and soldier in his own right. For service during the first World War he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor.

Student officers are kept at their studies morning, afternoon and evening by members of a permanent faculty and a staff of visiting lecturers.

Historic Setting

As the Army officers assemble for their classes in front of Clark Hall and as they leave at the end of the day they can look across the houses of Charlottesville to Monticello, mountain top home of Thomas Jefferson, father of the University of Virginia, who labored so earnestly in the founding of the nation and in the enlarging of its borders. A portrait of Woodrow Wilson looks down from one classroom wall, while in their studies they make much use of a book collection named in honor of another son of the University of Virginia, John Bassett Moore, first United States justice on the International Court at the Hague.

Wide World Features

JUST what the average Japanese thinks about the war is a question I can't answer—I was in prison until June. But I do know that the police, down to the lowest rank of ordinary uniformed guard, take the official announcements with a bit of skepticism.

After all, they have been through four years of falsely optimistic announcements on the China war. They have seen the trainloads of bones and ashes of soldiers brought back for burial in the homeland.

And, more likely than not, after seeing one of these sombre trains they have picked up one of their newspapers to read of victories and light losses.

Premier Tojo and his cabinet have played smart politics with the populace. They had a string of initial victories to whip up popular support for the war with the Anglo-American powers.

One day in prison I was brought a small package of sugar—good white sugar the like of which I

had never before seen in Japan. It was only an ounce or so, but there it was.

"From Manila," I was told. "We will have plenty of sugar next year."

Naturally this was a token gesture, but with small things like that, Tojo is keeping up morale. The Japanese know they have a long and perhaps losing fight on their hands—but meanwhile their philosophy is to fight it out to the bitter finish.

Celebrate Singapore Fall

The fall of Singapore was the occasion for a celebration, even in prison, and foreign prisoners as well as the native Japanese ate special pink and white bean cakes of the same sort which were handed out on the Emperor's birthday.

All during the fall months be-



Max Hill

fore Pearl Harbor the Japanese accepted the inevitability of war—it must come. It depressed them, weary as they were with four years of bloody battles in China,

but they accepted the situation with hopeless resignation.

The controlled press whipped up a hatred of the United States, especially President Roosevelt. Your country is bleeding us white, they would say. The effect of the Anglo-American freezing was scoffed at in the beginning. American women, it was said, wouldn't do without their silk stockings.

Suddenly the tone changed. Japan was being strangled. She must break through the blockade. Once, an Axis-minded right-winger shouted to a mass meeting:

"A drop of gasoline is as precious as a drop of blood."

Out over the heads of the crowd he could see the almost deserted downtown street, with the few passing automobiles all charcoal burners.

Government and people alike accepted the premise that Japan must either back down or strike—the Empire couldn't out-wait the United States in the Washington discussions.

Attack Surprised Japs

Even so, the nature of the attack came as a complete surprise to all Japanese other than a few tight-lipped admirals and generals. Even Foreign Minister Togo wasn't aware of the blow until the next morning.

That would be impossible in America—but in Japan the war

What Mr. Togo (He's The Japanese)
Man In The Street
Thinks About The War

and navy ministers can ignore the cabinet. They are responsible solely to the Emperor.

All during that first day I saw only police officers. It was obvious they were bewildered, but proud, too. I suppose the people in the streets—men, women and children—must have been the same.

But one and all they misjudged the reaction to such a blow. They thought America couldn't take it.

Hadn't Nichi-Nichi said just before the war: One serious reverse, and the United States will crumple. They are soft and can't take it.

Hated Roosevelt

Just before leaving Japan I talked briefly with a Domei (Japanese news agency) reporter, a well-educated chap who had spent many years in America. Before the war, you could sit down with him over a glass of beer and sanely discuss the situation.

Months of hammering out hatred of Roosevelt copy had infected him. The President was his personal enemy.

"There can be no end to this war," he told me, "until America understands that Pearl Harbor was a counter-attack—not an attack."

Little as I knew then about what was going on in America, I told him: "That time will never come."

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First Lead Daily Worker

London, Aug. 26-(AP)-Home Secretary Herbert Morrison tonight lifted the ban on the Daily Worker, Communist Party organ which was suppressed 19 months ago under defense regulations, but warned that it would be clamped on again if the paper opposed prosecution of the war.

Removal of the ban was interpreted as an indication of Britain's closer ties with Russia, the latest demonstration of which was Prime Minister Churchill's recent flight to Moscow to confer with Premier Joseph Stalin.

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London - add nurses club

Among nurses present representing units in Britain were Nan E. Wallace, 1221 Fourteenth St., Phenix City, Ala.; Emile Jonson, 1101 New Hampshire Ave., and Allenta Jones, 4922 North Capitol, both Washington; Marguerite E. Hannagan, 12 Maxwell St., Worcester, Mass.; Harriett S. Gutermuto, 1302 26th Ave., and Catherine Lenihan, 1350 Fourth Ave., both San Francisco; Ruth K. Kopsala, 7 Redman St., Fitchburg, Mass.; Carole A. Roe, Temple, Tex., and Hazel G. Beard, Duncan, Okla.

ROME -- ADD ITALIAN

(THIS WAS THE SECOND DAY THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF BRITISH AIR ATTACKS ON ITALIAN MEDITERRANEAN CONVOYS, POSSIBLY INDICATING PERSISTENT AXIS EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S NORTH AFRICA FORCES DESPITE STEADY BRITISH ATTACK.)

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ON THE EGYPTIAN DESERT FRONT, MORE FREQUENT ARTILLERY FIRING AND AN INCREASE IN AIR ACTIVITY WERE REPORTED BY THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE. THREE BRITISH PLANES WERE LISTED AS SHOT DOWN OVER THE DESERT AND ONE IN THE CONVOY ATTACK.

RUSSIAN

LONDON, AUG 26-(AP)-A VICHY RADIO BROADCAST SAID TODAY GERMAN FORCES HAD CONSOLIDATED POSITIONS IN THE DON-VOLGA CORRIDOR AREA FOR A FRONTAL ATTACK ON STALINGRAD AND THE ADVANCE GUARD OF A CORRELATED DRIVE FROM THE SOUTHWEST WAS WITHIN LESS THAN 25 MILES OF THAT CITY.

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THE INVADERS WERE DECLARED ALSO TO HAVE REACHED A POINT WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE LOWER VOLGA IN THE SECTOR OF ABGANEROVA, ITSELF 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD.

MONTREAL, AUG 26-(AP)-LEADING SURGEONS PERFORMED A DELICATE OPERATION IN AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE THE LIFE OF A GERMAN AIRMAN IN A HOSPITAL HERE, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

SUFFERING FROM A SEVERE BRAIN AILMENT, THE FLIER WAS BROUGHT HERE FROM A PRISON CAMP, AND THE OPERATION WAS FOUND NECESSARY TO REMOVE A BRAIN OBSTRUCTION.

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OTTAWA, ONT., AUG. 26-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD HAS ISSUED AN ORDER REQUIRING BEEF RETAILERS TO FULFILL THEIR CONTRACTS WITH THE ARMED FORCES BEFORE SELLING ANY BEEF TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, J.G. TAGGART, COORDINATOR OF THE FOODS ADMINISTRATION BRANCH OF THE BOARD, SAID TODAY.

THE ORDER, ISSUED YESTERDAY, WAS BROUGHT INTO FORCE BECAUSE CERTAIN RETAILERS HAD REPORTED INABILITY TO FULFILL CONTRACTS TO THE ARMED FORCES ON THE GROUND THEY HAD SOLD THE MEAT ON THE CIVILIAN MARKET, TAGGART SAID.

THE MOVE WILL NOT NECESSARILY CURTAIL CIVILIAN BEEF SUPPLIES BUT IT WILL ENSURE SUPPLIES NEEDED IN THE ARMED SERVICES.

SINCE MID-JULY, THE FOODS ADMINISTRATION BRANCH OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD HAS REQUISITIONED BEEF SUPPLIES FROM RETAILERS AT THE BOARD'S CEILING PRICE.

Long
Blank

30.24-18413
30.24-18413
OTTAWA, AUG. 26-(AP)-REVENUE MINISTER GIBSON SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT TODAY THAT REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRANSPORTATION OF U.S. WAR GOODS ACROSS SOUTHERN ONTARIO IN BOND BY MOTOR TRUCK ARE DESIGNED TO PREVENT THE GRANTING OF AN EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISE TO ANY ONE ORGANIZATION OR GROUP.

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THE MINISTER HAD BEEN QUESTIONED ON A STATEMENT MADE IN TORONTO YESTERDAY BY HIGHWAYS MINISTER T.B. MCQUESTEN REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF THIS PRIVILEGE FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF A "MONOPOLISTIC" GROUP.

MCQUESTEN SAID HE WOULD OPPOSE GRANTING THIS PRIVILEGE TO INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY FORWARDERS, LIMITED, TORONTO, WHO, HE SAID, HAD BEEN GRANTED AN ORDER BY THE UNITED STATES INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION TO OPERATE TRANS-ONTARIO TRUCKING UNITS.

GIBSON SAID IN HIS STATEMENT: "THIS PRIVILEGE IS OPEN ONLY TO APPLICANTS WHO ARE PERSONS OR FIRMS ACTUALLY OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS, AND WHO ARE SO CERTIFIED BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON, AND BY MOTOR VEHICLES BRANCH OF THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS."

SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED HERE NO PERMITS HAVE BEEN GRANTED AS YET TO ANY TRUCKING FIRMS TO ENJOY THE PRIVILEGE OF TRAVELLING ACROSS SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO BETWEEN DETROIT AND BUFFALO. THE ROAD DISTANCE BETWEEN THESE TWO POINTS IS CONSIDERABLY SHORTER THROUGH ONTARIO THAN IT IS AROUND THE SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE ERIE.

JERSEY CITY--ADD GRIPSHOLM

AUG 27 1942

C.E. WINTER, 27, WHO TAUGHT BIOLOGY AT UNION COLLEGE, LINCOLN, NEB., BEFORE HE WENT TO THE ORIENT THREE YEARS AGO, SAID HE WAS ON THE STAFF OF THE CHINA TRAINING INSTITUTE AT KOWLOON NEAR HONG KONG WHEN THE JAPANESE ATTACK CAME.

"I WAS IMPRISONED FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY," WINTER SAID. "THERE WERE ATROCITIES, BUT I DO NOT WANT TO TALK ABOUT THEM. I SAW A DOCTOR KILLED WHILE HE WAS TRYING TO DEFEND A GROUP OF NURSES, AND THERE WERE OTHER INCIDENTS."

"THE FOOD IN THE PRISON CAMPS WAS NOT GOOD. RICE, BEANS AND WATER MADE UP OUR DAILY FARE, AND FOR CHRISTMAS DINNER WE HAD TWO TABLESPOONS OF RICE AND ONE DRY PRUNE EACH. I WAS SO HUNGRY I EVEN CRACKED OPEN THE PRUNE PIT AND ATE THAT."

"I BELIEVE THERE WILL BE A GREAT FAMINE IN HONG KONG THIS WINTER UNLESS FOOD SUPPLIES ARE SENT TO THE CITY IN SOME WAY."

WINTER SAID HE PLANNED TO RESUME HIS TEACHING CAREER IN THE UNITED STATES, AND DID NOT KNOW WHERE HE WOULD MAKE HIS HOME. ★

NEW YORK, AUG 26-(AP)-HOME FROM MONTHS OF INTERNMENT IN JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS, THREE ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENTS TOLD RADIO AUDIENCES TODAY OF THEIR EXPERIENCES AT THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

THE THREE WERE MAX HILL, WHO WAS CHIEF OF THE AP BUREAU IN TOKYO WHEN PEARL HARBOR WAS ATTACKED, RELMAN MORIN, CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS IN INDO-CHINA, AND MORRIS HARRIS, CHIEF OF THE SHANGHAI BUREAU FOR 15 YEARS. ALL THREE RETURNED YESTERDAY ABOARD THE DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM.

HILL SAID IN AN INTERVIEW ON THE BLUE NETWORK THAT HE WAS "THROWN INTO PRISON IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR," STRIPPED AND SEARCHED, AND PLACED IN A COLD CELL "ABOUT SIX FEET BY NINE, WHERE I WAS HELD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO JUNE 2."

WHEN HE WAS QUESTIONED, HILL CONTINUED, THE JAPANESE POLICE "STARTED IN WITH THREATS OF A MILITARY COURT MARTIAL. THE OFFICERS

QUESTIONING HE LAUGHED OVER WHAT THEY HAD BEEN DOING TO OTTO TOLISCHUS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES. THEY THOUGHT IT WAS A GOOD JOKE TO SLAP HIM AND BEAT HIM."

HILL DECLARED THAT AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY NAMED DOCTOR MEYERS, WHO WAS IMPRISONED IN KOBE, WAS FORCED TO SIT JAPANESE FASHION UNTIL THE VEINS IN HIS ANKLES BROKE.

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THE PURPOSE OF THE JAPANESE BRUTALITY, HILL ADDED, WAS "TO GET NEW INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR OWN COUNTRYMEN WHO HAD BEEN FOOLISH ENOUGH TO ASSOCIATE WITH FOREIGNERS. THE AVERAGE JAPANESE LIVES IN JUST AS MUCH TERROR OF THE POLICE AND GENDARMES AS ANY WHITE MAN OVER THERE. THE MAIN PURPOSE OF ALL THE INVESTIGATIONS WAS TO TURN UP EVIDENCE AGAINST THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES."

IN SPITE OF THE POVERTY AND OPPRESSION TO WHICH THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ARE SUBJECTED, HILL SAID, "THE MORALE OF THE PEOPLE IS GOOD. THEY HAVE BEEN FED A STEADY STREAM OF PROPAGANDA BY PREMIER GENERAL TOJO. THEY WON'T COLLAPSE. THEY MUST BE CRUSHED AND THE MILITARY GROUP NOW RUNNING THE COUNTRY MUST BE LIQUIDATED."

MORIN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW CARRIED BY THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM THAT HE WAS INTERNED WITH TWO OTHER AMERICANS IN SAIGON, INDO-CHINA, IN THE RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

"IT WAS TOTALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE OTHER INTERMENTS ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE ORIENT," MORIN DECLARED. "WE HAD MORE SERVANTS THAN INTERNEES. AND WHENEVER AN OCCASION AROSE, IF WE COULD, WE DID SEND OUT FOR CHAMPAGNE TO CELEBRATE."

THE MOST SHOCKING SIGHT IN INDO-CHINA, MORIN SAID, WAS THE EMACIATED APPEARANCE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND AUSTRALIANS WHO WERE "PRISONERS OF WAR, BROUGHT THERE FROM MALAYA AND SINGAPORE."

"ON THE DAY THEY CAME ASHORE, EVEN THE NATIVE PEOPLE WHO SAW THEM BURST INTO TEARS," MORIN SAID. "THEY WERE BURNT BLACK FROM THE SUN, EMACIATED FROM UNDER-FEEDING, AND MANY OF THEM WERE TOO WEAK TO WALK. THEY WERE PLACED IN AN OPEN FIELD NEAR THE DOCK AREA."

THE NATIVES AND THE FRENCH RESIDENTS OF THE AREA COLLECTED MONEY AND SNUGGLED FOOD AND MEDICINE TO THE AUSTRALIANS, MORIN ADDED.

AUG 27 1942

"IN THE TROPICS MEN LIVING OUTSIDE, AS THE AUSTRALIANS WERE FORCED TO, WITHOUT PROPER FOOD, SHELTER OR MEDICINE, ARE PUSHOVERS FOR THE SUNSTROKE AND TROPICAL DISEASES SUCH AS MALARIA," HE SAID.

HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT "WHAT WAS SNUGGLED IN HAS PROBABLY KEPT THE AUSTRALIANS ALIVE, BECAUSE THE JAPANESE DIET WOULD HARDLY KEEP A CANARY IN CONDITION TO FLY. SOME OF THE PEOPLE I KNEW IN HONG KONG AND JAPAN LOST ABOUT 60 OR 70 POUNDS DURING THE INTERMENT."

MORIN SAID HE WAS QUESTIONED BY JAPANESE OFFICIALS FOR SIX WEEKS ON DETAILS OF HIS ONE-YEAR TRIP THROUGHOUT THE ORIENT AND THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC AREA.

"THEY CONSIDERED ALL NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AS SPIES," HE SAID. "AND IN OWN PROBABLY WERE."

HARRIS TOOK PART IN A ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON JAPAN CARRIED AS A SPECIAL PROGRAM BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY. HE SAID HE LEARNED OF JAPAN'S ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES EARLY ON THE MORNING OF DECEMBER 8 AND RUSHED TO HIS OFFICE.

"WITH THE STAFF OF THE BUREAU, I SENT OUT DISPATCHES UNTIL ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK THAT MORNING, WHEN THE JAPANESE FORCES ARRIVED AND ORDERED US TO LEAVE," HE SAID. "THEY SEALED UP THE OFFICE."

30.24 - 18415

ASKED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A JAPANESE REVOLT, HARRIS
DECLARED: "I SEE NO POSSIBILITY OF AN EARLY REVOLUTION IN JAPAN.
THEY ARE A REGIMENTED PEOPLE, AS WE ALL KNOW. ^{AUG 27 1942} THEY HAVE BEEN
TRAINED FOR THE JOB THEY HAVE UNDERTAKEN AND MY OPINION IS THAT
THEY WILL FIGHT TO THE BITTER END."

by Mrs. George Ingraham Hut-
inson of Pine Ridge Inn, Charles-
ton, S. C. The Ingraham was com-
missioned July 17, 1941 and named
in honor of Captain Duncan N.
Ingraham, a former South Caro-
lina naval officer.

This destroyer was the second
U. S. warship to be named Ingra-
ham. A previous one was built in
San Francisco, Calif., in 1918. This
Ingraham was later converted to a
light mine layer and was finally
stricken from the Navy list on
Dec. 1, 1936 and scrapped in ac-

pear of have withdrawn from the
vicinity of our positions in the
Tulagi area.

3. The U. S. destroyer In-
graham has been sunk as a result
of a collision in a fog in the At-
lantic.

4. The next kin of those lost
have been notified.

The text of the announcement
broadcast by the Tokyo radio fol-
lows:

"Imperial headquarters at 4
P. M. announced that Japanese
naval units off the Solomons group
on August 24 engaged reinforce-

Tokyo Claims New

Japanese Fleet Withdraws From Tulagi Battle; Reds Hold at Stalingrad, Advance Into Rzhev, Bomb Berlin; Flying Fortresses Raid Rotterdam

The Japanese press described the
Solomon Islands battle as an Amer-
ican defeat, saying the Americans,
approaching from the east, were
sighted and attacked by the Japa-
nese at 3 P. M. on August 24.

Nichi Nichi, Tokyo daily, said
that "the damaged American air-
craft carriers are obviously ships
which were commissioned after the
outbreak of war in East Asia," and
[Continued On Page 3, Column 4]

Another Victory For U.S.

U. S. Hold on Vital
Tulagi Harbor Is
Tightened
^{AUG 28 1942}
12 TO 14 JAPANESE
PLANES DOWNED

Navy Reveals Destroyer In-
graham Sunk as Result of
Collision in Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.
(P)—Battered by American
warriors of sky, sea and land,
the Japanese appeared to-
night to have halted for the
time being at least their effort
recapture vital Solomon

island areas wrested from
them in a United Nations
offensive that began Aug. 7.

A terse Navy Department
communique said that "Jap-
anese surface forces appear
to have withdrawn from the
vicinity of our positions in
the Tulagi area." Thus the
important harbor of Tulagi,
considered one of the best
naval base-sites in that area
of the world, appeared to be
more firmly than ever in the
control of the Americans.

Big Sea Battle Seen Ended

Tulagi has obviously been count-
ed upon heavily by the United
Nations High Command as a base
from which to launch further of-
fensive operations, possibly to roll
the Japanese back eventually into
the China Sea.

Meanwhile, the big sea battle
that had been raging north of the
Solomons seemed to have come to
a pause, if not an actual halt, for
the communique said that there
had been "no further action" in this
encounter.

Earlier in the week, the Navy
had reported at least half a dozen
enemy vessels damaged in this bat-
tle, but full details have yet to be
disclosed. Yesterday's communique
said that it was too early to pre-
dict the outcome, and today's added

no information beyond the fact
that there had been "no further
action."

While this struggle, involving en-
emy airplane carriers and warships,
was in progress, American air pow-
er put another Japanese invasion
fleet to flight off Guadalcanal, an-
other of the Solomons group. American
bombers, plunging down
upon enemy transports, cruisers
and destroyers, left six of them
burning fiercely.

Tonight's communique made no
mention of the situation in New
Guinea. Despatches from General
MacArthur's headquarters in Aus-
tralia said Allied land forces were
reported in action against Japanese
troops who survived two days of
air attack to push ashore at Milne
Bay near the southeast tip of New
Guinea.

Destroyer Lost in Collision

Besides the information about the
Solomons struggle, the naval com-
munique disclosed that the 1,600-
ton U. S. destroyer Ingraham had
been sunk as the result of a col-
lision in fog in the Atlantic ocean.

No details were given, but it was
stated that next of kin had been
notified. The normal complement
of the ship was 175, but whether
any of them had been rescued was
not stated.

The Ingraham was a relatively
new vessel built only slightly more
than a year ago at the Charleston,
S. C., Navy yard.

Her keel was laid Nov. 15, 1939,
and she was launched Feb. 15, 1941

cordance with the London Navy
Treaty of 1930.

Withdrawal of the Japanese flee
from the Tulagi area was inter-
preted to mean a victory for the
U. S. forces in what has been
termed the second phase of the
battle of the Solomons—the Japa-
nese attempt to recapture the
islands.

Japs May Come Back
However in modern naval war-

fare such a withdrawal might be
followed in a matter of hours or
days by another large scale inva-
sion attempt.

No mention was made in the
communique of what air actions
might still be under-way. The Jap-
anese, however, have not fared
well in previous attempts to blast
U. S. forces from the islands by
air, and have lost at least 33 planes,
including seven dive bombers, in
such efforts.

Presumably remnants of the
Japanese force which occupied the
islands originally were still en-
gaged in harassing the Marines
with guerrilla warfare. Such bat-
tling with scattered small groups
might be continued indefinitely.

Text of Communique

The text of the Navy's commu-
nique (No. 113) follows:

1. Since the issuance of Navy
Department communique No.
112, there has been no further
action on the sea battle off the
Solomon Islands.

2. Japanese surface forces ap-

U. S. Carrier Hit In Solomons ^{AUG 28 1942}

New York, Aug. 27—The Tokyo radio, heard today by
the Associated Press listening post, broadcast an imperial
headquarter's announcement that Japan had lost one de-
stroyer sunk and a small aircraft carrier damaged in the
renewed battle of the Solomon Islands.

(An Italian broadcast in the French language, the same
in every other detail as Tokyo's, mentioned damage to sev-
eral small Japanese aircraft carriers. A Berlin broadcast

was first understood to have said
one of the Japanese carriers was
sunk, but this was erroneous.)

The imperial headquarters an-
nouncement said the United States
losses, all inflicted by air attack,
were:

One heavy aircraft carrier of
a new type, heavily damaged.

Another, smaller carrier, dam-
aged.

A battleship of the Pennsyl-
vania class, damaged.

Second Battle At Solomons

The communique listed these
casualties for both sides since Au-
gust 24 in an air-sea encounter
east of the Solomon Islands which
it called "the second battle of the
Solomons."

ments of the United States Navy
on the ocean east of the Solomons.
"Imperial air units immediately
attacked, dealt heavy losses and
repulsed the enemy.

New U. S. Carrier Hit

"The results ascertained up to
August 27 follow:

"Firstly, severe damage to one
large aircraft carrier of a new type.

"Secondly, damaging of another
aircraft carrier of medium size.

"Thirdly, damaging of a battle-
ship of the Pennsylvania type.

"Japanese casualties comprise
the loss of one destroyer and dam-
age to a small-sized aircraft carrier.

"It is announced the engagement
officially is designated 'the second
battle of the Solomons.'"

that the battleship was "most prob-
ably the Pennsylvania, which was
damaged in the course of the Japa-
nese attack on Pearl Harbor and
which, meanwhile, obviously had
been repaired."

First Announced Sinking

The above was the first word
from the Axis side on the tide of
the struggle for the Solomons since
the new phase of the naval battle
began and the first word that a Jap-
anese ship had been sunk.

United States Navy communiques
have announced hits on more than
twelve Japanese warships in the
action, including a large and a small
aircraft carrier, but have mentioned
none of them as sunk.

There has been no report from
Washington of any United States
warship losses in the renewed naval
battle and there is no confirmation
of the Japanese claim to have hit
two carriers and a battleship of
the 33,100-ton Pennsylvania class.

[The record does not show that
the Japanese ever officially said they
damaged the Pennsylvania at Pearl
Harbor, but an Italian broadcast on
Dec. 8, 1941, quoted the Japanese
news agency Domei as reporting the
Pennsylvania heavily damaged or
destroyed.]

Tokio's First Version.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Japan has lost one destroyer sunk and a small aircraft carrier damaged in the renewed battle of the Solomon Islands, Imperial Headquarters announced today.

[An Italian broadcast in the Far East, which is the same in every other detail as Tokyo's, mentioned damage to several small Japanese aircraft carriers.]

Tokio said the United States losses, all inflicted by air attack, were:

One heavy aircraft carrier, of a new type heavily damaged.

Another smaller carrier damaged.

A battleship of the Pennsylvania class damaged.

The communique listed these casualties for both sides since August 24 in an air and sea encounter east of the Solomon Islands, which it called the Second Battle of the Solomons.

There has been no report from Washington of any United States warship losses in the renewed naval battle and there is no confirmation of the Japanese claim.

New Jap Assault on Solomons Is Predicted

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 28.—(A. P.)—A Reuters' New Zealand correspondent said today that a further Japanese assault on the Solomons "seems inevitable."

The dispatch, from Auckland, said:

"Japanese wounds in the week's affray, severe and annoying as they are to the enemy, do not probably more than touch the main strength of the Japanese naval force which can be brought to bear if Japan decides to pledge it."

"Japanese losses in the Coral Sea, at Midway Island, and in two actions off the Solomons, are not sufficient to justify wishful thinking along the lines that Japanese naval power is not longer to be feared."

Battle Continues In New Guinea Swamps

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, Aug. 28.—(A. P.)—A battle between Allied and newly-landed Japanese troops is developing in the crocodile-infested swamps around Milne Bay in Southeastern New Guinea, and Allied airmen have shot down 12 and probably 14 more Japanese fighters there and at Buna up the coast, it was announced officially

today.

Allied airmen machine-gunned enemy barges, supplies and fuel dumps at Milne Bay in the joint land-air action aimed at breaking this Japanese foothold on an area which lies less than 500 miles across the Coral Sea from the Australian mainland.

The new landing at Milne Bay already had cost the Japanese one transport and probably a cruiser, as well as six landing barges.

Eight Japanese fighters were shot down over Milne Bay itself, and four others were destroyed at Buna, 180 miles to the northwest along the New Guinea coast. Another two probably were destroyed at Buna, and three others were damaged.

Buna Runway Hit

The communique describing the action said:

"Buna—Allied medium bombers with strong fighter escort successfully hit the airdrome runway and dispersal areas. During the attack ten Zero type fighters were engaged in combat. Four enemy planes were shot down, two were probably destroyed, and three others were damaged. All our planes returned."

"Milne Bay—Action between ground forces is developing. At dawn our fighters machine-gunned enemy barges, supplies and fuel dumps on shore. An Allied medium bomber flight encountered from 10 to 13 enemy fighters, destroying four in combat."

"The enemy attack by 10 Zero planes and five dive bombers was intercepted by our fighters which shot down two Zeros and two dive bombers and badly damaged a third dive bomber. Our anti-aircraft destroyed or damaged three other enemy planes. One of our fighters is missing."

Thus the total Allied bag for one day stood at 12 Japanese planes definitely downed, with perhaps 17 because of the three "destroyed or damaged" by Allied anti-aircraft crews. This was at the cost of a single Allied fighter.

Darwin, Broome Attacked

Darwin and Broome on Australia's northern and western coastline were attacked by two Japanese night raiders, causing only slight damage.

The communique said of those raids:

"Northwestern sector—Darwin: Two enemy bombers raided under cover of darkness, causing slight damage. Broome: Minor damage was sustained in a night raid by two enemy seaplanes."

American and Australian circles here considered the news from the Solomons heartening although there was no further official word since the Navy communique at Washington described the situation as "encouraging" and reported that the Japanese already had paid with at least 13 damaged ships in their

effort to recapture bases seized by United States Marines.

(Japanese imperial headquarters yesterday acknowledged in a communique that the Japanese navy had lost one destroyer sunk and a small aircraft carrier damaged in the new phase of the fight for the Solomons. The Japanese account said a new type heavy United States aircraft carrier, a smaller carrier and a battleship of the Pennsylvania class had been damaged, all by air attack. None of these claims had any verification.)

All reports indicated that the newest Japanese offensive effort on New Guinea met with a quite different reception than the earlier landings against little Allied resistance at Salamaua, Buna and other beachheads to the north.

Persistent fighter-plane sweeps against the Buna airfield, nearest Japanese base to Milne Bay, coupled with Allied ground attacks on the Japanese soon after they reached the landing beaches indicated the Southwest Pacific Command anticipated the Japanese attempt to move southward along the low-lying New Guinea

coast. The shoreline skirts Owen Stanley Ridge which forms the rough and lofty background of the world's largest island.

Allied airmen spotted the Japanese convoy moving southward Tuesday near the Trobriand Islands under cover of low-hanging rain clouds. Despite the poor visibility, fighters and bombers went down for low-level bombing and strafing which cost the Japanese one gunboat and probably some casualties aboard the heavily machine-gunned transport.

Airmen of General MacArthur's command picked up the convoy again yesterday as it neared Milne Bay through dense fog under a heavy cloud bank. Flying under the low ceiling, the fortresses and speedy B-26 attack bombers and P-40 fighters resumed the attack, following the Japanese in as they moved to the beach in landing barges.

Troops Take Up Fight

By the time the Allied land forces had taken up the fight yesterday where their airmen left off, the strength of the Japanese invasion force had been reduced by the sinking of one troop-laden transport, the severe damaging of one cruiser and the killing of an undetermined number of Japanese in the strafing of barges on the beach.

The Japanese were without air support throughout the landing operations as the result of Allied fighter plane attacks on Buna which in tow days cost the Japanese 19 Zero fighters.

The strategic significance of the Japanese landing at Milne Bay is

greater than is indicated by the size of the enemy force involved, which officially was described as small.

A firm hold on Milne Bay would give the Japanese not only a base extending far into the Coral Sea athwart the water and air approaches to Australia 500 miles southwest, but would place them on the sea-air flank of the southeastern Solomons, 600 miles due east.

Had the Japanese been able to land unopposed and consolidate their strength in Milne Bay they would be in position to decrease the effectiveness of the Allied defense-offense base at Port Moresby, 250 miles west.

Flyers Have Field Day.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, Australia, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Japanese forces, defying savage Allied air attacks and a tropical deluge, landed yesterday at Milne Bay, on the southeast tip of New Guinea, but an Allied spokesman said that the landing had been anticipated and that the enemy had been engaged immediately by Allied ground forces.

The Bay, about ten miles wide at its mouth and twenty miles long, is at the tip of Papua, some 225 miles from Port Moresby, apparently Japan's first aim, and about 420 miles from the closest point on the Australian mainland.

The coast at Milne Bay is flat, fringed with mangrove swamps and cut by several creeks abounding with crocodiles.

Besides pounding the ships and landing barges which ferried the invaders ashore, Allied flyers in four-engined Flying Fortresses, single-engined Curtiss Kittyhawk fighters and marauders, caused the Japanese heavy losses of fuel. Some drums, which the Japanese tried to conceal below water, were struck from a low level and the fires spread over a wide area.

No Air Opposition.

The Allied planes met no fighter opposition, but were hampered by thick clouds which cut the ceiling to 1,000 feet and by a downpour which cut visibility almost to zero.

Unofficial reports said that the fighter pilots had particular success strafing enemy troops and shore positions and machine-gunning enemy-filled launches and barges while the bombers centered on supply dumps ashore.

One Kittyhawk pilot, asked if aid was needed, flashed back the reply: "We're having a great time strafing Japs on beach and doing nicely." The landing forces apparently were left to fend for themselves without air support.

Ground Forces Meet Japs At Milne Bay

AUG 28 1942

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 27—Japanese forces, defying fierce Allied air attacks and a tropical deluge, landed yesterday at Milne Bay, on the southeast tip of New Guinea, but an Allied spokesman said that the landing had been anticipated and that the enemy had been engaged immediately by Allied ground forces.

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Clouds Hamper Planes

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His statement was taken as an indication that the Japanese would find the going harder at Milne Bay than at Buna, Salamaua and Lae—the bases in northeastern New Guinea which they seized earlier with only slight opposition.

Meanwhile, the Navy Department in Washington termed the continuing action in the southeastern Solomons "encouraging" with at least thirteen Japanese ships damaged in the Japanese thus far vain effort to recapture the bases held by United States marines.

Weather Aids Invaders

It appeared that the Japanese had taken advantage of adverse weather to move down the east coast of New Guinea and slip into Milne Bay, partially protected from Allied air attack by low clouds.

Allied airmen who attacked the convoy the day before yesterday while it was moving southward through the Trobriand Islands, one hundred miles north of Milne Bay, said that dense clouds and mists as low as 300 feet above the water made location of the ships difficult. In some cases, the pilots said, they found themselves over the ships almost before they could be seen.

Convoy Attacked En Route

However, they reported they had scored a direct hit amidships on one transport as the Japanese were carrying out their landing operations yesterday and that it had sunk immediately. Six enemy barges were reported destroyed, a cruiser was listed as "probably" sunk and a destroyer as damaged.

The Japanese convoy was attacked while en route two days ago by Allied airmen, who sank an enemy gunboat and machine-gunned two transports, inflicting an undetermined number of casualties. No detailed account of Allied losses has been released.

In the Tulagi-Guadalcanal Island

zone of the Solomons, a navy communique yesterday disclosed that the big sea battle still was raging, with the outcome still indefinite.

One Battle Still Raging

Since the renewal of the conflict five days ago, American bombers have set two enemy destroyers ablaze and pounced upon transports, cruisers and destroyers of one invasion fleet, forcing it to withdraw from approaches to Guadalcanal.

Another Japanese naval force, operating to the northeast, is still involved in a major sea battle in which airplane carriers and warships are the target of American

bombers and fighters.

Buna, apparent springboard for the advance of the small Japanese convoy, was attacked by Allied air forces, with six Japanese fighters reported destroyed and two damaged. Thirteen enemy fighters were reported destroyed in surprise attacks Tuesday.

While the action was going on in this theater, Japanese planes attacked Broome on the Australian west coast, dropping a few bombs which Allied headquarters said caused little damage and no casualties.

Roosevelt Target for Snipers In Marine Assault on Makin Isle

By Walter Clausen
PEARL HARBOR, Aug. 27 —

(AP) The first eyewitness account of hand-to-hand fighting in which U. S. Marines killed Japanese on Makin Island in the Gilberts last week disclosed today that the President's son, Major James Roosevelt, was shot at by snipers but was uninjured.

Commander John M. Haines of Coronado, Calif., who led the Navy-Marine raid on the Japanese-held island; Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, Plymouth, Conn., commander of the Marines, and Major Roosevelt, second in command of the Marines, graphically told a story of 40 hours spent on the eastern-

most enemy seaplane base in the Pacific. During this time all the enemy forces, ships and installations were wiped out.

(This was the first word of such an extensive loss of life among the defenders. Earlier reports on the raid had estimated the number of Japs killed as "at least 80." American losses were described in these reports as moderate).

Japanese snipers strapped to coconut trees took many pot shots at the President's son as Major Roosevelt was moving his units forward.

"We got him," young Roosevelt smilingly replied to questions as to

how close the Japanese bullets came to him.

The expedition sank two Jap ships, destroyed two enemy planes, devastated three radio stations, and destroyed a thousand barrels of American-made gasoline the Japs had stored for seaplane use, as well as a large amount of supplies.

Many thrilling stories of heroism by the Marines were disclosed by Colonel Carlson, spokesman for the three officers.

The operation was conducted by a special unit which Colonel Carlson and Major Roosevelt had been training many months.

Carlson is a veteran of Marine campaigns in Nicaragua and China and had many old China hands with him but the average age of the battalion was 22.

Major Roosevelt explained the Marines came from all parts of the United States, were special volunteers, and had been handpicked from 7,000 Marine candidates for this work.

"Did you shoot down any Japs?" Roosevelt was asked.

Shot at Snipers
"Fired two shots at snipers," he replied.

Colonel Carlson explained that the landing, made on a dark and moonless night, was a complete surprise, the force being on the island for 20 minutes before the Japs discovered the landing.

"The Japanese were on a continuous alert," he said. "Snipers were strapped to the top of 70-foot coconut trees for days, the natives told us, but our attack was a complete surprise."

"We were deployed when the Japanese defense force came up in American-made trucks. There were 200 Japanese naval marines defending the island, all young fellows of a much better type than I saw in China."

"Our assault echelon was led by Lieut. Wilfred S. Le Francois, who got five machinegun bullets in his right shoulder the first five minutes."

"When the Japanese resistance developed it was mostly machine guns, automatic weapons and grenades. They also were equipped with flame throwers but they didn't get to use the flames."

Snipers Camouflaged

"The snipers were well camouflaged. They did the most damage. We soon stopped the grenade throwers."

"We fought until 1:30 in the morning when the first Japanese air raiders came. Meanwhile our ships sank two Japanese ships stationed there, a 3,500-ton transport reported to have 60 marines and a crew of 40 aboard and a gunboat probably with 30 aboard. Nobody escaped from the burning ships."

"Jap planes flying low strafed and bombed indiscriminately, not injuring any of our men but shooting some of their own. Between air raids hand-to-hand fighting was resumed."

"There were three air raids the first day and four the second day. They were apparently so confused they fired at everything."

Major Roosevelt interjected that the natives were very cooperative. There were 1,700 natives on the island.

"We heard several short bursts of machine gun in the afternoon and investigated and found our Marines firing on two Japanese planes which had landed in the lagoon," Colonel Carlson continued.

Two Planes Destroyed

"An enemy scouting plane was set afire and two engines were shot off a Jap bomber. The bomber tried to get away but after getting up 100 feet crashed and all aboard were lost."

"The morning of the second day only eight Japanese were left on the island. At all we could see and a checkup

with the natives found only two Japanese unaccounted for.

"I cannot disclose our casualties but will say the Japanese losses on land alone were more than 10 to 1 to our losses, not counting the 150 Japs lost at sea or in planes."

"We spent the second day destroying installations, which beside the gasoline, included bombs and American and South American canned beef, American salmon and other food supplies which the Japs had in reserve there."

Sword Given to Admiral

"The battlefield certainly was a sight the second day. There were dead Japs behind most every coconut tree. On the battlefield I picked up a sword and pistol of the Japanese lieutenant-commandant and turned it over to Commander Haines who presented it to Admiral Nimitz (Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet)."

"One of the coolest bits of heroism was that of Lieut. Oscar F. Peatross of North Carolina. He never had been under fire before. His group became separated in landing and in the morning found himself with his men in the rear of the Japanese lines. He met a Japanese patrol and in a close exchange of fire lost three men. He and his men spent the rest of the day cutting in from the rear, shooting down Jap runners, burning trucks and destroying one radio station."

"Then he got back to his boat and returned to the ship and for a long time wondered about the rest of us who had stayed on the island overnight."

"The natives said the Japanese came there in December. They said there were some British and Catholic nuns on the island, but we didn't find out what became of them. There were no whites on the island when we got there."

"The natives were ruled by a native king who was a good fellow and gave his sarong to Captain James Davis of Ohio, who had lost his pants in action and went around the rest of the time fighting wearing the king's sarong."

"Second Lieutenant Charles T. Lamb of Alexandria, Va., did a fine piece of work. He got a bullet through his helmet and two wounds in the shoulder and I ordered him back to the ship, but he kept on fighting."

With two men volunteers, he went out to the lagoon to investigate a sloop. As he came alongside, a Jap marine put a pistol through a porthole, firing point-blank at Lamb, but missed. One of the men tossed in a hand grenade, then went aboard, finishing the Jap."

Major Roosevelt, replying to questions as to whether his unit was the same as other marine forces, said:

"We don't conform to any standard. This is a special organization for which Admiral Nimitz is responsible and which was organized by Colonel Carlson. Its success is due to co-operative teamwork effort. The success of this task was due to the excellent co-operation of naval ships and is a perfect example of the Navy and Marines working together. About our men, I don't think there is a finer group of men in the world. They are a picked battalion and, next to the colonel's leadership, the feature was their work as an excellent team."

Major Roosevelt has worked with the battalion since its creation.

Would you call them some special name like "rough riders," Major Roosevelt was asked.

The President's son smilingly said, "no, they're more like surf-swimmers."

Colonel Carlson lauded the cool-headed stamina of his men.

"There was Sergeant Jim Faulkner, of Texas, for instance," he said. "He was wounded in the head and exclaimed, 'Dammit, they've got me.' Later, wounded in the hip, he said the same thing. Then in side, again the same exclamation. Finally, he was wounded once again in the leg, but still didn't want to give up

fighting. Later, aboard ship after major operations, Faulkner turned on the surgeon, saying, 'Dammit, you're trying to starve me,' and insisted on a meal and ate soup while sitting on the operating table."

"Private Hawkins was another of the same spirit. After killing three Japs he was seriously injured and taken aboard the ship in a critical condition. At 3 o'clock in the morning a surprised watch officer found him walking around and he said he just had had a hunch if he would walk a bit he would live. He did."

Some of the marines in action were Second Lieutenant Wilfred S. Le Francois, of Watertown, N. Y.; Captain James N. M. Davis, of Evanston, Ill.; Private John Hawkins, of Southgate, Calif.; Private Donald Daniels, of Seattle, and Corporal Edward R. Wygal, of Filer, Idaho.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. (AP)—"Carlson's Raiders," the Marines who raided the Japanese on Makin Island and destroyed the seaplane base, two planes and radio stores, have their own battle song.

'Experts in Death'

Described by the Navy as "experts in death, demolition and destruction," the fighting unit took its name from its commander, Lieutenant Colonel Evans F. Carlson, and built its song about the name, sung to the tune of "Ivan Skavinsky, Skavar."

The battle song of the unit, in which Maj. James Roosevelt is second in command, follows:

In the memory of men, there were those who were brave And fought like the heroes of old; But none of the fame who carry the name Of Carlson's Raiders so bold.

They were gathered from near and gathered from far, They were picked from the best in the land; A hell-raising crew that sailed the blue Was Carlson's Raiders band.

They carry machine guns like pistols, they say, And a knife that was tempered in hell; And the Raiders all claim no mortal by name Could use them one-quarter so well.

They whisper of raiders who gambled with death And fought like the demons of old, And those who were there are willing to swear By Carlson's Raiders so bold.

They will sing of the sailor and soldier, I know, And tell of the deeds that were done; But Carlson's Raiders will sing for themselves And tell how the battle was won.

So here's to the Raider who stands by his flag, Who offers his life for his land, Who marches to fame with pride in the name Of Carlson's Raider band.

Chinese Start

Japs in China Flee From Great Airfield

Chinese Troops Penetrate Outskirts of Burning Chuhsien—American Air Forces Attack Lashio in Burma.

AUG 28 1942
By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 27. (AP)—The Japanese are in general retreat from Chuhsien, where China's greatest airfield lies within bomber range of Japan, while their rear-guards try to stem Chinese assault which has penetrated the outskirts of the burning city, military dispatches said tonight.

U. S. Bombers Raid Lashio

U. S. Army forces in Free China, which some day may use Chuhsien's air base to attack the great Japanese industrial district of Kiushu, 800 miles away, turned their attention meanwhile to the Japanese air base at Lashio, Burma.

A communique from General Stilwell's headquarters said fires were started in the center of Lashio, which is near the southwest border of China, that the airdrome runway was hit and that two enemy fighters were destroyed and two probably wrecked. No American plane was lost.

Chinese columns driving westward along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway gained control of another 25 miles of the road by recapturing Tsinsien, only 35 miles southeast of Nanchang, Japan's chief base in Kiangsi province, Chinese dispatches reported. The Chinese now hold

nearly 200 miles of the railroad, all of which was in Japanese hands six weeks ago.

Japs Firing Towns

At Chuhsien and in a 200-mile belt from which they are in general retreat eastward, the Japanese were firing every town and village in what the Chinese Central News called a campaign of "willful destruction and incendiarism."

Two Chinese armies advancing from west and southwest met in Chuhsien's outskirts and were pressing a hard assault on the enemy still within the city.

The Japanese also were about to abandon other cities in Chekiang, and in neighboring Kiangsi province, notably Sungyang and Lishui, the Chinese reported. Fighting was reported in the outskirts of the latter place, also an important air base.

Assault On Air Base

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Aug. 27 — Japanese forces in Chuhsien, site of the biggest air field in China, have begun a general retreat eastward under attack of Chinese forces, the Chinese Central News Agency reported tonight.

Driving hard for the Chekiang province city from which Japan itself could be bombed, the Chinese advancing from the west and southwest have formed a juncture at its outskirts and now are vigorously assaulting the city itself, the agency said.

Fires which started inside the city on Monday night, apparently in preparation for a Japanese withdrawal, are burning, it was reported. The Chinese counter-offensive also has forced further Japanese withdrawals in adjoining Kiangsi province, the Chinese added.

Troops Movements in Burma.

Dispatches from the front said the Japanese already had removed the bulk of their forces from Sungyang in Chekiang and from Lishui, twenty-five miles to the east, giving rise to the belief here that they were about to

Raiding Unit of Marines Has Its Own Battle Song

abandon both towns.

There has as yet been no indication that any of the Japanese troops withdrawn from Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces have been transferred outside of China.

Chinese forces have lopped another twenty-five miles off the section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in Japanese hands by the recapture of Tsinsien, only thirty-five miles southeast of Nanchang, the chief enemy base in Kiangsi province. Chinese dispatches reported tonight. Tsinsien fell to Chinese columns driving westward along the railway in the wake of the retreating Japanese, the reports said. This success extends the Chinese-held section of the railway, all of which was in Japanese hands six weeks ago, to nearly 200 miles.

Reports have reached here of troop movements in the direction of China's Yunnan border from the Myitkya region of northern Burma, but these apparently were on a small scale. The monsoon season in Burma, however, is coming to an end soon.

The Japanese were said to be setting fire to all towns and villages in a 200-mile-wide belt as they retreated northward from the 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, which for a brief time they held in its entirety.

"The once populous towns of Shangjao, Kwangfeng and Kiangshan are now masses of ruins," said the Central News. "Willful destruction and incendiarism is being ruthlessly carried out everywhere."

The same agency reported that the invaders also were destroying all food supplies and equipment which they were unable to take with them as they fell back.

U. S. FLYERS BOMB JAPS' BURMA BASE

All Return After Attacking Enemy at Lashio.

Chungking, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—United States Army planes raided the Japanese base at Lashio, Burma, yesterday, shooting down two enemy fighter planes and probably destroying two more. Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters an-

nounced today. All the American planes returned safely.

"Two large fires were started in the center of the city and a number of hits were scored on the airdrome runway," the war bulletin reported.

The raid was carried out by bombers with a fighter escort. The fighters strafed the town and airdrome.

Lashio, near the southwestern border of China, is at the head of the rail line running from Rangoon, on the coast, through Mandalay. It was at Lashio that the Burma Road began.

Yesterday's raid was the first by the United States flyers since August 11 when Yochow, in

Hunan Province, and Nanchang, in Kiangsi, were attacked.

Today's communique was the first by the United States Army Air Force in China since August 13. Its only other officially reported attack outside China occurred on August 9 against Iaiphong, French Indo-China.

Sir Earle Page Named to War Unit

Canberra, Aug. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that Sir Earle Page had been appointed to the advisory war council in Australia and would sit in on meetings of the Australian war cabinet to give it the benefit of knowledge he gained as special minister to London.

Sir Earle recently returned from London to recuperate from a severe illness after serving as the Australian representative in the British war cabinet.

MACARTHUR VIEWS TRAINING TROOPS

Melbourne, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur spent six hours Tuesday visiting United States troops in training in an undisclosed area of the Australian war zone, it was announced today.

It was his second such trip of inspection. The first, several months ago, was not disclosed at the time.

SIX DIE IN INDIAN RIOT

They Were in Mob Trying to Set Property Afire.

Bombay, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Six persons were killed today when troops fired on a crowd of demon-

strators attempting to set fire to private property.

As reports of disorders continued to filter in, the Government of Bihar province in north-east India directed that special courts be set up to speed the trial of those charged with criminal offenses.

Jap Exchange Ship Reaches East Africa

Laurencio Marques, Portuguese East Africa, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The Japanese liner Tatuta Maru arrived today with about 800 British and Allied diplomats and nationals for exchange with Japanese subjects from Britain, Australia and India.

Other countries involved in the exchange include the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Belgium, Greece and Egypt. Four other exchange ships are due within the next eleven days.

Gripsholm Passengers' Examinations Speeded

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 27 (AP)—Government agents today speeded the examination of repatriates who still gazed longingly at American soil from the diplomatic-exchange ship Gripsholm which delivered them here Tuesday from Oriental war fronts.

As the war refugees left the Swedish liner, stories of harsh treatment by the Japanese piled up, but many passengers refused to talk of their experiences. Others said they had not been treated badly.

Earlier in the day, officials said more than 600 of the 1,451 persons who arrived on the ship had been cleared, and at least 145 others were sent to Ellis Island where cases concerning enemy aliens are investigated.

It was not explained why the group went to Ellis Island. It was understood, however, that they faced further questioning.

Islanders Assist Flyers In Escape From Japs

Los Angeles, Aug. 27 (AP)—A meeting on a South Pacific island with sixteen navy and army pilots and seventeen other white persons who had been helped by friendly natives to escape from the Japanese was described by Lieut. Harry

Wood, of Noble, Ill., a dive-bomber pilot off the carrier Lexington.

With his radioman-gunner, Cyril Huvar, of Corpus Christi, Texas, Lieutenant Wood said on a broadcast he was forced down at sea near the New Guinea islands when their plane ran short of fuel.

Helped Ashore By Natives
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He and his radioman-gunner, they were taken to an island where they found the other pilots who had also been forced down, together with the civilians, some of them Americans, whom the islanders had assisted in penetrating the Japanese lines.

Wood said he met several other persons on the ship that brought him to the United States recently who had found their way to civilization from Japanese-occupied territory. He himself was reported missing for a month before he re-established contact with the navy.

Americans Befriended

"You have been in the vicinity of the present Solomon Islands conflict," remarked the radio interviewer. "Now, if any of our men are forced down or have found their way ashore from damaged ships, just what do you think their chances are of returning?"

"If they are Americans, a very good chance," Lieutenant Wood replied. "If they are Japanese, I would not want to be in their shoes."

Lieutenant Wood was one of two dive-bomber pilots who scored direct hits on a Japanese carrier of the Shokaku class on May 8. He was afterward pursued by an entire squadron of Zero planes and escaped them by diving through clouds, but ran out of fuel and was forced down.

Fraser Attends War Council

[By the Associated Press]
Washington, Aug. 27—The Pa-

cific War Council, with Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand attending for the first time, met today with President Roosevelt and received a general picture of New Zealand's war effort plus a report on progress of operations in the Solomon Islands.

The meeting followed conferences between the Chief Executive and the Prime Minister, who arrived in Washington yesterday.

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, said the Council gave most of the session over to a "real good discussion of New Zealand and its war effort and its position with regard to the South Pacific and also in connection with what is happening in the Solomon Islands offensive."

Gains In Solomons

Fraser, Nash said, spoke at some length and gave the Council members details of the Solomon developments.

Asked whether it was encouraging, Nash replied:

"Yes, I'll say that. The gain is real."

Apparently, Nash said, there has been some dispersal of the Japanese forces. There was mention, he added, of the new Japanese landings at Milne Bay in New Guinea.

Before coming to the United States, Fraser saw Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United Nations commander in the Southwest Pacific, and he told the War Council of his conversations with them.

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, said Fraser told the members that he was struck by the way American and Australian forces were working together and the cordial relations prevalent in Australia.

HOW JOY CAME TO ESCAPE SHIP

Repatriates Spent Week of Tension at Yokohama.

[Relman Morin, former chief of the Associated Press and Wide World Bureau in Tokyo, was on a roving assignment in the Far East when the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor and was interned in French Indo-China. Here he describes the emotions of the

American repatriates on their long voyage home which, for him, ended yesterday when he came ashore from the Gripsholm.]

By RELMAN MORIN.

The bell on the bridge marked midnight, June 24. Then there was stillness again, and the hot darkness, folding over the ship and the harbor and the low hills of Yokohama.

An American newspaper man leaned against a bunk, staring through the porthole. He said, "There's a launch coming out . . . fast, too . . . blinking her lights."

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Some one said, "What? Another false alarm, that's all."

More than 500 Americans had come aboard the ship, the Asama Maru, a week before. They were going home. They were from prisons, camps, internment in all parts of the empire. Some had been tortured, all were hungry.

The newspaper man said, "Looks like some officials are getting into the launch."

The other said, "Relax . . . just take it easy." They had been waiting a week.

Nobody knew why they had been held there. Rumors had been flying. The exchange was off, negotiations had broken down, everybody would be put on shore again. Each day screwed the tension tighter.

Emotions Are Released.

It was 12:40 now. From the launch a Japanese voice called: "Bon voyage, Mr. Grew."

The men in the cabin glanced at each other, sharply. The ship's engines began to throb. The anchor chain rattled. The men plunged for the door, stumbling, racing up to the deck.

It was pitch black except for the few yellow lights of Yokohama. Then there was a sudden blaze of light.

It came from four large crosses made of electric bulbs, rigged to the sides and stern of the ship to give her protection against submarines.

The people on deck stared at the lights and at the sea and then at each other, stunned, unbelieving. All at once, as though at a given signal, a cry arose. They shouted and cheered and sang, even through tears of excitement, they locked arms and danced, up and down the decks and stairways.

A strange voyage had begun, an almost incredible voyage.

Before it was finished in New York this week, these 500 repa-

trates were joined by more than 1,000 others. They passed from summer in the Orient to winter in Africa, and then to summer again, nearing New York.

There were two ships. The Japanese liner, Asama Maru, and the Italian ship, Conte Verde, from occupied China.

All Sorts of People.

Aboard were diplomats who had made history and men who could list no occupation but beachcomber, missionaries, business executives, newspaper men, students, nurses, archaeologists, sailors, lawyers, dentists, doctors, radio operators, ships' welders, a stranded vaudevillian, a bouncer from a Hongkong dive.

At Singapore the ships met and stayed four days. Turning and twisting like a halfback returning a kickoff, the Asama led the way through the mine fields. The ships stayed within sight of each other through the next two weeks.

Then through the Sunda Strait, the narrow channel between Java and Sumatra, the last Japanese-occupied land areas.

A curious, almost visible change

spread over the two ships that day. Until then people had been nervous. Voices were dry and harsh. People were restless. Children cried.

Beyond Java all this vanished, magically, like smoke in a fresh breeze. Somehow, being beyond the area of Japanese conquests made the difference. Now you could hear what had happened, the stories of torture and murder, imprisonment, mental agony. It had seemed dangerous to talk, much less to write. Now typewriters chattered and pens flew over the pages of diaries.

The Americans were beginning to breathe again.

Big Guns Stall Nazi Advance

Central Front Push Carries Russians Into Streets of Rzhev.

NEW NAZI GAIN IN FAR SOUTH

Red Counter-attack Wipes Out Tank Wedge at Stalingrad.

By Henry C. Cassidy

MOSCOW, Friday, Aug. 28. (AP)—Counter-attacking Red troops have wiped out a Nazi tank wedge northwest of Stalingrad while the Russians have swept into the outskirts of Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, in a continuing offensive which has recaptured several localities, the Soviets announced early today.

The Germans pushed "huge fresh tank and infantry forces" into one sector northwest of the imperilled Volga River city to menace the Russian flank, the communique said, but "the Red Army men launched a counter-attack and restored the situation."

New Retreat in Caucasus

Eleven enemy tanks were destroyed and about two infantry companies were annihilated in this single action, the communique said. Red army tank men and infantry beat off ten violent Nazi attacks in another sector where 13 German tanks and two infantry battalions were destroyed.

The Russians also were reported holding firm in other sectors ringing the approaches to Stalingrad.

Another retreat in the Prokhladnenski area in the Caucasus was acknowledged, and fighting still raged at Mozdok, 30 miles to the east of that city. Mozdok is 55 miles west of the Russian oil city of Grozny.

There was no indication here that the diversionary offensive to the west was relieving pressure on Stalingrad for the Russians again emphasized the enormity of German tanks and infantry beating hammering at the city's approaches.

Twenty-six Nazi tanks were knocked out in the sweep which carried the Russian to "the outskirts of Rzhev," the communique said. Hundreds of Germans were killed and Red Army mop up squads found many other bodies in shell-scarred forests along the way.

Several Places Recaptured
"Our troops captured several populated places," the bulletin added. "Red Army men of 'X' unit broke into one populated place heavily fortified by the enemy."

Red airmen were credited with destroying or damaging 20 German tanks, and more than 150 troop and supply trucks during Wednesday's operations.

At Voronezh on the upper Don river, about mid-way between the two main fighting fronts, the Soviets reported the killing of 800 more Germans in several days fighting for a populated place on the western Don bank.

In London Reuters quoted the Vichy radio as saying a German-Rumanian column was within 20 miles of the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossisk.

Before issuing their midnight communique the Russians had summed up yesterday's situation thus:

Firing from open positions, the Russian artillery northwest of Stalingrad yesterday enfiladed an attacking mass of Nazi tanks, wrecking 18 of them. Other tanks which broke into Red Army positions were wiped out with hand grenades and incendiary bottles.

Below the city a murderous screen of Russian cannonade also held the Germans back, while Red horsemen slashed into the enemy rear.

German Claims

(The German High Command reported "embittered" Russian counter-attacks repelled on the Stalingrad front, with destruction of 40 Russian tanks, and described "renewed attacks" by the Russians and counter-attacks by the Germans on the central front.)

On Russia's own, 16-day-old "second front" which stretches from Vyazma to Kalinin in an arc more than 100 miles west and northwest of the capital, the Germans yesterday sent a cloud of dive-bombers to the rescue of their hard-pressed divisions, but the Russians said they had accounted for 48 of them.

The list of populated places re-occupied by the armies of General Zhukov mounted to well over 600, but the Russians reported they found many villages burned as the Germans resorted to their winter retreat practices.

By now the Russians' total of German dead in the continuing central offensive had reached 47,000. A page-wide photograph in the Army newspaper Red Star showed long, winding lines of German captives.

The Russians broke into Rzhev

from the north and were fighting hard to hold their ground in the battered streets of this heavily-fortified German stronghold 130 miles northwest of the capital.

Twenty miles to the South they had driven through Zubtsov to the Sychevka area, reaching the rail line which connects Rzhev with Vyazma, also a strongly defended Nazi "hedge-hog." Farther South the Russians were across the

Gzhatsk River.

In the Caucasus great waves of dive-bombers, parachutists, Tommy-gunners on motorcycles and wedges of tanks had taken the Germans to positions 52 miles from the Grozny oil fields.

Vital Routes Menaced

Perhaps more important was the fact that Nazi Alpine troops were within striking distance of three through routes over the high Caucasus—the Sukhum, Ossetin and Georgian military highways.

The lofty passes on these routes, one of them more than 9,000 feet high, present the Alpinists with one of the most difficult tasks of the war, however.

At present the Caucasus fighting in the Prokhladnenski and Mozdok sections is featured by efforts of German tank units to cross the Terek waterway and break through the railway lines. Russian armored trains moved up to these efforts, pouring fire into armored concentrations and wrecking many vehicles.

Near the Black Sea south of Krasnodar, Soviet gunners were holding to most of their hill positions.

German Salient Pushed Back 25 Or 30 Miles as Reds Counter-Attack

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP)—While Stalingrad battled doggedly for its life, Russia's central armies slashed at the German-held Rzhev-Vyazma railway, 120 miles west of Moscow today and fought for footholds within the streets of Rzhev in a newly-announced offensive that has pushed back a Nazi salient 25 or 30 miles.

(Reuters, British news agency, reported the Germans were throwing fresh reserves into the savage battle for Rzhev but were compelled to retreat with heavy losses as the Red army thrust westward.)

Although the situation of Stalingrad, industrial city on the lower Volga, was conceded to be critical, the Russians described it as "no worse" and counter-attacks were developed.

German gains in the cen-

tral Caucasus, however, drew expressions of concern. A tank-led task force fought its way to Mozdok, 30 miles east of the Prokhladnenski battle-grounds and a jumping-off point for thrusts both toward the oil fields of Grozny, 55 miles to the east, and the Georgian military highway terminal at Ordzhonikidze, 40 miles to the south.

The 15-day-old Russian drive on the central front was intended both to eliminate a long-standing German threat to Moscow in the Rzhev-Gzhatsk-Vyazma triangle and provide a diversion against the German offensive to the south.

The break into heavily fortified Rzhev, on the upper Volga, 130 miles northwest of the capital, was reported made from the north.

Overnight the Russians reported recapturing four more communities on the front west of Moscow, and killing 2,000 Germans—bringing to at least 47,000 the number of German dead reported in the 15-day offensive.

Stalingrad Situation Growing Graver

Dispatches from Stalingrad said the situation there was becoming more grave every hour as the Germans hurled new troops, tanks and planes into the fight in grim disregard of losses.

Russian defense lines northwest and southwest of the Volga city

were reported holding firm, but dispatches said plainly that the pressure of the assault was intense.

From the Caucasus front, where German advance forces were 150 miles from the shores of the Caspian sea, there were increasing intimations that the invaders hoped to swing southward in an attempt to cross the towering Caucasian range.

The Germans have come within striking distance of three of the four routes to the south of the mountains. These are the Sukhum road which skirts the Black Sea from Tuapse to Batumi; the Ossetic military road through 9,270-foot high Mamison Pass in the heart of the mountains to Kutais, and the Georgian military road through eight-mile-long Darial Pass, walled by 6,000-foot cliffs, between Ordzhonikidze and Tiflis. The fourth route is the old caravan trail through Derbent along the Caspian.

Russian dispatches credited the German gains in the Caucasus to their use of great waves of dive bombers, swarms of tanks, parachutists, and Tommy-gun equipped troops on motorcycles.

The Russians said the Red Army counter-offensive west of Moscow

now had won back well over 600 populated places, but many were found in ruins.

Red Star printed a picture the width of its front page showing lines of German prisoners taken in the drive west of Moscow.

The Germans were said to have sent swarms of dive bombers to the aid of their hard pressed troops on this front, and a dispatch to Komosol Pravda said Russian fighters had downed 48 of the German planes.

Hundreds of Germans were declared added overnight to a previously announced toll of 45,000 Nazi dead in the Russian drive and one Soviet formation captured a fortified position, the Soviet information bureau said.

"In another sector," the mid-day communique announced, "our troops destroyed three heavy German tanks and killed about 400 enemy officers and men. Booty was captured and prisoners were taken."

The Red Star reported that Soviet vanguards had reached the Rzhev-Vyazma railway, a Nazi north-south supply line 120 miles west of Moscow and that heavily-fortified Rzhev was under attack.

While this action developed on a 70-mile front, the Russians admitted the Germans had lanced 30 miles closer to the Grozny oil fields in the central Caucasus, but indicated Stalingrad's position was essentially unchanged.

Red army tank crews, artillery and infantry were reported outnumbered at some points as much as three-to-one in fighting against the German pincers closing upon Stalingrad, steel city on the lower Volga named for Russia's premier. "A few German tanks succeeded in penetrating the depth of our defenses, but they were destroyed by hand grenades and incendiary bottles," it was announced.

Red Situation On Battlefield

The situation along the 1,375-mile battlefield extending from north of Rzhev and Mozdok was pictured here as follows:

West and northwest of Moscow: Troops of Gen. Gregory Zhukov and Col. Gen. Ivan Konev sought three immediate objectives, Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, Gzhatsk, 95 miles west of the capital, and Vyazma, 140 miles south west.

Rzhev: The Russians edged forward into the northern district of the city, meeting stubborn Nazi resistance in street fighting.

Sychevka, 20 miles south of Rzhev: Red army units which drove through Zubtsov reached the rail line connecting Rzhev and Vyazma and are hammering at the city's gates.

Gzhatsk: The Russians crossed the Gzhatsk river and drove into freshly reinforced Germans. Latest dispatches from this general area

said the Russians were fighting to win back a number of populated places, all heavily fortified.

At Zubstov, just southeast of Rzhev, and eastward at Pogorel-oye-Gorodische, Soviet life was being restored after 10 months of Nazi control. Karmanovo also was liberated in this sector.

Along the 325-mile front from Vyazma southeast to Voronezh no fighting was reported.

Voronezh: Street battles continued in an unspecified populated place south of Voronezh where Red Star reported the Russians had recaptured virtually every house. German counter-attacks in two separate sectors along the west bank of the Don were repulsed. Izvestia said the western and southern parts of another populated place had been cleared of Fascists with hundreds taken prisoner in street fighting. Izvestia said German storm troops had been moved up to take charge as a result of bad morale among Hungarian front line forces.

South of Voronezh: Russian KV and T34 tanks were used effectively in continued fighting.

Stalingrad: Northwest of the city a defense ring of steel guarding the steel metropolis held firm against the repeated attacks of Nazi tanks and the battering of tons of bombs. Dispatches reported that the Germans wedged into Soviet defenses in some places but that the situation was under control.

Southwest of Stalingrad: Reinforced Russian positions held off tremendous attacks of tanks and dive bombers.

In the Caucasus south of Krasnodar: The Germans, seeking to cut off the Red army's road to the Black sea, launched new attacks, but Russian defenses held. Red Star reported a large scale fight for an unspecified populated point in this area and said the Germans were trying to penetrate through valleys to trap Russian advance forces.

Prokhladnenski and Mozdok: Showing stronger resistance, the Russians held their lines along rivers, railways and in the hills, in a last stand to keep the Germans back from the Grozny oil fields.

Stalingrad Toll High: Berlin

London, Aug. 27 (AP)—Reuters quoted a DNB Berlin broadcast today as conceding that the Russians had made "certain local progress" in the Rzhev and Kaluga areas, where the Germans were said to be conducting "systematic straightening of the front line."

New York, Aug. 27—A German high command report, recorded from the Berlin radio by the Associated Press listening post, said the Russians have launched bitter counter-attacks against the German positions west of Stalingrad, but have been repelled with great losses by German aerial support.

Forty Russian tanks were destroyed, a communique said.

In the Caucasus German troops have taken further important mountain positions in a progressive attack against stubbornly fighting Soviet defenders, the high command said.

Rzhev Action Mentioned

Besides the counter-attack before Stalingrad, the Russians continued their assaults southwest of Kaluga and on the Rzhev front west of Moscow, but at those places, too, they were reported repelled.

A German counter-attack northwest of Medyn threw the Russians back to their starting point, the high command added.

In the Leningrad zone, there was local fighting in which German shock troops destroyed forty Soviet fortifications, it was stated.

In the past two days on the Russian fronts, 153 Soviet planes have been destroyed, with nine German planes lost, the communique asserted.

London Doubts Value Of New Red Drive

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 27—Military commentators described the Russian counter-offensive in the Rzhev-Gzhatsk-Vyazma sectors of the central front today as "good work," but an informed British source said it would be unwise to expect the assault to result in a major strategic victory.

It is very unlikely, this source declared, that the Russian assaults will develop to the point where they will be able to roll up the German line from the north, or have any immediate effect upon the situation at hard-pressed Stalingrad.

"Stalingrad is several hundred miles from the scene of the Russian

attacks, and it is doubtful that the Germans would be able to switch units from that front to meet the Russian attacks, even if they wanted to," the source said.

The fierce resistance the Red army is putting up in the face of savage Nazi attacks appeared likely, however, in his opinion, to prevent any sharp turn in the favor of the Germans.

KOENIGSBERG AND DANZIG ALSO RAIDED

Military and Industrial Targets Struck; Many Fires Started.

Moscow, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Russian planes bombed military and industrial objectives last night in Berlin, Danzig and Koenigsberg and other towns in eastern, north-eastern and central Germany, the Russians announced tonight.

Nine large fires were reported to have been observed in Berlin and Danzig and ten were spotted in Koenigsberg. Explosions were reported in Koenigsberg.

Russian Bomber Pays Berlin Visit

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 27 (AP).—Russian warplanes attacked eastern, north-eastern and central Germany during the night and one of the raiders succeeded in reaching the outskirts of Berlin, the German radio reported today.

High explosives and incendiaries were dropped at random, but no noteworthy damage was caused, the broadcast said.

Berlin Admits Reds Reached It

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Aug. 27 (AP).—One of several Soviet planes raiding Germany last night succeeded in reaching the outskirts of Berlin, it was reported here today.

The German high command's communique said Soviet bombers "carried out flights of no military

importance over eastern Germany," and that single British planes flew over western and northwestern Germany yesterday. The Soviet raiders did minor damage with bombs dropped at random, it said.

Raider Reaches Berlin Outskirts

New York, Aug. 27—A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post said today that one of several Soviet planes raiding Germany last night succeeded in reaching the outskirts of Berlin.

(A Stockholm report broadcast by the British radio and heard in New York by CBS said five Russian bombers reached Berlin. Another Stockholm report, via Reuters, said the Berlin suburbs of Zehlendorf and Dahlem were bombed.)

The German high command's communique said Soviet bombers "carried out flights of no military importance over eastern Germany," and that single British planes flew over western and northwestern Germany yesterday. It said the Soviet raiders did minor damage with bombs dropped at random.

Factories in southern and south-eastern England were raided day and night yesterday by German planes which set fires and caused destruction, the aerial report added.

Soviet Bombs Start Fires in Nazi Capital

U. S. Flying Fortresses Attack Shipyards at Rotterdam—RAF Raids German Fighter Plane Base at Abbeville, France.

LONDON, Aug. 27. (AP)—The Russians from the east and British and American Allies from the west are engaged in a whipsaw aerial pounding against German-occupied Europe, it became apparent tonight, with Soviet raids on Berlin and East German towns to which Ruhr and Rhineland industries have been moved and continued attacks launched from England.

Reds Raid 8 Cities, Towns
In their sixth big foray against the enemy in Europe, American Flying Fortresses bombed shipyards at Rotterdam and again all

returned home this afternoon, a joint United States-RAF announcement said.

This latest combined aerial operation against Germany's might in western Europe came within a few hours after Russian planes fanned out over eastern Germany in destructive raids on at least eight cities and towns. The Red fliers penetrated as far west as Berlin where they said they left fires blazing in the area.

The Russians announced that their planes hit Berlin, especially its Treptow suburb, Danzig, Koenigsberg, Thun, Stettin, Stargard, Fuerstenwalde and Schneidemuehl in raids last night despite bad weather. All planes returned safely to their bases, Moscow said.

All these towns have been reported receiving some industries moved out of the Ruhr-Rhineland section. They make planes, motors and submarine parts for U-boats launched at Danzig.

Flying Fortresses Still Unbeatable
The Americans and British proudly announced that once more the Flying Fortresses had carried out their mission without a single loss.

Since entering the European theatre in force this Summer, the Americans have not lost a single Flying Fortress, although two were damaged when a big force of German Focke-Wulf planes attempted to smash them in an engagement over the North Sea.

The Flying Fortresses now have raided Rouen, Abbeville, Amiens, Le Trait, all in occupied France, and Rotterdam—all in typical American daylight attacks. In the last raid they scored hits on the center of the target and on two ships in the dock basin.

A Reuters report from Stockholm said the Berlin suburbs of Zehlendorf and Dahlem were bombed. Another Stockholm report said five Russian bombers reached Berlin.

The Russian attack was the first upon Berlin since last Jan. 26, when British bombers penetrated Germany as far as the outer districts of the capital.

However, Berlin has not gone through a real attack since the RAF sent huge new planes over the city for hours last Nov. 7.

The Soviets said their planes bombed towns in eastern, north-eastern and central Germany in addition to Berlin, Danzig and Koenigsberg. This represents an increase in Russian air activity, for the Red Air Force recently bombed Helsinki, capital of Finland, and Warsaw, occupied capital of Poland, while sending raiders against Koenigsberg in heavy attacks.

The German high command said the Soviet bombers "carried out flights of no military importance over eastern Germany" last night while single British planes flew over western and northwestern Germany yesterday.

Three Axis Ships Hit
The RAF announced in London

trip of more than 300 miles, was described as the longest operational flights ever made by Spitfires on escort duty.

The British Press Association's air correspondent said the action opened the possibility of a new long distance phase in fighter-escorted bombing offensives. Until recently the twin-engined Whirlwinds have been the only fighter type reported to have accompanied

bombers as far as the Dutch coast. Nazi Airbase Founded

While the flying fortresses were out, large formations of Spitfires, some piloted by American Eagles, raided the German fighter plane base at Abbeville, swept the air over the French invasion coast and helped Hurricane bombers hit four German ships off Dieppe.

The British said three Focke-Wulf 190s were shot down against a loss of nine British fighters. One German plane was smashed in the air by the guns of Eagle Squadron Leader Gus Daymond, former Hollywood makeup expert. The plane fell to pieces, the British reported.

The pilots returning from the Abbeville raid said German ground defenses were heavier than usual.

9 Fires Started in Berlin
The Soviets reported that nine large fires were counted in Berlin and Danzig and ten in Koenigsberg, East Prussia. Explosions were observed in Koenigsberg, the Russians added.

The Germans acknowledged a Russian attempt to raid Berlin but said officially that only one plane reached the outskirts of their capital.

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Three Axis Ships Hit
The RAF announced in London

that bombers attacking from out of the sun in a surprise thrust at a five-ship convoy off Dieppe hit three ships of 1,500 tons each and a smaller vessel.

The German radio said heavy Allied bombers attempted to raid the Rotterdam region but were turned off by German fighters. It added 13 British fighters were shot down in bitter air combats around Abbeville without loss to the Germans.

On the home front, a small number of casualties and some damage resulted from a German bombing of a southeast coast town, it was reported.

Air-Raid Alarms in Bulgaria

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Aug. 27 (AP).—A brief air-raid alarm was sounded last night in Sofia and a number of other Bulgarian towns when airplanes of undetermined nationality flew over Bulgarian territory. There were no reports of bombings.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Six British and two German motor torpedo boats fought a skirmish in the English Channel this morning, several British boats being damaged, the German High Command reported.

4 NAZI SHIPS HIT LYING OFF DIEPPE AUG 28 1942 R. A. F. Surprises Convoy Near French Port.

London, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Three German ships of 1,500 tons each were damaged severely and a smaller vessel was hit today by Hurricane bombers which attacked a five-ship convoy lying off Dieppe, the Air Ministry announced. The bombers were escorted by Spitfire fighters.

All R. A. F. planes returned safely despite intense anti-aircraft fire.

"We seemed to take them completely by surprise," said a squadron leader. "We flew across at sea level and attacked out of the sun. We each chose a ship and went in firing."

British fighter formations shuttled across the channel almost continuously this afternoon.

Late in the afternoon there was an explosion in the Calais area so violent that it shook buildings in Folkestone. Observers

said they believed the explosion was caused by the bombing of an ammunition dump.

German raiders again scattered incendiary bombs over parts of the East Anglian countryside last night in an apparent effort to destroy crops.

The Berlin radio reported that targets of the German night raids were Colchester, forty miles northeast of London; a factory area northwest of Dover, and "a small harbor on the east coast of England."

High explosive bombs also were dropped and three persons were killed in one town when a bomb hit a shelter.

Bombs also were dropped on a southeast coast town early in the night.

For the second successive night there was no RAF attack on Germany, apparently because of bad weather over the Continent.

R. A. F. Raid on Sicily.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command said today that patrol activity and artillery exchanges on the Egyptian front were intensified yesterday, especially in the northern and central sectors, and that the British Royal Air Force had bombed several localities in Sicily. The Sicilian attacks were announced without detail, but the High Command said that no casualties were reported.

Both Sides Are Ready For Major Desert Battle

(By the Associated Press)

Cairo, Aug. 27—Allied airmen already have begun peeling off the thin veneer of calm on the Western desert, too crucial a battlefield to stay quiet long, and rested, reinforced armies on both sides of the Alamein Line are ready to lock in what may be a supreme battle of the war.

The two-month lull may erupt into another major struggle when the brightness of a full desert moon begins to wane tonight or the break may come tomorrow or later.

It Won't Be Long

But whenever it comes, the British are sure of three things—it won't be long, they and their Amer-

ican Allies are ready and Prime Minister Churchill has promised them every aid possible to put up a fight as though for England's own soil.

One portent of a developing new battle on which may hinge mastery of the Mediterranean and Hitler's hopes of closing a giant nutcracker on the Middle East through Egypt and across the Caucasus was the growing scale of Allied air activity.

U. S. Airmen Participating

United States Army airmen have participated in attacks ranging from Tobruk and other German-occupied desert posts to shipping in Suda Bay, Crete, and the Corinth Canal, in Greece, in the past forty-eight hours.

In virtually all the raids the Americans worked in cooperation with the RAF and were reported to have caused considerable damage.

The Crete and Greece raids were

directed mainly on shipping. The extent of the damage there was unknown.

American flyers now are participating nightly in nearly all raids over the entire Middle East battle zone.

RAF Hits Transports

Long-range RAF fighters raked enemy transport columns west of El Alamein Tuesday, killing or disabling hundreds of Axis troops and destroying twenty vehicles headed toward the front lines loaded with soldiers.

In a ground attack later that night, New Zealand forces com-

posed mainly of Maoris raided Axis positions around the El Mireir section in the center of the desert front, taking prisoners.

Called Local Action

The attack was said to have caught Italian troops by surprise and caused them heavy casualties. Military officials said, however, that the operation was regarded only as a local action, not the opening of a big-scale attack.

One informed source said "it was just an ordinary raid to keep the enemy on the hop and get information."

An RAF spokesman said RAF and United States bombers raided

Suda Bay, Crete, and the Corinth Canal in southern Greece before dawn last Tuesday, but described the operation as on a small scale. He said some damage was caused, but its extent had not been determined fully.

The old desert campaigners are rested, the recent arrivals are eager for action and any despondency or weariness left from the defeats in Libya and the long withdrawal to El Alamein is gone, but the enemy, despite losses from constant aerial strafing of his supply line across the sea, also has large reinforcements of men and supplies ready. Parachute troops, both German and Italian, which have been serving as elite infantry for several weeks, are reported to have disappeared from the front, probably awaiting the moment to reappear from the sky.

When and if they attempt to seize Allied airdromes behind the desert battlefield, they will meet a new form of opposition—Commando-trained ground forces of a special R. A. F. regiment. Selected from ground crew ranks, the men of the new regiment form a mobile force assigned specifically to airdrome defense.

Rommel Reported Ready to Start Action

Well placed informants in London, who could not otherwise be identified, said they had no knowledge a new battle had started but that considerable movement behind Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's lines indicated he was about ready to try to drive the last 80 miles from El Alamein to Alexandria.

Great rewards await the British and Americans if they can smash the enemy's striking power in North Africa, The Daily Mail emphasized.

"It will be possible," it said, "to recover command of the Mediterranean—and that will be the turning point of the whole war. . . . Imperial forces will then be able to begin the gigantic but essential task of closing in on the enemy. . . . will be able to hit Italy harder, more often and at closer range."

New U. S. Force Raises Flag In Suez Area

By Harry Crockett

By Associated Press Correspondent

With the United States Air Force in the Suez Canal Area, Aug. 27—The Stars and Stripes waved smartly in the breeze in front of a tent here today as the latest arrivals from the United States completed their first flag raising ceremony.

The colors were hoisted atop a small flagpole as hundreds of khaki-clad American soldiers, most of them Air Force mechanics and members of ground crews, stood at attention.

These men have been here only a matter of days. This is a transit camp, and all soon will go on to airfields from which American crews already are operating.

By British Troopship

The group, along with a large number of pilots, navigators, bombardiers and radio men, formed part of a complement of soldiers which made a remarkably fast trip on a British troopship.

They saw, and believe they destroyed at least one enemy submarine off the coast of South America, and made the whole trip without a casualty.

The only near-casualty came in an East African port of call. There the soldiers had their first shore leave, and one lad arrived at the dock just as the ship was pulling away. He thumbed a ride in a launch, nearly caught the ship several times, and finally boarded it

far down the bay after the speedy vessel came to a halt.

He was a sergeant then, but he is a buck private now.

Whence The Food?

One mystery baffled the soldiers on the whole trip. They were told that all the food aboard had been purchased in the United States, but they found that everything bore South African stamps and labels.

"I guess our biggest complaint was that we had mutton day after day," one man said.

In tents in which yarns about the trip are being spun are men from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana and the State of Washington.

Climate A Surprise

All were surprised by the Egyptian climate. They had expected to be blistered by heat, but they remarked that the weather was not so tough as at the Louisiana training field where most of them had been stationed.

In spare time there are sports contests with members of the RAF and Greek and Polish troops stationed in the vicinity. The Americans taught the British and others the rules of baseball, and put on exhibition softball games which made a big hit.

At a near-by airfield I was shown the newest type of a medium bomber flown here. This field is an All-American show from start to finish, and planes jumping off from here already have damaged Tobruk, Matruh and El Daba.

2 Planes Downed at Malta
VALLETTA, Malta, Aug. 27—(AP)—Two German bombers were shot down over Malta last night, the British reported today. A few Axis fighters flew over the island for reconnaissance today.

LORD MOYNE APPOINTED TO MIDDLE EAST POST

LONDON, Aug. 27—(AP) The appointment of Lord Moyne, former colonial secretary, to be deputy minister of state in the Middle East was announced tonight.

Lord Moyne, 62, will be assistant to Richard G. Casey, former Australian minister to Washington, who represents the British government as minister in the Middle East.

CIGARETTE MYSTERY EXPLAINED AT CAIRO

CAIRO, Aug. 27—(AP) Officials explained the U. S. Army's cigarette mystery today.

Soldiers had been asking why they had to pay 22 cents a package in some post exchanges for cigarettes stamped "Smokes for Yanks," and why, even if they were not gift cigarettes, the price should be so high on a duty-free article.

The explanation given was this: In getting a better selection of brand for the post exchanges,

somebody traded a quantity of salable brand for an equal quantity of another brand which already had been stamped for free distribution.

As for price, British and American authorities agreed with the Egyptians not to undersell the public wholesale market, which averages 5.4 piasters a package, equal to about 22 cents.

Second Front Is Certain, Says Canadian Commander

AUG 28 1942

Drew Middleton

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Canadian Military Headquarters Britain, Aug. 27—Lieut. Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, commander in chief of Canadian forces, today predicted the opening of a Western European front, declaring powerful Allied armies "will have to cross the English Channel" to win the war.

The Allies can progress from Commando operations to "larger" attacks, he said.

(McNaughton is among the several generals mentioned as a possible Allied commander in chief.)

"Easy After The First One"

Extensive preparations necessary for the Dieppe raid of last week—which was largely a Canadian show—do not rule out a series of such operations, McNaughton added.

"It's like industrial production," he explained. "Once the prototype is completed the rest is relatively easy."

The Invasion Prediction

Gravely considering the question of a second front in Europe, McNaughton said, "You've only to look at a geography. There are powerful British and Canadian armies in the United Kingdom."

"Our great ally (America) also has a powerful army here."

"Anyone who thinks we are going to sit here in back of that ditch (the English Channel) has another think coming."

To win this war, the Allies will have "to cross the Channel and fight their way through the beaches," he asserted.

Speaking at a press conference, McNaughton said in answer to a question: "I most definitely do not regard the threat of invasion of the

United Kingdom as over."

"Dieppe Experience Priceless"

In discussing the Dieppe raid he said, "We had to plan from the ground up, but we gained priceless experience for future raids."

The lessons of Dieppe are still being studied, and when "the full story of the landing in the Solo-

mon Islands is known," he continued, it also will be added to the pool of information.

"It fell to the Canadian land force to pay a pretty heavy price for the lessons learned at Dieppe, but it is imperative that the lessons should be of service to our cause rather than to the enemy," he said. "For this reason the entire story must be kept secret."

FRENCH TO DEPORT 25,000 ALIEN JEWS

Roundup Continues Despite Protests by Pope.

Berne, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Twenty-five thousand alien Jews have been arrested in the provinces of Dauphiné, Savoy and Upper Savoy, in unoccupied France, for deportation to German territory in the east, it was reported today. Most of these already have been concentrated at Lyons and since August 7 Jewish men have been sent to Germany every three days in cattle cars for forced labor, the reports from France said. The women and

children left behind are sent to special camps.

The German-controlled newspaper Petit Parisien, in Paris, says that all foreign Jews who have entered France since 1936 will have been rounded up by today. These arrests are continuing despite appeals to Marshal Petain, Pierre Laval and Fernand de Brinon of the Vichy gov-

ernment, by leading Catholic clergymen, with the support of the Pope.

De Brinon, Vichy's emissary at Paris, is said to have made it clear in discussions with the protesting clergymen that the anti-Semitic program was a definite part of the present governmental policy. The Vichy campaign is increasing Switzerland's refugee problem, because increased numbers are escaping across the border.

PILLAGERS CLEARED

Vichy Cancels Sentences of Two German Magnates.

Vichy, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—A special decree today canceled forty-year prison sentences assessed twenty-two years ago against Robert and Hermann Roehling, German steel magnates charged with pillaging and moving factories across the border when German troops evacuated occupied Saar territory after the world war.

Available records indicate that the Roehlings did not serve any of the French sentences. Hermann Roehling was named chairman of a new Nazi steel trust last June in Germany.

Anniversary Silence

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Aug. 27 (P).—Today was the first anniversary of the near fatal shooting of Pierre Laval and his supporter, Marcel Deat, at an anti-Soviet volunteer ceremony at Versailles.

It also was the anniversary of Napoleon's disbanding of his Boulogne camp in 1805 and his abandonment of plans for the invasion of England.

There was no mention of either event in the French press today.

FRENCHMAN WARNS OF ALLIED POWER

Catholic Federation Head's Remarks Stir Vichy.

Vichy, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—A newspaper article by Jean Lecour de Grandmaison, president of the French Catholic Federation, in which he wrote that the United Nations have great reserves of strength to throw into their war effort caused a stir today throughout unoccupied France. The article, on the front page of Figaro this morning, commented that "America, protected by distance, remains almost intact as a reservoir of men and materials."

Another of Grandmaison's observations was that "the British Isles remain the heart of the British Empire." Russia, he asserted, "can continue more or less effective resistance from the depths of Siberia," and he believed that it was evident that "Japan will not suppress China."

M. Grandmaison concluded that "it is hard to see, in the present state of things, how force alone could bring the war to an end."

Albanians Fight Italians

AUG 28 1942

[By the Associated Press] London, Aug. 27—Reuters said today it had recorded a Moscow broadcast which reported, under a Geneva date line, a large-scale clash between Albanian patriots and Italian troops twelve miles from Tirana, the capital of Italian-occupied Albania.

This account said the Italians lost 200 men killed or wounded and finally had to bring up artillery to end the fight after several days.

Bridge Blown Up It said the Albanians had cut telegraph lines between Tirana and Durazzo and blown up an important bridge near Elbassan.

The Italians have increased the occupation forces from five to eight divisions, the report continued, and recently killed a number of persons by firing into a crowd that was clamoring outside Tirana Prison for release of captive patriots.

Some 5,000 Albanians have been removed to Italy, it was added.

REPUBLIC JUST SCRAP TO VICHY

Vichy, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The monument in Vichy to the French Republic was torn down yesterday by municipal order for use as scrap metal.

Cargo-Plane Fleet Urged On Britain

London, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Establishment of a civil fleet of 5,000 cargo planes to make Britain "the hub of the world's merchant services" was proposed today by E. C. Gordon England, chairman of the Engineering Industries Association.

Addressing the Institute of Export, Mr. England declared that such a fleet could complete a transatlantic round trip every four days and move 150,000 tons of cargo weekly in each direction.

WILHELMINA RETURNS

Dutch Queen Back in England After Visit Here.

London, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands returned to England by air last night from a visit to the United States and Canada. She was welcomed at the airport by Prince Bernhard, her son-in-law.

Kent Sympathizers Asked to Aid Charity

LONDON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Instead of sending flowers to the funeral of the Duke of Kent, the British were told officially tonight that donations to the Navy, Army and Air Force charity funds "would be very much appreciated."

King George VI, in naval uniform, and Queen Elizabeth, in black, returned to London for the funeral of the King's youngest brother, who was killed Tuesday in an air crash.

Another brother, the Duke of Gloucester, arrived on a special train with his Duchess.

The funeral probably will be held at Windsor.

Prime Minister Churchill called on the King and Queen to express his sympathy.

PLAN RITES FOR KENT

George VI and Elizabeth Return to London.

London, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—

George VI, in naval uniform, and Queen Elizabeth, wearing black, returned to London today for the funeral of the King's youngest brother, the Duke of Kent, who was killed Tuesday in an air crash on active service for the R. A. F.

A special train also brought back another royal brother, the Duke of Gloucester, and his Duchess, for the funeral, which probably will be held at Windsor. A small bareheaded crowd gathered at the station when the Gloucesters' train arrived.

CHURCHILL SEES KING

Extends Sympathies on Death of Duke of Kent.

London, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill called on the King and Queen today to express sympathy in the death of the Duke of Kent in an air crash on Tuesday. Afterward, he made a full report to the King on the results of his recent trip to Russia and the Middle East.

Windsors to Attend Nassau Service

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will attend a memorial service for the Duke of Kent at the Anglican Cathedral here on Saturday morning. The Duke, former British King, is the oldest brother of the Duke of Kent.

Roundup in Brazil.

Bahia, Brazil, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—In search of persons who may have given information to Axis submarines when Brazilian vessels were sunk off the coast, the police today made a big roundup in the course of which they seized a German identified as Herbert Steinck, a naval officer.

In his possession, they said, were found charts of all coastal routes and ports in this section of Brazil.

Another German, Dr. Karl Justus Benderoth, was also detained and the police said they found in his possession Nazi propaganda and a photograph showing him talking to Adolf Hitler. A clandestine radio in the residence of a Brazilian engineer was found.

and 200 firearms of various types were seized in a raid on a warehouse owned by a Spaniard.

ARGENTINA ACTING

Call for Break With Axis Is Under Study.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu appeared today before a secret meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, called to consider a resolution recommending that Argentina break relations with the Axis. Ruiz Guinazu declined to comment after the meeting. He was asked to return tomorrow.

made in connection with the scrapping of the last ship to bear that proud name, the U. S. S. Iowa laid down during the post-world war years and dismantled under the terms of the Washington arms treaty in 1923.

"That Iowa," he said, "was scrapped in the name of peace—a peace that existed only in the minds of honorable men."

"The Japs and Germans have built stealthily and they have built well," he continued, "but I can guarantee you that they have never fashioned such a weapon as this ship which towers above us today."

His words were borne out a moment later when Rear Admiral E. J. Marquart, commandant of the

Mightiest Battleship Is Launched by U. S.

The 45,000-ton Iowa Cuts Significant 'V' in New York Harbor—Hits Water Months Ahead of Schedule.

By J. Norman L... AUG 28 1942
NEW YORK, Aug. 27. (A. P.)—Huge and majestic, the U. S. S. Iowa, 45,000 symphonic tons of fighting force, slid easily into the turgid waters of New York harbor today, Uncle Sam's latest and mightiest entrant into the war of survival.

Cost \$88,000,000

With a vast ripple the broad-beamed, sleek-nosed man-o-war cut a giant, widening "V" as she left her launching cradle, a "V" that, in more ways than one, stood for victory.

For this mightiest battleship ever constructed in the Western Hemisphere represented victory over time as well as victory over the elements.

Launched seven months ahead of schedule, the \$88,000,000 vessel will be sailing as an integral part of our fleet months before her original plans called for her to slide down her ways. Her speed is expected to reach 38 knots, tops for any battleship.

Just before Mrs. Ilo Browne Wallace, wife of the vice president and a native Iowan, crashed a silvered bottle of champagne—American champagne—on her prow, Ralph A. Bard, assistant secretary of the Navy, had said:

"This ship can fire faster and farther than any ship ever floated. Her history will not be a peaceful one, but I assure you all that she will not be scrapped until she becomes a museum piece."

Last Iowa Scrapped
This reference evidently was

Openly stating that its account was intended as a contradiction of "United States propaganda reports," the German broadcast quoted Nazi "military quarters" as saying that American conclusions concerning better means of combating submarines were "premature."

It declared a considerable portion of American coastal trade now was going by rail.

U.S. and Greek Cargo Vessels Sunk by Subs

Italian Crewmen Took Photos of Greek Seamen in Lifeboats.

By The Associated Press
The Navy disclosed the sinking of two more merchant vessels yesterday, while in New York harbor the world's largest and fastest battleship, the Iowa, was launched to augment the expanding war fleet now dealing with the submarine menace.

Loss of the two vessels, one a medium-sized United States merchantman and the other a medium-sized Greek ship, brought the Associated Press total of announced sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Dec. 7 to 444.

Italians Take Photos

Survivors of the Greek craft said crewmen on an Italian submarine which torpedoed their ship snapped photographs of the seamen in lifeboats. Four men lost their lives in the torpedoing, which occurred off the northern coast of South America early this month.

A single torpedo hit the United States ship and it sank in four minutes. One woman and two men passengers were believed lost, four crewmen were missing and the captain, H. P. Smith, died in a Cuban hospital. Five passengers, five Navy-armed guards and 36 crewmen were rescued by a British warship.

ITALIAN SUB SINKS GREEK CARGO SHIP

FOUR SEAMEN DEAD

31 Survivors Rescued by Naval Vessel After 12 Hours in Lifeboats.

AN EAST COAST PORT, Aug. 27.—(A. P.) An Italian submarine torpedoed a medium-sized Greek vessel in the Atlantic ocean early this month, then sub crewmen snapped photographs of the survivors in lifeboats.

Four men lost their lives, two in the explosion of the torpedo about 6:30 p. m. and two by drowning. Twenty-seven crewmen, three Navy gunners and one passenger were picked up by a naval vessel after spending 12 hours in small boats.

"Wounded in four minutes," related Radioman William A. Hicks of Agassiz, British Columbia.

"The submarine surfaced and ran up the Italian flag.

"The bearded commander, in perfect English, asked if those of us in the boats wanted anything.

"I'm sorry we had to sink you," he said.

"The sub cruiser close to the wreckage, then came back to the boats and the captain asked again if we needed anything.

"They took pictures of the lifeboats before leaving."

Flares attracted an airplane, which hovered over the area until dawn, then guided the rescuing naval vessel to the survivors. They were landed at a West Indian island and later brought here by boat.

Brave Coast Guard Skipper Sails Perilous Arctic Waters

Cutter Dodges Icebergs in Addition to Enemy Submarines.

By JOHN A. MOROSO 3RD
WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET
Aug. 26.—(Delayed)—(A. P.) It takes tough men with brave hearts to man the Coast Guard ships operating in the iceberg-laden waters of the north Atlantic ocean.

One of the toughest of them all is the skipper of the Coast Guard cutter I have been sailing on—Commander Harley Evans Grogan, 41, a salty seaman from a family long identified with the ocean and with war.

For years before the war the Coast Guard sailed in these waters—beyond the Arctic circle, to Greenland, to Hudson bay—long voyages on iceberg and weather patrols—voyages fit to try the patience of any man who likes civilization and its comforts.

War Adds to Danger

With the war the danger doubled, for submarines became an added menace and there were slow, broken-down freighters to convoy.

Grogan was born in Washington, D. C. and his dad, H. H. Grogan is a technical aide with the Coast Guard there. After living in Woodbury, N. J., and Washington, young Grogan went to the Coast Guard academy, graduating in 1922.

His work has taken him through heroic rescues, hurricanes, snow storms and the risky job of dodging icebergs in thick fog. He has served up and down the east and west coasts, in Cuba, Alaska, Hawaii, the South sea islands and in the frenzied northwest Atlantic.

It is characteristic of his modesty when he says that his biggest thrill came with his rescue from an iceberg that was slowly capsizing. It seems that he was trying to climb to the top of the berg with the aid of a hatchet when the monster began to settle slowly. He scrambled to a ledge and the water was up to his neck when rescue came.

Aided Storm Rescue

Grogan was aboard the cutter

Guard base at Fort Lauderdale Fla., and was executive officer of the former base at St. Petersburg.

Plays Good Golf Game

Although most of his adult life has been spent at sea, this brown-haired, green-eyed mariner, is an excellent golfer, shooting consistently in the 70's and the lower 80's.

At sea Grogan is calm, kind and considerate of his men.

He sleeps in his clothes in the chart house below the flying bridge, ready to go into instant action when danger threatens. He bathes and shaves only in port.

It was typical of him to offer his cabin to me when I was assigned here.

His background may help — one cousin was the late and beloved Admiral Bob Evans, another is Rear Admiral Clifford M. Van Hook, commandant at Panama and another was the late Rear Admiral Donald F. De Otte of the Coast Guard.

House Leader Opposed

Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the House Military Affairs Committee recently expressed opposition to drafting the younger men unless it became absolutely necessary. He contended the needs of the armed services could be filled largely from the current 19-year-old class as its members reached the age of 20. Hundreds of thousands of this group, May said, became 20 and eligible for the draft each year.

Her committee members, however, have indicated their belief the 18-19-year group should be inducted before married men with dependents were called to the colors.

In announcing the decision to accept enlistments of men between 45 and 50 who have particular skill and aptitude for Army service and who can be used to release young enlisted men for more active duties, Secretary Stimson said it indicated "that we are trying to raise a big army and we are going about it prudently so as not to waste com-

meet prospective demands for the next several weeks.

The instructions went out this month. Officials said they were not informed to what degree the arrangement had been made effective in the individual states.

They added that the pooling arrangement was temporary, pending issuance of a new general directive from national headquarters governing the order of call of draft registrants.

NO HOPE FOR AXIS

So Says Ambassador Armour After Tour of U. S.

Washington, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—If Axis leaders could take a sight-seeing trip around the United States they soon would realize their cause is hopeless, Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina, said today after completing such a tour himself.

"I came up from Argentina," Mr. Armour asserted in a statement at the conclusion of his ten-day tour, "feeling, as I know we all feel, that this war can end only in victory for the United Nations. Everything that I have seen and learned during these past days, and since my arrival in the country in fact, has confirmed and strengthened this conviction and I shall return to my post in Argentina more confident than ever of final victory."

The Ambassador said keen competition among men and women in war factories to keep the never-ending line moving, impressed him particularly.

Hull Plans Extension Of Trade With Portugal

Washington, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull disclosed today that the United States was contemplating substantial extension of its trade with Portugal.

In reply to a press conference question concerning reports that an agreement had been signed with Portugal for the exchange of Portuguese East African products for goods from the United States, Mr. Hull said that discussions were under way but had not reached the stage where he could go into details.

He indicated, however, that such an announcement might be expected soon.

Russian Girl Sniper Reaches D. C.

Washington, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Junior Lieut. Liudmila Pavliuchenko, attired in full regiments of the special Red Russian Army Corps, and wearing two medals on each breast as awards for her deeds as a Russian sniper, arrived here today as a delegate to the International Student Assembly.

The young woman is credited officially with having shot and killed 309 German officers and men, and trained eighty other snipers who killed some 2,500 Axis invaders in the Sevastopol sector.

She speaks no English, but talked to interviewers through an interpreter. After the war is won, she said, she expects to go back into historical research, in which she was engaged at the University of Kiev before the war.

Sharp Decline Since 1939 In Army Plane Crash Rate

By The Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Despite the new intensified pilot training program which takes an Army cadet from enlistment to wings in forty weeks, the crash rate per hours flown has been reduced materially since 1939, Major Gen. Barton K. Yount said last night.

General Yount, commanding general of the Air Force flying training command, of Fort Worth, told interviewers "you read of crashes and it sounds bad, but there are fewer than were predicted, considering the hours flown and the type of training we are obliged to give."

"Our boys have got to be tough," he said. "We can't afford to turn out soft pilots or fair-weather pilots. If we did, the fatality rate would be higher."

Army and Navy Lose Power on Priorities

WPB Chief Nelson Launches 'Get Tough' Policy—Action Is Expected to Puncture 'Priorities Inflation'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Power to grant priorities was reported removed from Army and Navy procurement officers today as War Production Chief Donald Nelson embarked on his "get tough" policy to balance the supply of scarce materials with the demand.

Revealed By WPB Official

The action, disclosed by a War Production Board official who declined to be quoted by name, gives the WPB sole control over the issuance of priority ratings, but was not interpreted as necessarily slashing the services' supply of materials.

By taking priority power out of hundreds of Army and Navy procurement offices across the country, Nelson sought to make sure that the available materials would be distributed to best advantage, from the point of view of the overall war program. Service inspectors and procurement officers will have to apply to an authorized WPB official for priorities, thus centralizing control over the vital materials.

At the same time, Nelson's action was expected to puncture the "priorities inflation" which was said to have resulted when free distribution of priority ratings rendered some of them virtually worthless and blocked WPB efforts to balance the military and civilian demand against the available supply.

The decision, reported to have been made in letters to Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, and Ferdinand Eberstadt, chairman of the Army-Navy Munitions board, was expected to be announced formally by Armory Houghton, WPB director general of operations, within 24 hours.

Consulted Military Officials

Nelson consulted frequently with the three military officials before reaching his decision, it was said.

Pointing out that the drain on war materials has resulted in some temporary shutdowns of war plants and in the slowing of production at others, Nelson's note was "rather directly phrased," an official stated.

The action underlined his Saturday press-conference assertion that the Army and Navy were working under his WPB in the production effort, and lent emphasis to his previous statement that if he had to "get tough" to solve the material

shortage problem, he would.

Under the new system, complete details of which were not divulged, the WPB will have a constant nationwide check on the outflow of critical materials and will know the exact status of the various shortages, rather than being forced

to make loose estimates by guessing on the number of priorities issued.

Army Officers' Insignia Taken Off Shirt Shoulders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today that Army officers no longer will wear insignia of their rank on the shoulder loops of their shirts or field jackets, because the insignia interferes with the use of gas masks, carbines and other military equipment.

The insignia will be placed on the collar of the shirt, where the letters "U. S." are now displayed, and also will be worn on the garrison cap. When officers wear the service coat they will continue to display the insignia on the shoulder.

The Army will organize two new infantry divisions in October, one of them composed of Negro troops.

The 84th Division, of white troops, will be formed at Camp Howze, Tex., under the command of Brigadier General John H. Hilldring, former assistant chief of staff for personnel, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today.

Brigadier General Edward M. Almond will command the Negro 92d Division, to be formed at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Secretary Stimson also reported that the adoption of a new type of yellow fever serum appeared to have eliminated the cause of a widespread occurrence of yellow jaundice in the Army.

From the high of 2,997 cases in the week of June 14-20, he said, the Army hospital admissions for jaundice had dropped to 166 in the week of Aug. 9-15.

Kaiser's Firm Cited as Illegal Buyer of Steel

O. P. A. Official Charges Company Paid Profiteer Prices to Warehouse

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Smash-

an Office of Price Administration official charged today that Henry J. Kaiser's west coast shipbuilding concern, "in its eagerness to snatch steel from the other steel-famished war industries," paid "profiteer prices" to a Cleveland warehouse.

James C. Gruener, regional O. P. A. attorney, obtained from Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin a temporary restraining order against the Kaiser Company, Inc., and the Builders Structural Steel Company, of Cleveland, enjoining them from violating O. P. A. price ceilings on steel. A hearing on a permanent injunction was set for Sept. 5. Mr. Gruener said that the Kaiser company purchased from the Cleveland concern 504,000 pounds of steel on only one order, but which he said was shipped in less than carload lots to evade O. P. A.'s price maximums. The order was given in mid-July, Mr. Gruener said, and he added in a statement:

"In purchasing its steel on an illegal market, the Kaiser Company, Inc., has branded itself as a scoff-law participant in the illegal transactions," cited in the court order "In its eagerness to snatch steel from the other steel-famished war industries by paying profiteer prices, it enabled the Builders Structural Steel Company to violate the law."

"The Builders Structural Steel Company, for its part, has taken advantage of the war-made steel shortage to exact an illegal toll. The excessive prices which it charged are in reality paid by the public, which is financing the war effort."

Kaiser Not Named

Mr. Kaiser, who proposes to build gigantic cargo planes for the government if he can find enough materials, was not named personally in the court order. Mr. Gruener said it grew out of investigation of dealings of Willard P. Markle, a Houston, Tex., steel broker, who, in a consent decree signed here Monday, was permanently restrained from violating O. P. A. ceilings. The Markle investigation, in turn, started when Frank Higgins, son of the president of Higgins Industries, Inc., of New Orleans, publicly indicated his firm was able to buy steel products on a "black market."

In addition to citing the 504,000 pounds of steel the Kaiser company allegedly purchased from Builders Structural Steel at above-ceiling prices, a supporting affidavit by Amos J. Coffman, O. P. A. enforcement attorney from Washington, asserted the Cleveland concern on Aug. 4 was offering to sell Kaiser 400,000 more pounds at above-ceiling prices.

The Kaiser company was declared to have paid an estimated \$5,210 above ceiling prices for the shipments it received, as well as an estimated double freight rate to California because the shipments were not full carload lots.

The Cleveland warehouse also was

Move to Draft Youths Of 18 and 19 Expected

Congress Held Likely to Get Bill Soon—Army Raises Maximum Enlistment Age From 45 to 50.

By William F. Arbogast AUG 28 1942

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (A. P.).—Congressional speculation over the possibility of drafting 18- and 19-year old youths into the armed forces before the end of this year was given impetus today by a War Department announcement that the maximum enlistment age had been raised from 45 to 50 years.

Youths Already Registered

As Secretary of War Stimson disclosed that enlistments of men up to 50 years of age would be accepted under certain conditions, Chairman Sabath (D-Ill.) of the House Rules Committee predicted that "in all likelihood Congress will be asked this session to permit the drafting of 18- and 19-year-olds and will give its approval."

He described the 18-19-year group, which was registered several months ago and contains upwards of 2,000,000 men, as "the finest fighting material available."

Sabath said he had no official knowledge that permission to put the youths into the armed forces would be sought, but he pointed to the current program of drafting Class 1-B men (those with physical defects) and the announced intention to take men with dependents. These moves, he said, indicated the necessity of lowering the present draft age from 20 to 18 years.

batant manpower.

Pools of Unmarried Men

Selective Service officials reported today that a temporary pooling arrangement among local boards in each state had been recommended to assure that available single men will be drafted before married men.

State directors have been advised to vary their military induction quotas in accord with the number of single men the respective local boards have classified.

An official explained that "in effect, this amounts to statewide pools of unmarried men."

Without such an arrangement, some boards would be obliged to call on married men to fill their quotas before other boards had exhausted their list of single men, it was said.

Most boards, however, were believed to have sufficient numbers of men in the 1-A classification—available for immediate call—to

stated to have made approximately \$5,097 more than the legal price in seven transactions with Markle, totaling more than 600,000 pounds. Mr. Gruener said Markle did not figure in the Cleveland company's asserted transactions with the Kaiser company, the seven transactions constituting separate business. Markle was not named in today's order, the O. P. A. official added, because he already is permanently restrained from further violations."

In San Francisco, Mr. Kaiser said the court action "may be an attempt to besmirch a legitimate concern earnestly engaged in the prosecution of the war effort."

He said the Kaiser Company, Inc., was content to rely upon its general reputation and record, and that when he completed his own investigation, if he found any errors had been made, the company would "be delighted" to work with the O. P. A. to correct them. The general offices had no knowledge of any wrongdoing, he asserted.

Statement by Kaiser

Mr. Kaiser's statement continued: "I know Mr. Henderson personally. I know that he knows my record and I believe he has absolute confidence in my honesty and integrity and will not endeavor to take advantage of the action of some individual which the general offices had no knowledge of, if true."

"The transaction referred to by the O. P. A. regional office was completed at one of our branch offices by a former employee of the company. There has not been an opportunity to check the facts with respect to the purchase. Even if true, this proves that apparently warehouses are bulging with steel and in spite of the highest priority this steel is not available for the most urgently needed war jobs."

"Our records in California show that we were short of anchor bolts for foundations of the new steel mill. All our branch offices were notified to make an effort to secure these from the existing warehouse stock in the various areas where our offices were established, since we could not obtain them from the steel mills when needed but found we could get them from warehouses and thus prevent a stoppage of work."

"This may develop a crisis and result in establishing that which I have long advocated, the pooling of warehouse inventories under strict control of the government, subject to allocation by the government to meet the emergency needs of the war effort."

Bar Association Against Change

In Patent Laws

Says Statutes Cannot Be Used to Interfere With Prosecution of the War

DETROIT, Aug. 27 (P).—The house of delegates of the American Bar Association adopted today a series of resolutions concerning the patent laws, including one opposing "any use of patents that impedes the prosecution of the war," but disagreeing with proposals in some pending legislation that would amend these laws.

Several of the principles were described by members of the patent section of the association as having been sponsored by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General.

Roy C. Hackley jr., chairman of the patent section, pointed out that the Bar Association, immediately after Pearl Harbor, had sponsored war-patent legislation that has yet to be acted upon.

"It is unfortunate that the Senate Patents Committee and the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice have been so busy with sensationalism," he said, "that the association's proposals have remained dormant."

The association program approved legislation seeking to transfer quickly to the Federal courts contests between rival inventors; granting the government additional war-time power over patents; the seizure of patent rights, rather than patents, for war purposes; the use of anti-trust provisions to crack down abuse of patent rights.

Mr. Hackley, in a statement following the close of the convention, said:

"Assistant Attorney General Arnold has tried to give the impression that the patent laws have prevented our Army and Navy, as well as the rest of us, from getting tires, quinine, plastics, metals and many

things essential to the war effort. We deny that this has happened or can happen. Any time the government wanted to make or have any one else make any of these things all it had to do was go ahead and place an order with any one it wanted to. This did not hurt the inventor because the inventor could collect a reasonable royalty from the government."

"The law giving the government this authority was adopted by Congress in 1918 at the express request of the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Inducted today as new president

of the association, George M. Morris, of Washington, told the delegates that "we may not fairly fool ourselves about the immediate future of this association. Conditions may not permit us to hold an annual meeting a year hence."

Already, he said, "it has been reported that more than 1,200 of our members have entered the armed services, and have taken their dues with them. The disturbing economic impact of the war upon the practice of many men may force them to resign. The juniors, our normal recruiting ground, are, more than any division of the bar, flocking to the colors and are no longer open to recruitment by us. The attendance at law schools, the sources of our members, is by way of being decimated."

"There are many areas in human relations, the particular concern of the bar, which need cauterizing. It is just possible that we are in the midst of such an operation."

Early, Chief Spokesman For President, Is 53

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 27—Stephen Early, a former newspaperman who became one of the Administration's principal spokesmen as secretary to the President, was 53 today.

He passed the anniversary as usual behind a desk which some of his former journalistic colleagues nearly toppled into his lap on one occasion.

That was when he issued a formal statement last December disclosing that Winston Churchill, Britain's Prime Minister, had reached Washington after a secret trip across the Atlantic.

The desk actually was pushed back of couple of feet in the rush for telephones, and so was Early. A lamp was knocked over, and a green glass donkey, one of the many knickknacks on the desk, was cracked.

Source Of Big News

That incident was illustrative of the importance which has come to be attached to some announcements from the Presidential secretary. In recent months he has released some of the outstanding news of a tempestuous era in American history—the details of Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt's messages to Congress asking for declarations of

war, the declaration of the United Nations, the formal orders which set America on the road to the greatest and most costly war effort ever known.

Even before Pearl Harbor, Early, reflecting the views of "the boss," had developed one of the outstanding voices of the Administration in the field of foreign policy. That was partly because, through decades of personal friendship and official relationships, he was keenly aware of the trend of the Chief Executive's thinking.

Decorated In World War

A native Virginian and kinsman of a famous Confederate general, Early lacks some of the placidity usually associated with the South.

But he himself realizes that he is not as even tempered as some people, and his office staff knows

Describing the English morale as very high, Gen. Beaumont-Nesbitt said he was en route to Washington after having been to his native land to report and confer.

Another among the passengers was Moses Simon, a Czech lawyer, who fled his country in 1939. He said that from 80 to 90 per cent of the Czechoslovak people now under Nazi domination are engaged in an underground revolt movement, and he predicted that the opening of a second front anywhere in Europe would release an avalanche of guerrilla support throughout his homeland and the Balkans.

Two Men Are Interned, Relatives Here Informed

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George Allen Riggins And Walter E. Feldheim, Seamen, In German Camp; Had Been Reported Taken In Propaganda Broadcast

Confirmation of a report that her brother is a prisoner of war in Germany was received today by Mrs. Melvin L. Callis, of the Windsor Court apartments, in a communication from the American Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, through the United States Coast Guard.

Mrs. Callis said that word of the internment of her 27-year-old brother, George Allen Riggins, an able seaman in the American merchant marine, whose ship was lost in the North Atlantic, was received yesterday by her mother, Mrs. Ethel Riggins, in Norfolk.

Reported In Broadcast

Previous to the announcement from Coast Guard headquarters, unofficial notice of the seaman's capture had been received through a propaganda radio broadcast that purportedly originated in Berlin on August 7. Riggins and several other captured Americans were reported to have spoken to their families at that time.

Similar reports had also been received here by Mrs. Walter E. Feldheim, 1810 North Broadway, whose husband was allegedly a first as-

sistant engineer on Riggins' ship. Confirmation of Mr. Feldheim's capture came today to his wife in a communication from the Coast Guard.

Mrs. Feldheim's letter stated that "the United States Navy Department deeply regrets to inform you that your husband, Walter Ellwood Feldheim, is a prisoner of war and is now interned in a German internment camp."

More Details Promised

"The Coast Guard appreciates your great anxiety and will furnish you with further details in a letter that is following." The letter was

signed by Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard.

Seaman Riggins' capture was officially announced to his parents and relatives in a communication that was substantially the same as that received here by the family of his shipmate.

German Drive May Have Reached Its Peak

Counter-Thrust Seen Undertaken For Two Reasons

By DeWITT MACKENZIE

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disclosure of the Navy—and thus far very successful—new Russian offensive in the important sector northwest of Moscow, and a forecast by the Soviet army newspaper Red Star that the Bolsheviks will halt the Nazis on the Caucasian mountain line, are an invitation to examine the possibility that the Hitlerite tide may have about reached high water and be ready to ebb.

One approaches this idea with the utmost caution, because of the obvious dangers of the Russian position in face of the terrific striking-power being exhibited by the Germans. Still, as I have indicated previously, this is the time at which many military experts have thought the Muscovites might be able to stem the Hitlerite flood, namely, when the battle lines backed up against the towering Caucasian mountains.

Of one thing we are certain—the battle of the Caucasus is still anybody's fight. Despite the Nazi gains over the bodies of Hitler's wholesale human sacrifice, the Fuehrer is by no means the certain winner. On that basis, and having dissociated ourselves from wishful thinking, let's examine the situation.

The Red offensive in the Rzhev sector northwest of Moscow has been under way 15 days already. The Reds claim an advance of 25 to 30 miles, the capture of upwards of 600 communities and the slaughter of 45,000 Germans. This drive has been undertaken for two reasons:

(1) To compel the Nazis to withdraw strength from the Stalingrad front and thus ease the fierce pressure on that strategic city, and (2) to eliminate a German salient and thus strengthen the defenses of Moscow.

The point about the Moscow defenses is this: If Hitler should be successful in capturing Stalingrad and crushing the Bolshevik resistance farther south, he likely would make another supreme effort to capture Moscow before winter shuts in. His idea would be to make his position impregnable as far down as the Caucasus range so that even if he didn't succeed in forcing the mountains he would be able to hold his lines easily during the winter while devoting his energy to other pursuits—quite

likely development of the Egyptian campaign.

New Phase Reported In Caucasian Battle

As to the fighting in the Caucasus, Red Star says the battles there have entered a new phase now that the enemy has reached the mountain barrier. The sweeping plains over which Hitler's tanks have been racing are giving way to mountainous terrain where these steel monsters operate with difficulty or not at all. Also, inside the mountain range it is virtually impossible for airplanes to operate. The Germans have been depending heavily on their tanks and warplanes, and a vast weakening of these two fighting arms may indeed alter the picture. However, the

Nazis have demonstrated that they are no mean mountain fighters, and only time will determine the issue.

I should say that a great deal depends on the outcome of the siege of Stalingrad. That is a tough nut to crack and the Nazis are concentrating all available forces for the assault. The Bolsheviks are expected to put up a fierce resistance, but it mustn't be overlooked that they are handicapped by the fact that this great industrial city is on the west bank of the Volga river. That means they must fight with their backs to the river instead of having its broad reaches in front of them for protection—a position which any defending commander would avoid if possible.

Should Stalingrad fall quickly, it would release many Nazi troops for the fighting farther south. Naturally that might alter the whole show, but since that point is reached by hurdling a lot of "ifs," speculation isn't very profitable.

While all this is going on in the Russian theater, we mustn't relax our watch on Egypt. A great and crucial battle is likely to erupt there at any moment between the Allies and Nazi Marshal Rommel's forces, which represent one claw of the pincers that Hitler is trying to clamp on the whole Middle East.

FIGHTER PILOTS

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FIGHTER COMMAND IN BRITAIN, FRIDAY, AUG. 28—(AP)—"THOSE DARN SO AND SO'S DON'T COME DOWN AND FIGHT AND THAT'S WHAT MAKES US MAD," DECLARED SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT LUPTON, 23, OF 295 EAST 17TH ST., BROOKLYN.

"YES," CHIMED IN FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES KENWORTHY, 22, OF SHENANDOAH, IOWA, FROM DEEP IN HIS MAE WEST LIFE BELT. "THOSE NAZIS JUST DIVE ON US AND KEEP ON GOING." AUG 28 1942

THREE SQUADRONS OF AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS, FLYING TOGETHER FROM THE SAME FIELDS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR, THUS VOICED THEIR ANGER AT THE GERMAN FOCKE-WULF 190 PILOTS FOR THEIR FAILURE TO ENGAGE IN DOGFIGHTS WITH THE SPITFIRES THE AMERICANS ARE FLYING. THEY TALKED BETWEEN "SCRAMBLES" AND SWEEPS FROM THEIR BASE.

THE INTERVIEWS WERE INTERRUPTED BY CALLS TO "SCRAMBLE" AND THE SPITFIRES BUMPED ACROSS THE FLYING FIELD AND SOARED INTO THE AIR TOWARD THE CHANNEL.

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"BECAUSE THE FOCKE-WULF 190'S CAN CLIMB FASTER AND FLY HIGHER, THEY JUST STAY UP THERE TILL EVERYTHING IS IN THEIR FAVOR THEN DIVE DOWN, TAKE A POTSHOT AT US, AND CLIMB UP AGAIN BEFORE WE CAN ENGAGE THEM," COMPLAINED FIRST LIEUTENANT HARRY L. BARR, JR., 23, OF EL DORADO, KAS.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT, THE YOUNG AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS HAVE HAD LITTLE ACTION DESPITE CONSTANT PATROLS AND SWEEPS SINCE THE DIEPPE RAID, WHEN, AS MAJOR MARVIN MCNICKLE, 28, OF DOLAND, S.D., SQUADRON LEADER, SAID "WE LEARNED MORE IN THREE HOURS THAN WE WOULD IN THREE MONTHS UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS."

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"THE TROUBLE IN LEARNING OVER HERE IS THAT YOU JUST MAKE ONE MISTAKE AND THAT'S YOUR LAST ONE," OPINED FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES

ISBELL, 28, OF HASKELL, TEX.

COMPLAINTS THAT THE GERMANS WILL NOT STAY AND FIGHT DRAWS A QUIET SMILE FROM INTELLIGENCE OFFICER CAPTAIN STEVEN M. AVERY, 48, OF HOLLYWOOD. HE SHOT DOWN TWO PLANES AS A MEMBER OF THE SECOND PURSUIT GROUP OF THE 13TH SQUADRON DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

AVERY VOLUNTEERED FOR DUTY DESPITE HIS AGE, WHICH MAKES HIM THE OLDEST MAN IN THE THREE SQUADRONS. AUG 28 1942

"I GUESS THE GERMANS USED TO SAY THE SAME THING ABOUT US IN THE LAST WAR," HE SAID. "OUR SPADS WERE FASTER AND FLEW BETTER AT A GREATER HEIGHT SO WE USED TO HANG AROUND UP HIGH AND DIVE ON THE GERMAN FOKKER D7'S, THEN CLIMB UP AGAIN."

A SCENARIO WRITER IN PRIVATE LIFE, AVERY BELIEVES THE HUMAN EQUIVALENT IN FIGHTER PILOTS HAS NOT CHANGED IN THIS WAR.

"THEY TALK ABOUT THE SAME THINGS WE DID, ACT THE SAME, AND FIGHT ABOUT THE SAME ALTHOUGH THEIR PLANES ARE FASTER," HE SAID. "THEY NEED MORE TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE THAN WE DID BUT WE HAD TO IMPROVE MORE."

"OUR MOTORS ALWAYS WERE GIVING OUT AND FORCED LANDINGS WERE

COMMON AND WE DID NOT HAVE ANY PARACHUTES. NOWADAYS YOU DON'T HAVE A FORCED LANDING ONCE IN A BLUE MOON. THE PLANES ARE TOO GOOD.

"THE DANGER IS STILL JUST AS GREAT, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE GREAT SPEED NOWADAYS."

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BY LARRY ALLEN

AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, AUG. 27-(AP)-BREAKING HIS SILENCE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ASSUMING COMMAND OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY H. HARWOOD DECLARED TODAY HE HAS TWO ENEMIES TO WHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN--THE AXIS AND GEOGRAPHY.

IN ONE OF THE CLEAREST EXPLANATIONS OF THE NAVAL SITUATION IN THIS SEA YET GIVEN TO NEWSMEN, THE ADMIRAL BLUNTLY SAID THE NAVY HAS A BIG JOB TO DO AND HE WOULD RATHER TALK ABOUT IT AFTER IT IS DONE.

HARWOOD WAS HANDED ONE OF THE TOUGHEST NAVAL COMMANDS IN THIS WAR AS SUCCESSOR TO ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, NOW ON DUTY IN WASHINGTON.

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"GEOGRAPHY IS THE ESSENCE OF THE WHOLE NAVAL PROBLEM OUT HERE--GEOGRAPHY AND AIRPOWER," HE SAID.

HE POINTED OUT ON BIG CHARTS IN HIS OFFICE THE AXIS AIR BASES IN CRETE, SICILY, GREECE, DODECANESE ISLANDS, PANTELLERIA AND LIBYA AND THE EASE WITH WHICH ENEMY BOMBERS CAN SWOOP UPON THE FLEET WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER IT PUTS OUT TO SEA.

HE EMPHASIZED THAT ADEQUATE AIR PROTECTION WAS ESSENTIAL TO ANY SUCCESSFUL NORMAL OPERATION, ALTHOUGH THERE MAY COME TIMES WHEN THE WARSHIPS ALONE MUST RISK ALL IN AN EFFORT TO CARRY OUT A VITAL TASK.

TOO BUSY TO SEE NEWSMEN UNTIL NOW BECAUSE OF THE PRESS OF WORK CONNECTED WITH ASSUMING COMMAND FROM CUNNINGHAM, THE STOCKILY-BUILT, BLUE-EYED ADMIRAL, 54 YEARS OLD, RECEIVED CORRESPONDENTS FOR

NEARLY AN HOUR IN THE TOP STORY OF HIS OFFICE IN AN OLD CHATEAU-LIKE BUILDING AMIDST PUNGENT PINES ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN WATERFRONT.

THE ADMIRAL, WHO LOOKS AND TALKS LIKE THE MOVIE ACTOR, EDWARD ARNOLD, DECLARED "THERE IS NO WAY OF KNOWING HOW MUCH OR WHAT TYPES" OF REINFORCEMENTS THE AXIS HAS BEEN ABLE TO GET ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM ITALY AND SICILY TO BOLSTER THE FORCES AT EL ALAMEIN, EGYPT. BUT HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE NAZIS HAD USED AIR TRANSPORTS EXTENSIVELY AS WELL AS SHIPS TO POUR FRESH MANPOWER INTO THE AXIS FIGHTING RESERVOIR.

THE ADMIRAL DID SAY THAT BRITISH SUBMARINES WERE DOING EXCELLENT WORK DESTROYING LIBYA-BOUND CONVOYS WHILE SURFACE CRAFT WERE NOT OVERLOOKING ANY CHANCE TO SEND AN ITALIAN WARSHIP OR SUPPLY SHIP TO THE BOTTOM.

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HE DID NOT, HOWEVER, SUPPLY ANY FIGURES ON THE PERCENTAGES OF AXIS SHIPS LOST IN THESE OPERATIONS.

ALONG WITH HARRYING THE ENEMY'S LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS, THE ADMIRAL DISCLOSED WARSHIPS WERE KEPT BUSY BOMBARDING AXIS COASTAL POSITIONS AND BASES SUCH AS MATRUH, EGYPT, WITH OCCASIONAL EXCURSIONS TO THE NORTH TO THE DODECANESE ISLANDS.

BRITISH DESTROYERS SHELLED AXIS BASES ALONG THE EGYPTIAN COAST LINE AGAIN LAST NIGHT.

ADMIRAL HARWOOD SAID THAT WHEN AND IF THE BRITISH ARMY SUCCEEDS IN PUSHING THE NAZIS BACK TO BENGASI THE BRITISH THEN WOULD BE IN POSITION TO AFFORD ADEQUATE FIGHTER PROTECTION FOR WARSHIPS WHICH AUTOMATICALLY WOULD PERMIT BIGGER AND MORE EXTENDED OPERATIONS.

HE SAID HE HAD NO CLEARCUT INFORMATION OF THE SITUATION IN THE

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PACIFIC BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF GETTING ACCURATE INFORMATION BUT JOKINGLY REMARKED THAT IF THE JAPANESE LOST ALL CRUISERS WHICH HAD BEEN REPORTED HIT THEY WOULD HAVE RUN OUT OF CRUISERS WEEKS AGO.

THE ADMIRAL SAID THAT AS FAR AS HE KNEW THERE WERE NO AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. AXIS BROADCASTS FREQUENTLY HAVE REFERRED TO "STRONG FORMATIONS" OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS HERE.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG 28-(AP)-LIEUT. LAVERNE COLLINS, COLGATE, OKLA., IS ONE OF FIVE U.S. SPITFIRE PILOTS MISSING FROM THE RECENT OPERATIONS OVER DIEPPE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

HIS COMRADES SAID THEY SAW HIM BAIL OUT OVER THE SEA FIVE MILES FROM DIEPPE.

THE NAMES OF FOUR OTHER AMERICAN PILOTS MISSING HAVE NOT YET BEEN DISCLOSED.

MOSCOW, FRIDAY, AUG. 28-(AP)-GEN. GREGORY ZHUKOV, RED ARMY COMMANDER ON THE CENTRAL FRONT, TODAY WAS NAMED FIRST DEPUTY OF THE PEOPLES COMMISSAR FOR DEFENSE.

GEN. ZHUKOV IS IN CHARGE OF A BIG RED ARMY OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW 16 DAYS AGO. JOSEPH STALIN IS DEFENSE COMMISSAR AS WELL AS PREMIER.

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, AUG. 27-(AP)-RED ARMY DIVISIONS PRESSED WEST AND NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW ON A 70-MILE FRONT TODAY IN A DIVERSIONARY OFFENSIVE ALREADY REPORTED TO HAVE COST THE GERMANS 45,000 DEAD WHILE DEFENDERS OF STALINGRAD BRACED VIGOROUSLY AGAINST INVASION LEGIONS JEOPARDIZING THAT VOLGA INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

FAR SOUTH OF STALINGRAD, THE GERMANS FORCED THEIR WAY 30 MILES CLOSER TO THE GROZNY OIL FIELDS.

ALTHOUGH THE EFFECT UPON GERMANY'S SOUTHERN DRIVE WAS STILL PROBLEMATIC, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT RUSSIAN SHOCK TROOPS UNDER GENERAL GREGORY ZHUKOV HAD HURLED NAZI LINES BACK 25 OR 30

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MILES IN THE RZHEV-GZHATSK-VYAZMA SALIENT DURING THE LAST 15 DAYS AND CAPTURED 610 COMMUNITIES.

FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN PROGRESS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF RZHEV, A NAZI-HELD STRONGHOLD ON THE UPPER VOLGA 130 MILES ^{WEST} NORTHEAST OF MOSCOW, WHICH WAS BY-PASSED IN THE RED ARMY'S WINTER OFFENSIVE.

THE RUSSIANS MINGLED COUNTERATTACKS WITH STATIC DEFENSE OPERATIONS BEFORE THE GATES OF STALINGRAD IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK A POTENTIAL STRANGLEHOLD BY THE PLANE-SUPPORTED Pincer COLUMNS OF FIELD MARSHAL FEDOR VON BOCK. THEY WERE OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO BE "HOLDING THE ENEMY ONSLAUGHT AND WEARING DOWN HIS MANPOWER."

A GERMAN GAIN WAS RECORDED IN THE CENTRAL CAUCASIAN CAMPAIGN, DEVELOPING ITS BLOODY PATTERN IN THE TEREK RIVER VALLEY ALMOST 350 MILES BELOW STALINGRAD.

WHILE RUSSIAN GUNNERS WIPED OUT AN ENEMY BRIDGEHEAD ON THE TEREK OR A TRIBUTARY IN THE PROKHLADNENSKI AREA, IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT A NAZI TASK FORCE HAD DRIVEN TO MOZDOK, 30 (CORRECT) MILES TO THE EAST AND JUST 55 MILES SHORT OF THE OIL-RICH CITY OF GROZNY BY ROAD AND 20 MINUTES AS THE BOMBER FLIES.

NEAR THE BLACK SEA COAST, GERMAN TANKS AND INFANTRY WERE REPORTED HEAVILY ENGAGED BY THE RUSSIANS SOUTH OF KRASNODAR. THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU SAID RED MARINES RECENTLY ROUTED THE FIFTH RUMANIAN CAVALRY DIVISION IN THAT SECTOR, KILLING, WOUNDING OR CAPTURING MORE THAN HALF OF ITS EFFECTIVES.

THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE EMPHASIZED GERMAN LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD, DEVELOPED BY SIMULTANEOUS NAZI THRUSTS FROM THE NORTHWEST AND THE SOUTHWEST WITHIN THE NARROW CORRIDOR BETWEEN THE DON AND THE VOLGA.

AN ARMORED FORMATION DESTROYED 13 GERMAN TANKS AND KILLED ABOUT 500 GERMANS, IT SAID. RUSSIAN FIRE IN ONE SECTOR WAS SAID TO HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR 62 TANKS.

A RIFLE DETACHMENT WAS CREDITED WITH REPULSE OF FIVE CONSECUTIVE

ATTACKS IN WHICH THE GERMAN SURVIVORS ABANDONED 11 DAMAGED TANKS ALONG WITH THEIR DEAD.

"ON A NEIGHBORING SECTOR," IT WAS ANNOUNCED, "ONE OF OUR ARTILLERY BATTERIES BARRED THE WAY TO AN ENEMY TANK COLUMN, DESTROYING 14 TANKS IN AN ATTEMPT TO AVOID THIS BATTERY, THE HITLERITES CAME UNDER THE FIRE OF OUR ANTI-TANK RIFLEMEN AND LOST ANOTHER FOUR TANKS."

THE RUSSIAN SEIZURE OF THE INITIATIVE BEFORE MOSCOW WAS DISCLOSED IN A SPECIAL REPORT LAST NIGHT WHICH CREDITED ORGANIZATION FOR THE OFFENSIVE TO GENERAL ZHUKOV, WHO TURNED THE GERMANS FROM THE CAPITAL LAST FALL, AND COL. GEN. IVAN KONEV.

HEAVY LOSSES WERE DECLARED INFLICTED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTH NAZI TANK DIVISIONS AND THE 328TH, 183RD AND 78TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND NINE OTHER DIVISIONS WERE REPORTED ROUTED.

"UP TO AUG. 20," IT WAS STATED, "OUR TROOPS HAVE LIBERATED 610 POPULATED PLACES, INCLUDING THE TOWNS OF ZUBTSOV, KARMANOV AND POGOROELOVE-GORODISHCHE."

CAPTURED OR DESTROYED GERMAN WAR EQUIPMENT WAS REPORTED IN PRELIMINARY LISTS TO INCLUDE 574 TANKS, 1,100 FIELD GUNS AND 4,620 MOTOR VEHICLES. SOVIET AIRMEN AND GROUND GUNNERS WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN 250 ENEMY PLANES AND 296 MORE WERE DECLARED DESTROYED OR DAMAGED ON GERMAN AIRFIELDS.

ALL DISPATCHES STRESSED THE NUMBERS OF MEN AND MACHINES ASSIGNED BY ADOLF HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND TO THE RZHEV-GZHATSK-CYAZMA SALIENT, ITS TIP MAINTAINED FOR MONTHS LESS THAN 100 MILES WEST OF THE CAPITAL.

VIOLENT FIGHTING MARKED MANY AREAS OVER A 1,375-MILE LINE FROM WOODED, ROLLING HILLS OF RZHEV TO THE APPROACHES TO THE GEORGIAN MILITARY HIGHWAY IN THE CAUCASUS, WHERE SOVIET TROOPS FOUGHT DEFENSIVELY AGAINST ENEMY TANKS AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY.

HIGHWAYS FROM MOZDOK LEAD BOTH EASTWARD TO GROZNY AND SOUTH TO ORDZHONIKIDZE, 40 MILES AWAY, THE NORTHERN TERMINAL OF THE MILITARY ROAD LEADING OVER THE MOUNTAINS 132 MILES TO TIFLIS.

A MID-DAY SUMMARY OF THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD SAID THE FRUSTRATE

TANK PENETRATION WAS ACHIEVED FROM THE NORTHWEST BY THE REMNANTS OF A LARGE ARMORED FORCE WHICH STRUCK IN THE WAKE OF AN ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

SOVIET SHELLS PUT 18 OF THE TANKS OUT OF ACTION AND THE GRENADIERS ACCOUNTED FOR OTHERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

"NORTHEAST OF KOTELNIKOVSKI (95 MILES SOUTHWEST OF STALINGRAD) ENEMY TANKS AND INFANTRY ATTEMPTED TO ADVANCE BUT WERE HURLED BACK BY POWERFUL ARTILLERY FIRE," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "ONE OF OUR CAVALRY UNITS PENETRATED THE ENEMY REAR AND INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON THE GERMANS."

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD BERLIN BOMBED X X X KOENIGSBERG.

THE RUSSIANS SAID LARGE FIRES WERE SEEN AND EXPLOSIONS OBSERVED IN STETTIN, STARGARD, FUERSTENWALDE, TILSIT, THE TREPTOW SUBURB OF BERLIN AND SCHNEIDEMUEHL.

ALL PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR BASES DESPITE DIFFICULT WEATHER CONDITIONS.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, AUG 27-(AP)--GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY TO CAPT. WILLIAM F. COLEMAN OF PANAMA CITY, FLA., (BORN DOTHAN, ALA.) FIRST LIEUT. HOYT A. JOLLY, JUNIOR, OF GADSDEN, ALA., AND SECOND LIEUT. FRANK H. BEESON OF (1800 FOURTH AVE.) TUSCALOOSA, ALA., ALL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, "FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION."

AWARDS OF THE PURPLE HEART WERE MADE TO FIRST LIEUT. FREDERIC D. STANDON (ADDRESS UNKNOWN) AND MAJOR WILLIAM A. FAIRFIELD OF (2463 26TH ST) SAN FRANCISCO, FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION DEC. 8 AT CLARK FIELD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CAPT. COLEMAN LED RAIDS OVER NEW BRITAIN AND NEW GUINEA IN APRIL AND MAY WHICH RESULTED IN HEAVY DESTRUCTION OF GROUNDED JAPANESE PLANES AT GASMATA AND OF SHIPPING AT RABAU.

HIS CITATION SAID THAT "IN THESE ACTIONS CAPT. COLEMAN DISPLAYED

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COURAGE, SKILL AND DETERMINATION IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ENEMY
OPPOSITION WHICH CAUSED DAMAGE TO HIS PLANE IN ALL BUT ONE ATTACK."

LIEUT. JOLLY LED RAIDS IN APRIL AND MAY OVER NEW BRITAIN,
DESTROYING GROUNDED AIRCRAFT AND CAUSING PANIC AND MANY CASUALTIES.
HE WAS CITED FOR SKILL AND DARING.

LIEUT. BEESON WAS FLYING OVER NEW GUINEA IN MAY WHEN HE INTERCEPTED
AN ENEMY FORMATION OF 16 BOMBERS AND PRESSED HOME HIS ATTACK SINGLE-
HANDED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT THE JAPANESE BOMBING.

HE WAS SEVERELY INJURED BY A CANNON SHELL BUT, THOUGH WEAKENED
BY LOSS OF BLOOD, MADE A SUCCESSFUL LANDING AND SAVED HIS PLANE.

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LONDON, AUG. 27-(AP)-A VICHY BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT ANEW NAZI
BREAK-THROUGH NORTHWEST OF STALINGRAD HAD ADVANCED THE GERMANS TO
A POINT ABOUT 31 MILES FROM THE IMPERILLED RUSSIAN CITY.

LONDON, AUG. 27-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THAT GERMAN
VANGUARDS WHICH HAD PIERCED RUSSIAN LINES EAST OF KACHALINO, ABOVE
STALINGRAD, REACHED THE BANKS OF THE VOLGA RIVER YESTERDAY.

THE RIVER WAS REACHED, IT SAID, AT DUBOVKA, ABOUT 50 MILES NORTH-
EAST OF STALINGRAD, AND THE GERMANS ADVANCED DOWN THE RIVER ROAD
TOWARD THE THREATENED CITY'S NORTHERN SUBURBS.

FIRST LEAD STALIN

NEW YORK, AUG. 27-(AP)-A BBC BROADCAST HEARD TODAY BY CBS QUOTED
JOSEPH STALIN AS SAYING "THE MILITARY SITUATION REMAINS VERY SERIOUS;
HISTORY HAS PERHAPS NEVER KNOWN SO GIGANTIC A BATTLE," BUT THE
OFFICIAL SOVIET RADIO MONITOR IN LONDON SAID THE REMARK WAS MADE
SEVEN YEARS AGO IN A POLITICAL SPEECH. THE MONITOR ADDED THE BBC
APPARENTLY WAS MISLED BY THE FACT IT WAS QUOTED IN TODAY'S ISSUE
OF PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY PAPER.

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WHILE SEARCH OF THE RECORDS AVAILABLE IN THIS COUNTRY DO NOT
SHOW THIS EXACT QUOTATION, THEY DO SHOW THAT STALIN MADE SEVERAL
FIGHTING SPEECHES AND REPORTS TO VARIOUS SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS IN
1935, REFERRING TO THE EUROPEAN ARMS COMPETITION AND THE PROGRAM TO
INCREASE THE RED ARMY TO MEET ALL COMERS. AUG 28 1942

RUSSIA WAS NOT AT THAT TIME AT WAR, SO THAT USE OF THE WORD
"BATTLE" APPARENTLY WAS IN A FIGURATIVE SENSE.

VICHY, AUG. 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PETIT PARISIEN SAYS
THAT A ROUNDUP OF ALL FOREIGN JEWS WHO ENTERED FRANCE SINCE 1936 IS
UNDERWAY IN THE UNOCCUPIED ZONE AND WILL BE COMPLETED TODAY.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 27-(AP)-A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH
FROM SOFIA REPORTED TODAY THE PROMULGATION OF A NEW ANTI-JEWISH DECREE
BY THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT IMPOSING FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON
BULGARIA'S JEWISH POPULATION.

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, JEWS WILL BE REQUIRED TO WEAR A YELLOW
STAR ON THE LEFT SIDE OR, IF THEY ARE FOREIGN JEWS TEMPORARILY IN
BULGARIA OR WORLD WAR VETERANS, A RED CIRCLE. JEWISH SHOPS AND
BUSINESSES ARE TO BE MARKED SIMILARLY.

A SPECIAL COMMISSARIAT FOR DEALING WITH JEWISH QUESTIONS, TO BE
LINKED WITH THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, IS TO BE ESTABLISHED. THE
COMMISSARIAT WILL SUPERVISE ALL JEWISH SCHOOLS, SYNAGOGUES AND
CHARITY INSTITUTIONS. DESTITUTE JEWS ARE TO BE AIDED BY A SPECI-
AL FUND FORMED FROM A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF CONFISCATED JEWISH
PROPERTY. AUG 28 1942

THE NUMBER OF SO-CALLED PRIVILEGED JEWS IS TO BE LIMITED TO
JEWS HAVING WAR DECORATIONS FOR COURAGE TO WAR CRIPPLES AND WAR
ORPHANS.

"FURTHER ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS ARE ALSO IMPOSED ON JEWS AND THEIR
EXPULSION FROM SOFIA IS REGULATED BY THIS NEW DECREE," THE TRANS-
OCEAN DISPATCH SAID.

AMONG OTHER THINGS THE DECREE PROHIBITS INTERMARRIAGE OF JEWS AND
"BULGARIAN ARYANS." JEWS ARE FORBIDDEN TO LIVE IN TENEMENTS WHERE
"BULGARIAN ARYANS" LIVE NOR CAN THEY STAY AT ORDINARY HOTELS OR GO
TO PUBLIC RESTAURANTS. @

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS-SECOND ADD WITH WASHINGTON
(ORIGINAL) XXX NO CASUALTIES.

A NEW CHECKUP OF COMBAT REPORTS INDICATED TODAY THAT AMERICAN PILOTS SHOT DOWN 15 OF 47 JAPANESE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WHICH ATTACKED DARWIN LAST SUNDAY. AUG 28 1942

APPARENTLY SIX JAPANESE BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN INSTEAD OF FOUR MENTIONED IN A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER THE FIGHT. NINE ZERO FIGHTER WERE DOWNED.

MONTREAL, AUG 27-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA EMPLOYED AT THE PLANT OF CANADIAN VICKERS, LIMITED, HAVE VOTED 96 PER CENT TO GO ON STRIKE IF SUCH ACTION IS NECESSARY TO ENFORCE WAGE DEMANDS, UNION OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT.

THE SPECIFIC WAGE DEMANDS OF THE MEN WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT R. J. LAMOREUX, U.S.W.A. LOCAL ORGANIZER, SAID "WORKERS HERE WANT SALARY AND WORKING CONDITIONS UNIFIED ACROSS CANADA." AUG 28 1942

"FOR INSTANCE," HE SAID, "WORKERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST ARE GETTING 10 AND 12 CENTS MORE AN HOUR THAN IN MONTREAL."

TORONTO, AUG. 27-(AP)-THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT TODAY INSTRUCTED LAKE SKIPPERS HOW THEY MUST ACT IF BOMBERS OR ENEMY AIRCRAFT ARE APPROACHING THE LOCKS OF THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

THE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED SKIPPERS OPERATING IN THE ST. MARY'S RIVER THAT THEY WILL BE EXPECTED TO KEEP RADIO RECEIVING SETS OPERATING UNTIL AIR RAID WARNINGS GO OUT WHEN THEY MUST MAINTAIN STRICT RADIO SILENCE.

SHIPS ENTERING CANAL LOCKS OR APPROACHES CAN TURN AROUND IF

POSSIBLE. "IN ANY CASE," THE NOTICE CONTINUED, "THEY MUST GET AS FAR AWAY FROM THE LOCKS AS POSSIBLE."

SHIPS MUST ANCHOR AND BLACKOUT ALL NAVIGATING AND OTHER LIGHTS. SHIPS, THE NOTICE SAID, MUST ANCHOR AS FAR AWAY FROM ONE ANOTHER AS POSSIBLE TO PRESENT AS SMALL A TARGET FOR BOMBERS AS POSSIBLE.

AIR RAID WARNINGS WILL BE ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES COAST-GUARD PATROL BOATS WHERE POSSIBLE AND SHIPS WILL NOT PROCEED UNTIL THE ALL CLEAR SIGNAL IS GIVEN. AUG 28 1942

WINNIPEG, AUG. 27-(AP)-LEGISLATION IN CANADA SIMILAR TO THE U.S. WAGNER ACT TO GUARANTEE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS TO ALL WORKERS WAS URGED IN A RESOLUTION ENDORSED TODAY BY THE 58TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

WINNIPEG, AUG. 27-(AP)-DELEGATES FROM THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY TO THE 58TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA AT A SPECIAL MEETING LAST NIGHT ENDORSED A RESOLUTION OPPOSING ANY MOVE BY THE POWER CONTROLLER OF CANADA "TO USE POWER NOW USED IN OUR INDUSTRY FOR ANY PRIVATE INTERESTS," WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EMPLOYEES.

THE RESOLUTION STATED THAT THE POWER CONTROLLER HAS NOT YET CONSULTED LABOR ABOUT A PROPOSAL TO SHUT DOWN CERTAIN PAPER MILLS, NOR HAS HE CURTAILED POWER USED IN NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

THE RESOLUTION FURTHER ADDED THAT NO AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO DISLOCATE THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY BEFORE CONSULTATION WITH THE UNIONS SO THEY COULD BE SURE THAT ANY DISLOCATION WAS NECESSARY IN THE INTEREST OF "A 100 PER CENT ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT."

OTTAWA, AUG. 27-(CANADIAN PRESS)-AN ORDER SETTING MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES FOR EGGS, BASED ON PRICES SET FOR 11 CANADIAN CITIES WHICH SERVE AS MAIN DISTRIBUTING POINTS, WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD EFFECTIVE TODAY. IT ESTABLISHES ZONE PRICE DIFFERENTIALS DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN UNIFORMITY OF SUPPLIES IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND SETS MAXIMUM RETAIL MARK-UPS.

FOLLOWING ARE THE HIGHEST PRICES WHOLESALERS MAY CHARGE AT EACH POINT FOR GRADE A LARGE EGGS: MONTREAL 50 CENTS A DOZEN; TORONTO 49 1/2; WINNIPEG 48; REGINA, SASKATOON, EDMONTON AND CALGARY 47; VANCOUVER 49; SAINT JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX AND SYDNEY, N.S., 50 3/4.

THESE CEILING PRICES, THE BOARD SAID, REPRESENT A WHOLESALER'S DELIVERED COSTS, INCLUDING ALL HIS PACKING COSTS EXCEPT CARTONING.

AT POINTS NOT DESIGNATED IN THE ORDER, THE GRADE A DELIVERED PRICE MUST NOT EXCEED THE PRICE AT THE NEAREST DESIGNATED POINT PLUS NORMAL FREIGHT CHARGES. LOWER GRADES AND SUB-GRADES MUST BE SOLD AT APPROPRIATE LEVELS BELOW PRICES SET FOR GRADE A. USUAL QUALITY PREMIUM PRICES MAY BE MAINTAINED BUT MUST NOT EXCEED THOSE OF THE 1941 BASIC PERIOD.

A RETAILER MAY ADD HIS REGULAR MARK-UP TO THE WHOLESALE PRICE, NOT EXCEEDING 20 PER CENT OF HIS SELLING PRICE OR EIGHT CENTS A DOZEN, WHICHEVER IS LOWER.

AMS INTERPRETIVE

BY CHARLES A. GRUMICH

WIDE WORLD

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IF BRAZIL WANTS HIM, FORMER PRESIDENT AUGUSTIN P. JUSTO OF ARGENTINA CAN DIG INTO HIS OLD UNIFORM CLOSET AND TURN OUT TO THE WAR IN THE FULL TRAPPINGS OF A BRAZILIAN GENERAL.

WITH HIM WOULD GO THE TOKENS OF PAN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY AND FRIENDSHIP HE ESPOUSED DURING HIS PRESIDENCY.

TO THOSE THINKING OF ARGENTINA ONLY IN TERMS OF THE ISOLATIONISM OF THE INCUMBENT REGIME OF PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO IN BUENOS AIRES, GENERAL JUSTO SPRINGS AS A SURPRISE PACKAGE OUT OF THE 1930'S, WHEN HE SMOOTHED AWAY THE TROUBLES LINGERING FROM THE 1930 REVOLUTION AND TURNED THE FACE OF ARGENTINA OUTWARD UPON THE REST OF THE WORLD.

MANY, IN FACT, HAD FORGOTTEN THAT JUSTO WAS MADE AN HONORARY GENERAL OF BRAZIL IN 1934 IN RETURN FOR THE PAN AMERICANISM HE PREACHED AND IMPLEMENTED DURING HIS 6-YEAR TERM AS ARGENTINA'S RECONSTRUCTION PRESIDENT, 1932-38.

JUSTO HAS JUST REMINDED BRAZIL THAT HE IS ONE OF HER GENERALS AND

ASKS IF BRAZIL WANTS HIS SERVICES ON ANY ASSIGNMENT IN THE WAR BRAZIL HAS ENTERED IN ANSWER TO U-BOAT RAIDINGS WHICH HAVE STRUCK AT ARGENTINE SHIPS AS WELL AS BRAZILIAN.

ALSO, JUSTO HAS A COMPLETE SET OF BRAZILIAN GENERAL'S UNIFORMS WHICH WERE PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE BRAZILIAN ARMY EIGHT YEARS AGO.

PERHAPS ONLY AN ELDER STATESMEN WITH THE RANK OF EX-PRESIDENT WOULD HAVE THE TEMERITY TO OFFER HIMSELF PERSONALLY AS AN ALLY AGAINST THE ENEMY WHICH HIS OWN COUNTRY STILL ENTERTAINS BY MAINTENANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

BUT GENERAL JUSTO IS AN EXTROVERT IN WORLD AFFAIRS AND, SPEAKING FROM BEHIND THE SCENES, HAS WARNED ARGENTINA AGAINST THE STEADFAST ISOLATIONISM OF PRESIDENT CASTILLO AND FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU.

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CASTILLO IS A POLITICAL ACCIDENT IN JUSTO'S LONG-RANGE PLANS FOR ARGENTINA WHICH HE CONFIDENTLY TURNED OVER IN 1938 TO ROBERTO ORTIZ, WHO UNFORTUNATELY FELL ILL AND HAD TO TURN OVER HIS OFFICE TO CASTILLO LONG BEFORE ORTIZ' DEATH THIS SUMMER. CASTILLO HAD BEEN ELECTED ORTIZ' VICE-PRESIDENT AS A CONSERVATIVE COMPROMISE CANDIDATE.

JUSTO HAS BEEN BOOMED AS A CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED CASTILLO IN THE PRESIDENCY, BUT MUCH OF THE WAR WILL HAVE BEEN WAGED BY THE TIME THE ELECTIONS ARE OVER IN THE FALL OF 1943 AND THE NEW PRESIDENT IS INSTALLED IN 1944.

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JUSTO SERVED THE PRESIDENCY OF ARGENTINA WITH DIGNITY AND MUCH THE SAME GUSTO SHOWN BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THEY OPERATED MUCH ALIKE IN POLITICAL GIVE-AND-TAKE, IN WORLD-FACING INTERNATIONALISM AND IN PAN-AMERICAN GOOD-NEIGHBORLINESS.

JUSTO FORGAVE HIS POLITICAL ENEMIES IN THE WAY OF AMNESTY IN ARGENTINA'S TROUBLOUS EARLY 1930S, HE FLEW AROUND ON GOOD-WILL MISSIONS TO BRAZIL AND ELSEWHERE AND EVERYWHERE CLINCHED HIS VISITS WITH PRACTICAL TRADE PACTS, INITIATED MOVEMENTS FOR PEACE IN EVERLASTING FRONTIER DISPUTES AND RESTORED ARGENTINA TO THE LEAGUE

OF NATIONS.

MOREOVER, HE WAS A SPORTSMAN PRESIDENT WITH A HEARTY PHYSIQUE, BETTER-THAN-AVERAGE GOLF SCORE AND SWIMMING PROWESS AND A HIGH INTEREST IN ARGENTINA'S BELOVED POLO. AS BECOMES AN ARGENTINE STATESMAN HE ONCE FOUGHT A DUEL, AND ONCE HE FELL OUT OF AN AIRPLANE BUMPY AIR AND PARACHUTED INTO THE CATERPILLAR CLUB. HE IS 66 NOW.

AS PRESIDENT HE EXCHANGED VISITS WITH PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS OF BRAZIL, WHOM HE NOW WANTS TO SERVE, AND HE WAS HOST TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY HULL AT THE BUENOS AIRES CONFERENCE OF 1933.

THERE IS ONLY ONE JUSTO BUT THERE ARE MANY WHO SHARE HIS ANTI-AXIS SENTIMENTS UNDER CASTILLO'S STATE OF SIEGE IN HIS HOMELAND.

MIAMI, FLA., AUG. 27--(AP)--ROBERT STRACHAN, OF TORONTO, CANADA, ARRIVING HERE TONIGHT ON A PAN AMERICAN AFRICAN CLIPPER AFTER THREE YEARS IN ARABIA, SAID THAT THE ARABS ARE WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

"THE ITALIAN INVASION OF ETHIOPIA, THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE MOHAMMEDAN AREAS OF NORTH AFRICA, AND THE JAPANESE CONQUEST OF MALAYA AND JAVA, WHICH HAS KILLED ARABIAN TRADE WITH THOSE LANDS, HAVE MADE THEM ANTI-GERMAN, ANTI-ITALIAN, AND ANTI-JAPANESE," STRACHAN SAID.

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"NO 'LAWRENCE OF ARABIA' IS NEEDED IN THIS WAR TO BRING THE DESERT TRIBES TO THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS", HE OBSERVED.

STRACHAN HAS BEEN FINANCIAL ADVISOR TO JAFAR BIN MANFER, SULTAN OF HADHRAMANT. HE SAID THAT THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION OF ARABIA HAD ENJOYED PROSPEROUS COMMERCE WITH THE FAR EAST BEFORE THE WAR, AND MOST OF THEM WERE WEALTHY BY ARABIAN STANDARDS.

STRACHAN, 30, SAID HE WAS ON HIS WAY TO TORONTO TO ENLIST IN THE CANADIAN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 27--(AP)--THE UNITED STATES' FAILURE TO CONTROL WAGES AND FARM PRICES THREATENS TO HAVE A "VERY SERIOUS EFFECT" ON CANADA'S INFLATION CONTROL PROGRAM, CHAIRMAN DONALD GORDON OF THE CANADIAN WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD SAID TODAY. QUESTIONED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HELD JOINTLY WITH PRICE ADMINISTRATOR LEON HENDERSON, GORDON SAID FLATLY: "IN MY JUDGMENT, A PRICE CEILING CAN'T BE EFFECTIVE WITHOUT A WAGE CEILING." TURNING TO HENDERSON, HE ASKED "DO YOU AGREE?" HENDERSON SMILED, AS IF EMBARRASSED, THEN MURMURED: "I HAVE COME TO THAT POSITION."

GORDON SAID THE HIGH UNITED STATES PRICES FOR BEEF AND DAIRY PRODUCTS WERE A PARTICULARLY PRESSING PROBLEM FOR THE DOMINION, RAISING DEMAND ON THE PART OF CANADIAN LIVESTOCK MEN FOR THE SAME RETURNS.

"WHAT THE UNITED STATES DOES HAS A DEFINITE EFFECT ON CANADA," GORDON SAID. "WE HAVE A RIGID PRICE FREEZE IN EFFECT, WHICH HAS HAD ASTONISHING SUCCESS SO FAR. BUT I'M AFRAID WE CAN'T CONTROL THE SITUATION MUCH LONGER UNLESS THE UNITED STATES ACTS."

GORDON SAID HE HAD BEEN DISCUSSING WAGE CONTROL AND FARM PRICE QUESTIONS WITH HENDERSON IN WASHINGTON. HENDERSON YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED HE WAS PREPARING A PRICE CEILING--SUBJECT TO AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROVAL--ON LIVE HOGS, TO BE FOLLOWED IN A SHORT TIME BY ANOTHER ON LIVE CATTLE, WHICH ARE NOW RUNNING \$3 TO \$3.50 PER 100 POUNDS ABOVE THE CANADIAN PRICE.

AMONG THE "HEROIC" MEASURES TAKEN BY CANADA TO CONTROL INFLATION IS THE WAGE CONTROL PROGRAM WITH INCOMES ADJUSTED TO COST-OF-LIVING FLUCTUATIONS THROUGH A BONUS SYSTEM, HE SAID. IF THE COST OF LIVING HAS GONE UP 1 PER CENT IN ANY THREE-MONTH INTERVAL, WORKERS RECEIVING \$25 OR LESS A WEEK RECEIVE A WAGE BONUS PROPORTIONATE TO THE RISE IN LIVING COSTS.

SALARIES AS WELL AS WAGES ARE FROZEN, GORDON SAID, AND A 100 PER CENT EXCESS PROFITS TAX IS ENFORCED, SUBJECT TO A 20 PER CENT REFUND AFTER THE WAR.

New York, Aug. 27--(ap)--The Germans indirectly admitted

today that Air raids on their industrial cities and towns have been

slowly ~~production~~ when they announced installation of a new system

of air raid warning which permits the workers to continue on the

job until a serious attack is apparent.

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The Berlin radio said the new system would begin

tomorrow morning. It said that in the future when enemy planes

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approach the vicinity of a town without there being an indication of a ~~last~~ serious raid a simple alert will be sounded--three blasts of a siren. This, the radio said, would allow traffic to continue and workmen to remain at their shops.

"Thus the whole life of a town no longer will be brought to a standstill by a single enemy air craft flying at enormous height and occasionally dropping a bomb," the Berlin radio said.

The Germans appeared to have adopted at least a system comparable to the one in effect in Britain for more than a year in which watchers send workers out of factories to shelters only when an actual attack impends.

AUG 28 1942

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, AUG. 27-(AP)-THOMAS WILLIAM BURDEN, LABORITE WAS CHOSEN ~~IN~~ WITHOUT CONTEST TODAY IN A ~~SELECTION~~ TO REPRESENT THE PARK DIVISION OF SHEFFIELD IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, TAKING THE SEAT OF ~~MR.~~ G. LATHAN, WHO DIED.

H

45-32

LONDON, AUG. 27-(AP)--THE U.S. CUTTER NORTHLAND,

CARRYING H.B. CASHING OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT FROM A GREENLAND

MISSION, WAS AMONG THE VESSELS ~~WHICH~~ THE ~~GERMAN~~ ~~BATTLESHIP~~ ~~WAS~~ ~~DISBURCH~~ ~~BEFORE~~ ~~REACHED~~ ~~THE~~ ~~BOTTOM~~ ~~OF~~ ~~THE~~ ~~ATLANTIC~~

DAY GERMAN BATTLESHIP WAS DISBURCH BEFORE REACHED THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC

BY THE BRITISH FLEET MAY 27, 1941, A BRITISH OFFICER DISCLOSED TODAY

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LIEUT. COL. M.C. PARSONS-TAYLOR TOLD THE STORY.

CONSIDERED A TRAILER AT THAT TIME, HE DESCRIBED THE NORTHLAND AND MARKED THAT THE DISBURCH WAS REPORTED ONLY 40 MILES ~~AWAY~~ ~~DISTANT~~

"INSTEAD OF TURNING AWAY," HE SAID, "THE AMERICAN SHIP TURNED TOWARD THE POSITION WE GAVE HER AND THE LAST WE SAW SHE WAS GOING OFF TO SEE IF SHE COULD GET A LOOK AT THE DISBURCH."

WHEN THE NORTHLAND ARRIVED IN TIME TO VIEW THE

FINAL ACTION WAS NOT REPORTED

BY TERRY L. CASHING

AUG 28 1942

MOSCOW, FRIDAY, AUG. 28-(AP)--"CONRADE LOUDMOUTH," A RUSSIAN VERSION OF BRITAIN'S CHOLERIC "COLONEL BLIMP," EMERGED TODAY IN A PLAY BY ALEXANDER ~~KORNEVOYUK~~ KORNEVOYUK, LEADING UKRAINIAN AUTHOR WHO SHARPLY CRITICIZED THE OLD-FASHIONED FRONT COMMANDER.

"THE PLAY," FRONT," PUBLISHED IN PRAVDA, APPARENTLY IS

INTENDED ~~TO~~ ~~TO~~ PORTRAY CONDITIONS AT THE FRONT AS THEY EXISTED EARLY IN THE WAR.

"MYRON," AN INDUSTRIAL LEADER ~~SAID~~, TRIED TO GET ~~OLD LOUDMOUTH~~ TO RESIGN HIS COMMAND ~~BECAUSE~~

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"DURING THE CIVIL WAR," MYRON ~~SAID~~ TELLS LOUDMOUTH, "YOU FOUGHT ALMOST ENTIRELY WITHOUT ARTILLERY. THE ENEMY ALSO HAD LITTLE. THE BATTLES WERE WAGED WITHOUT AVIATION, TANKS, AND THE MODERN EQUIPMENT WHICH NOW EXISTS AND WHICH IT IS NECESSARY TO KNOW AS YOU KNOW YOUR OWN HAND, AND YOU KNOW LITTLE ABOUT IT, EVEN NOTHING.

"WE BUILDING MACHINES FOR THE FRONT DAY AND NIGHT, THE BEST MACHINES IN THE WORLD. BECAUSE OF YOUR INABILITY TO USE THEM AND YOUR BACKWARDNESS, MORE THAN HALF OF THEM ARE DESTROYED. WHAT CAN I TELL THE WORKERS WHEN I RETURN TO THE ~~REPAIR~~ FACTORY?"

BUT OLD LOUDMOUTH STOOD TO HIS POST.

LATER LOUDMOUTH QUARRELS WITH TWO JUNIOR OFFICERS, "FIRE," AND "COLOSSUS," OVER AN OPERATIONAL PLAN. "FIRE'S" PLAN IS APPROVED BY MOSCOW AND HE SUCCEEDS IN TAKING THE OBJECTIVE.

THEN A COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER NAMED GAYDAR ARRIVED ON THE SCENE WITH AN ORDER FOR LOUDMOUTH'S DISMISSAL AND THE APPOINTMENT OF FIRE ~~AS HIS SUCCESSOR~~.

"YOU ARE A BRAVE MAN AND LOYAL TO THE CAUSE," GAYDAR TELLS THE OLDER OFFICER. "EVERYONE RESPECTS YOU FOR THAT, BUT THAT IS NOT ENOUGH FOR VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY."

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"THE WHOLE TROUBLE HERE IS YOU AND A FEW OLD GENERALS DON'T WANT TO STUDY. YOU ARE SICK WITH SELF-SATISFACTION AND THINK YOU ARE ALREADY ARE SMART ENOUGH."

AS LOUDMOUTH LEAVES HEADQUARTERS HE WARNS GAYDAR.

"YOU'LL BE SORRY, BUT THEN IT WILL BE TOO LATE."

THE COMMUNIST LEADER REPLIED: "WHY HAVE I TRIED TO SCARE US BUT THEY ALREADY HAVE BEEN LYING A LONG TIME ON THE DUFF HEAPS OF HISTORY. OUR PARTY IS AS STRONG AS STEEL."

ANKARA, ~~KEY~~, AUG. 27 (AP)—A TWO-ENGINE GERMAN BOMBER HAD A FORCED LANDING ~~AT~~ AT TREDIZOND

ON THE TURKISH BLACK SEA COAST TODAY AFTER A RAID ON ~~THE~~ THE RUSSIAN PORT OF BATUMI AND ITS CREW OF FOUR WERE INTERNED. ITS FUEL TANKS HAD BEEN SMASHED BY RUSSIAN ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

AUG 28 1942

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MOSCOW, FRIDAY, AUG. 26--(AP)--FRENCH PATRIOTS KILLED FIVE GERMAN SOLDIERS AND WOUNDED NINE WHEN THEY TOSSED HAND GRENADES INTO A COLUMN OF MARCHING ELITE SS TROOPS IN PARIS, TASS REPORTED TODAY.

HAVANA, AUG. 27--(AP)--VESSELS SURFACE/AND AIRCRAFT OF THE CUBAN NAVY HAVE BEEN ACTING AS CONVOY ESCORTS FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

Colon, Panama, Aug. 27--(ap)--Cooperating in fighting the submarine menace, the United Fruit Company today offered a \$1,000 reward for information resulting in the destruction ~~of~~ or capture of any enemy vessel.

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Lesser rewards were offered for ~~the same~~ information resulting in the capture of any individual or group landing in Central American from enemy vessels.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Aug. 27--(ap)--While the Argentine government was said to be studying measures to tighten the frontier guard, the Pro-Democratic newspaper Critica today charged that hundreds of Nazis and Fascists were fleeing from Brazil and Uruguay to this country.

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The newspaper said there had been a "veritable exodus of qualified totalitarian leaders" from ^{two} ~~the~~ countries. Many were ~~entering~~ Argentina under the ~~country~~ under the guise of tourists and others clandestinely, without ~~visas~~ visas.

The newspaper said the principal port of entry of those fleeing the neighbor nations was the ~~border~~ territory of Misiones, which stretches northward between Paraguay and Southern Brazil and which has a ~~very~~ large German population.

Sources close to the national military police ~~in~~ said they were awaiting government orders to increase the guard at Misiones as well as at other border spots.

R. A. F. BOMBS KASSEL AND GDYNIA; FORTRESSES RAID FRENCH PLANT; REDS STIFFEN AROUND STALINGRAD

Nazis Make Puny Attempt At Retaliation

Raid Several Points Along
Northeast Coast of
England.

600 RAF PLANES HIT
GDYNIA AND KASSEL

British and American Spit-
fire Squadrons Sweep
Invasion Coast.

By Wes Gallagher

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29—
(AP) Apparently stung by the tri-
ple punches delivered to Hitler's
war machine by American Flying
Fortresses and hundreds of R. F. F.'s
biggest bombers, the Germans last
night and early today swept across
the North sea and blasted several
points along the northeast coast of
England.

Nazi bombers in short but sharp
attacks also hit one town in East
Anglia.

Casualties Reported

High explosive and fire bombs
were unleashed by the raiders and
four persons were reported killed
along the northeast coast.

Six persons were said to have
been trapped under the debris of a
smashed building in one town.

But the German raiders appeared
tiny beside the mighty efforts of

the United States and British air
forces.

The approach of longer nights
when the air war may be carried
deeper and deeper into the heart
of the Reich was signalled Thurs-
day night when the big slugs of the
R. A. F. winged hundreds of
miles to attack the Baltic port of
Gdynia, the former pride of Poland,
and the Prussian locomotive-build-
ing center of Kassel.

Fortresses Strike Again

Then, nearly at the end of a day
which saw British and American
Spitfire squadrons, along with fast
Boston attack bombers, sweeping the
German-garrisoned French in-
vasion coast from Calais to the
Seine, the Flying Fortresses took
to the air yesterday for another of
their neat, precision blows.

This time they blasted an air-
plane body plant at Meaulte, near

Albert, a famous World war battle-
field in northern France.

With a strong fighter escort the
Fortresses returned from their
sixth attack since they began oper-
ating here without having yet lost
a single bombing machine.

Their last raid, on Rotterdam
Thursday was reported to have re-
sulted in great harbor damage at
the Dutch port.

The Fortresses' target at Meaulte
was one of the largest aircraft
plants in France. Before the col-
lapse of France it manufactured
Potez reconnaissance bombers but
under German control it has been
rebuilding German bombers and
twin-engined fighters.

Strong Fighter Escort

The big bombers were well pro-
tected by United States, British,
Canadian, Norwegian, Polish and
Fighting French fliers. Some squad-
rons went ahead of them to clear
the way and others covered the
bombers from attack from the rear.

Both the Gdynia and Kassel raids
were in the pattern of "aid to Rus-
sia."

Kassel, a city of 217,000, presuma-
bly was working overtime to re-
pair the damages to Germany's
railway equipment and to carry out
Hitler's orders of last April when
he promised that German locomotives
would not freeze up on the
eastern front this winter as they
did last.

To reach the city, which is the
home of the Daimler and Benz air-
plane engines and Messerschmitt
fighters as well as the Henschel lo-
comotive works, the R. A. F. had
to go 80 miles deeper into the Reich
than they have on their earlier
block busting raids in the Ruhr
and Rhineland.

The Air ministry said the raid
was "concentrated and effective"
and this was taken to mean that
the R. A. F. again had crowded the
air over the target with big bomb-
ers to the point of "saturation."

Many Fires in City

Pilots, dropping 5,000 to 1,500 feet
over their target, reported masses
of flames in the city.

Thirty bombers failed to return
from this and the Gdynia raid. If
the usual British loss of about five
per cent was experienced, this
meant about 600 planes took part.

The 1,800-mile round trip to Gd-
ynia resulted in heavy blasts on a
base which has been used by Hit-
ler's U-boats for attacks on the So-
viet Baltic fleet. The damaged 26-
000-ton German battleship Gneise-
nau has been reported tied up in
that supposedly safe port since
shortly after her run through the
channel last Spring. The uncomple-
ted aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin
also was reported based there at
one time, but the Russians recently
said she was being used as a trans-
port in the Baltic to ferry troops
to the Russian front.

The attack on Gdynia meant that
the British and Russian air forces
were able to meet over Germany,
for the Russians announced yester-
day that they had bombed nearby
Danzig and other places in Pomer-
ania and East Prussia as well as Ber-

lin, while the RAF attacked Danzig
recently.

These heavy blows were only
part of the western war on Ger-
many, for fighter and bomber
sweeps into occupied France and
against enemy shipping off the coast
were kept up all night. The British
lost two more planes in these op-
erations.

Air-sea Action Hinted

When the dawn sections of the

daylight sweeps were taking off the
sound of gunfire from the mists in
the channel and cannonading heard
at Varberg on Sweden's west coast
suggested that a naval or air-sea
action was taking place in the Kat-
tegat or North Sea.

The German Air Force struck yester-
day at several places in England,
including Bristol, in its sharpest ac-
tivity in some days. Heavy casual-
ties were suffered at Bristol, where
a bomb set a crowded bus afire.

German raiders last night and
early today swept across the
North Sea and blasted several
points along the northeast coast
of England. Nazi bombers in
short but sharp attacks also hit
one town in east Anglia.

High explosive and fire bombs
were unleashed by the raiders
and four persons were reported
killed along the northeast coast.

Six persons were said to have
been trapped under the debris
of a smashed building in one
town.

U. S. AIR FORCE ATTACKS LARGE PLANE FACTORY

Huge Bombers All Return Safely From Sixth

War Mission
AUG 29 1942

GERMANY HIT ON BIG SCALE

Gdynia and Kassel Both Struck
by Far-ranging British
Night Bombers.

London, Aug. 28 (A. P.).
—Making their sixth attack
of the war, American Flying
Fortresses invaded France
today and bombed an air-
plane factory at Meaulte,
near Albert—an assault that
followed up a busy night of
raids on Germany and former
Poland by the Royal Air
Force.

All of the big ships which
have so far proved invulnerable
against attack by Nazi planes re-
turned safely to their bases.
Spitfires escorted the bombers.
The daylight operations also in-
cluded sweeps by many Spitfire
squadrons, some flown by Amer-
icans, from St. Omer to Etretat,
a communique said.

In raids on the plane-producing
center of Kassel and the Baltic
port of Gdynia, in occupied Poland,
the R. A. F. spread its bombers
last night from end to end of
Germany, the British announced
today.

To reach Gdynia, the British
had to fly more than 1,800 miles
round-trip from their home bases
under a moonlit sky, much of
the way across Germany.

This was another long step
forward in the British policy to
help Soviet Russia, a smash at
the Baltic harbor where the
26,000-ton German battleship
Gneisenau was known to have
been recently and at an impor-
tant base for U-boat operations
against the Red Navy's Baltic
fleet.

30 Bombers, 2 Fighters Lost

Besides thirty bombers lost in
what was called a "concentrated
and effective" bombardment of
Kassel, the Air Ministry announced
that two fighter planes were
downed in night sweeps over en-
emy-occupied France in which Hur-
ricane fighter-bombers left two
ships burning in the Channel.

The German-dominated Brus-
sels radio said that a British plane
attacking a Brussels-Paris express
train killed nine persons described
as Belgian nationals.

Keeping up the attack on a day
and night basis, fighter planes
roared across the Channel through-
out the morning, and in the after-
noon a powerful force of bombers
escorted by fighters swept eastward
toward France.

By striking at Kassel with a
force probably some 600 planes
strong, Britain's big night raiders
hit a score of Messerschmitt fight-
ers and the site of the Nazis' big-
gest locomotive foundry.

Kassel Seen As Vulnerable

To reach it, they speared eighty
miles deeper into Germany from
their home bases than the Ruhr
and Rhineland regions which have
been hardest hit in recent months.

(Kassel may have been chosen
by the RAF as a particularly vul-
nerable spot in the German war
machine. Hitler blamed part of the
Germans' Russian winter disaster
on frozen locomotives and promised

that this winter there would be
no such failure.

(The vast job of keeping Ger-
man armies supplied from the At-
lantic to the Volga and from the
Arctic to the Mediterranean under
the pounding of the British and
Russians and the destruction by
saboteurs, has put a telling strain

on Nazi rail transport.

The loss of thirty bombers indi-
cated that some 600 of the RAF's
big planes made the raid. British
losses on night raids have been
roughly five per cent.

The raid was the heaviest of nine
on Kassel since the start of the war
and its costliness to the attackers,
British sources said, could be at-
tributed partly to the bright light
of an almost full moon, which
helped Nazi night fighters and
ground defenses.

Home Of Vital Plants

Kassel is ninety miles northeast
of Frankfurt, one of the targets
which the RAF hit Monday in its
last night raid on Germany, and
its principal factories include the
Henschel Locomotive Works, said
to be the largest in Europe; the
Henschel Aircraft Engine Works
which make Daimler and Benz en-
gines, and the Fieseler Aircraft
Works which turn out Messer-
schmitt fighters.

While the big bombers were strik-
ing at this root of Nazi airpower,
watchers on the British southeast
coast reported heavy gunfire from
out in the mists of the Strait sug-
gesting to some a sea battle in the
region of the entrance to the North
Sea.

30.24 - 18437

30.24 - 18437

Similar cannonading was heard at Varberg, on the west coast of Sweden. Swedish reports said it appeared to come from warships embattled somewhere in the narrow waters of the Kattegat, through which German vessels would have to pass between the North Sea and their home bases.

Daylight Raids by Germans.
German bombers, meanwhile, followed up light night attacks on Northern England with a series of daylight raids on widely scattered areas.

Two enemy planes bombed Bristol during the forenoon, unloading bombs which an official statement said caused some damage.

Many persons were killed and wounded and others were feared trapped in the ruins of a building today when Bristol was bombed by a German raider who swooped over the city in a sudden morning attack. One bomb exploded near three passenger buses. They burst into flames, while their occupants struggled to escape. Women and children were among the killed.

Other bombs destroyed several old houses.

Later a lone Nazi plane bombed a town in West England, wrecking three buses loaded with passengers. A number of women and children died in the flaming wreckage.

One German fighter was reported shot down off the southwest coast.

Deafening Blast from France.

With daylight came the RAF fighters again, keeping up a drumbeat of explosions which watchers on the English south coast said had rolled back from the French shore during the moonlit night. One deafening explosion, they said, indicated an ammunition dump had been hit.

During almost every hour of day and night now, the great bombers and fighter fleets of the United States, Britain and Russia are unloading over Nazi targets which stretch from the Atlantic coast of Occupied France to the easternmost regions of Germany itself, including Berlin.

The arcs of air assault cut over Germany by American-British force from the west and Russians from the east overlap and the Germans—once relatively impregnable to bombings far within their borders because of the remoteness of United Nations bases—now cannot tell where or from what direction the lightning air attack will strike.

(An indication that the Germans already are feeling the pinch of interrupted and diminished production was given by a Berlin broadcast announcing a new air-raid alarm signal starting today. Henceforth, traffic will stop and workmen will leave

their jobs only when a serious raid is apparent. Otherwise, only a general alert will be sounded).
Americans Blast Rotterdam.

The mere record of the two-sided air front against Germany in the 14-hour period preceding the night forays indicates the extent and effectiveness of the Allies' air weapon, sharpened by the greater flying range, speed, bomb-bearing capacity, accuracy and toughness of the New American and British bombers. Here it is:

By the United States Army Air Force—an afternoon attack bombardment of shipyards at Rotterdam, in Occupied Holland, where direct hits were scored in the center of the target and on two docked ships.

This was the seventh Flying Fortress foray against Hitler-held Europe for the American Air Force and the seventh from which all of its four-engined bombers have returned.

By the Russian Air Force—Raids on the Nazi capital and at least seven other centers in Eastern Germany, where some industries had been shifted from the Ruhr Valley and Rhineland for security from British bombs.

The Russians said their planes rained fire on Berlin, particularly the suburb of Treptow; Danzig, Koenigsberg, Tilsit, Stettin, Stargard, Fuerstenwalde and Schneide Wednesday night. All their planes returned, they said.

RAF Blasts Abbeville Base.

By the RAF—A Spitfire fighter fleet escorted the American bombers on the 300-mile trip to Rotterdam and return. One British report described this as the longest flight ever undertaken by the single-engined Spitfires on escort duty.

Other Spitfires in massive numbers, some flown by American Eagles, hit the German fighter-plane base at Abbeville, swept along the French invasion coast and helped Hurricane fighter-bombers hit four German ships off Dieppe.

German counterblows, meanwhile, continued on a minor scale. A small number of casualties and some damage was reported in a German bombing yesterday of a southeast coast town. A few hostile raiders penetrated to Northern England last night, but the British said damage and casualties again were slight.

Usual Berlin Version.
Berlin (From German Broadcasts) Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Civilian

casualties and material damage in residential quarters was caused by a British air raid last night on the city of Kassel, the High Command said today.

A communique said that the raid followed ineffective day nuisance raids over western and northwestern Germany. Thirty-five of the night raiders were reported shot down.

Italian Ship, Cruiser Hit Near Crete

One Vessel Sighted Sinking After Attack By RAF Torpedo Planes.

CAIRO, Aug. 28 (P.)—Torpedo planes of the RAF today slammed their steel fish at another Italian cruiser, the British command disclosed today, while the desert battle preparations of German and British armies went on behind a screen of minor actions.

The RAF torpedo planes found the cruiser, of the 7,847-ton Giuseppe Garibaldi class, in the waters off Antikythera Island, northwest of Crete, and attacked under heavy anti-aircraft fire late Wednesday night. Nearby an oil tanker or large merchantman was attacked and believed hit.

Reconnaissance the next morning disclosed a sinking and burning ship beneath a 30-mile pall of smoke northwest of the island—either the cruiser or the merchantman. Two smaller ships were standing by.

Activity in Desert
Before El Alamein, 80 miles west of Alexandria, British patrols were probing the German desert front on reconnaissance raids, disturbing German working parties which evidently were preparing advanced bases.

RAF torpedo planes also successfully attacked an 8,000-ton merchantman in the Eastern Mediterranean last night.

"The vessel was escorted by three destroyers," said Flight Lieutenant Foulis who participated in the attack.

"We launched our torpedoes at

short range. As we flew over shells whizzed past us, and we thought we wouldn't get through.

"Then the torpedoes struck. Columns of water shot 200 feet into the air followed soon after by a thin column of smoke which swelled out into a heavy black pall which even hid the destroyers. When this cleared away only the destroyers remained in view."

RAF medium bombers were disclosed to have bombed two Nazi airfields on Crete and naval aircraft attacked enemy transports, tanks, fuel dumps, and communications in the western desert. Fighters also strafed the El Daba zone.

Italian Cruiser Attacked

CAIRO, Aug. 28.—(AP)—An attack by RAF torpedo-carrying aircraft on an Italian cruiser of the 7,847-ton Giuseppe Garibaldi class Wednesday night off Antikythera Island, northwest of Crete, was reported by British headquarters today.

The same night and near the same place a south-bound enemy vessel which appeared to be either an oil tanker or a large merchantman, accompanied by escort, was attacked by the planes and believed struck by a torpedo.

The British announcement said that the results of the attack on the cruiser could not be observed because of heavy anti-aircraft fire, but that the next morning a sinking, burning ship which might have been either the warship or the merchantman was seen northwest of the island.

Only its bow was above water, and it was shrouded by a pall of smoke which covered the sea for almost 30 miles. An observation

plane reported that two small ships were seen standing by.

Operations in the Egyptian desert were confined to air activity and desultory artillery exchanges yesterday as an ominous lull continued to hang over most of the El Alamein front.

A British communique reported that RAF fighter-bombers had again attacked Axis communication lines on the southern sector and said that an enemy bomber which tried to fly over an air base in the Nile delta was driven off and set afire.

British Raid Sicilian Towns

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 28.—(AP)—British air raiders attacked the Sicilian towns of Gela and Comiso last night, but caused only minor damage and a few civilian casualties, the Italian high command reported today.

One of the raiders was shot down in flames and another made a forced landing after being damaged by anti-aircraft fire, a communique said. The pilot of the latter craft was reported captured.

German fighters also were said to have shot down three British planes in dogfights over Egypt.

Axis Standing Clear Of Rearmed Malta

Berne, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The British convoy which fought its way to Malta recently brought vital supplies in such quantities that Axis airmen for the time being have called off their intense attacks on the island, it was reported today by the Rome correspondent of the Tribune of Geneva.

Spitfires Mix It At 51-2 Miles

By Edward Kennedy
Associated Press Correspondent

At an RAF Base in the Desert, Egypt, Aug. 27 (Delayed)—British Spitfires in the hands of crack RAF formations composed of British, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, Argentine and Trinidad pilots have

proved to be the masters of Messerschmitts in the month the Allied flyers have been undertaking large-scale operations here, persons in close touch with the desert war said today.

These sources, who cannot be identified by name, gave this picture of the latest phase of the fighting in the air:

In recent weeks, Messerschmitt 109-F's repeatedly have run away from these craft.

American-made Kittyhawks and Tomahawks and British Hurricanes are a match for the Messerschmitts at lower altitudes. But these supercharged Spitfires climb 30,000 feet, and are still full of fight up there.

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This has altered air fighting in Africa completely. The Messerschmitts used to stay above a certain altitude, jockeying for position for fights against the Tomahawks, Kittyhawks and Hurricanes, which had to stay a little below.

But now the Messerschmitts may find themselves sandwiched between Hawks and Hurricanes below, and Spitfires above.

Thus the air war over the desert in the past months has climbed to new heights, and with still later models of American and British planes being turned out may soon ascend higher still.

Served At Malta

The boys who fly the Spitfires are enthusiastic about them. One of the Americans with the RAF, Flight Lieutenant John H. Curry, of Dallas, Texas, who for a time flew Whirlwinds in England, said, "Spitfires are just what we need here. They are the best fighters I've ever flown."

Curry, who has been an aviator eight years, owned a small airfield in Dallas. He gave flying lessons and dusted crops. Two years ago he left for Canada as an instructor in the Empire Training Plan.

After service in England as a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Curry went to Malta, where he served a month with an RAF squadron, shooting down one Italian fighter. Then he came to the desert. One of his recent assignments was to take part in the escort of planes which brought Prime Minister Churchill to Egypt.

"I flew alongside his plane so close I could see him," Curry said. "He gave me the V salute, which I returned."

Other Americans flying Spitfires over the desert are Pilot Officer Bradley Smith, of New York; Sergeant Pilots Jack Tuttle, of Seattle; Robert Hempstead, of Englewood, N. J., and Frank Shafer, of Cleveland, all of whom went to Canada in 1940.

Hillbilly Bandsman

Shafer is the life of desert parties, which he entertains with a guitar made partly of spare parts of planes, and neatly varnished with dope. When not flying, he forms part of a hillbilly band much in demand at desert posts.

After being graduated from DeVilbiss high school in Toledo in 1933, Shafer went to Montana, where he joined the Forestry Service.

"I'm a draftsman by profession, but I've never followed it," he said.

Allied Plane Crashes in Spain

MADRID, Aug. 28 (P.)—Dispatches from Algeciras said today that a two-motor bomber en route to Gibraltar from Canada by way of Great Britain crashed against a mountainside outside Algeciras during a fog yesterday, killing an American and four Britons. Three other members of the crew were reported injured seriously.

Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Exhaustion of fuel supplies forced a British Wellington bomber to land on a sandy beach at Tavira last night. The crew members removed the machine-guns, ammunition, bombs and documents and presented themselves at a police station for internment.

London, Aug. 28-(AP)-The Admiralty announced today that two British trawlers, the Manor and the Laertes, had been sunk. Details were not disclosed.

Nazi Armored Force Fighting For Its Life

German Reinforcements Stream Across Don in Stalingrad Drive.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN RZHEV OUTSKIRTS

Berlin Reports German Troops Now Menacing Astrakhan.

By Henry Cassidy

MOSCOW, Saturday, Aug. 29-(AP)-A Nazi armored spearhead northwest of Stalingrad was reported fighting for its life today against encircling Soviet mortar and anti-tank crews, while a Russian communique said the Red Army still was battling the Germans in the outskirts of Rzhev in the offensive west of Moscow.

A total of 2,800 Germans, Rumanians, and Italians were reported officially to have been killed in the grim fight northwest of Stalingrad.

Little Change in Situation

The midnight communique indicated little change in the critical fight around Stalingrad and deep in the Caucasus, but said several more localities had been overrun in the effort to reduce the Rzhev-Vyazma-Gzhatsk triangle held by the Nazis west of this capital.

Soviet airmen were credited with sinking a Nazi transport in the Baltic and an enemy submarine was declared to have been destroyed by a Red warship in the Black sea.

German reinforcements were reported streaming across the Don river in the assault on Stalingrad and other Soviet positions defending the Volga river.

"Northwest of Stalingrad our troops fought fierce engagements with enemy groups which had penetrated into our defense," the communique said. "German troops as well as Italian and Rumanian are suffering enormous losses."

"One Soviet unit during two days fighting repelled numerous enemy attacks, then passed to a counter-attack and dislodged the enemy from one important inhabited locality."

"In the course of these engagements guardsmen annihilated about 2,500 enemy officers and men, Soviet tankists of 'X' unit surrounded a hollow where enemy forces were concentrated and in a violent engagement destroyed nine German tanks and annihilated about 300 Hitlerites."

Of the fighting southwest of Stalingrad the communique said:

Axis Attack Repulsed

"In the area northeast of Kotelnikowski our troops repelled an enemy attack. In one sector, the Germans succeeded in gaining ground. By a counter-attack they were pushed back. Four tanks were destroyed and about two companies of enemy infantry were wiped out."

In the Prokhladnenski - Mozdok area and south of Krasnodar, where Russian troops are fighting grim defensive actions, the Russians reported no changes. A group of Nazi parachutists were annihilated or made prisoner in the former sector and an enemy infantry battalion was wiped out in the latter, the communique said.

A Tass dispatch from the front said "many hundred" German tanks of the 9th, 11th, and 24th tank di-

visions and the "Greater Germany" SS tank division had been destroyed by the Red Army's heavy KV and T-34 tanks.

Soviet mortar crews also were credited with "especially telling blows at the enemy" on the approaches to Stalingrad.

(The Vichy radio last night broadcast a Stockholm dispatch saying the Germans have reached the Volga River at one unspecified point in the fighting before Stalingrad. The report was heard in London.)

Nazis Fighting for Lives
Russian dispatches yesterday said

that on the sun-cracked steppe above the city the German advanced elements were forced to form a classic round defense to fight for their lives. Official accounts said automatic riflemen who got through to the rear of one Russian unit were completely wiped out and that, in general, "our troops are annihilating the enemy's manpower and equipment."

This was the climax for the battle-grimed German troops who, in three months of offensive, have covered roughly 400 miles from Ukraine to the valley of the Volga. Counting on quick victory, they had rushed down the last 40 miles toward Stalingrad after breaking through the Don elbow, sending the German Air Force ahead with the intention of bombing the last spirit of resistance out of the city itself.

Had Counted On Quick Victory

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Oil of Caucasus at Stake

Now they are engaged in a pitched battle to decide not only the fate of Stalingrad but also possession for the coming winter of the vast economic resources, including the oil of the Caucasus which are controlled by the Volga waterway.

So far the 17-day Russian offensive on the central and Kalinin fronts, west and northwest of Moscow, had failed to effect any noticeable diversion of Germans from Stalingrad, but the Red army continued to battle today within the outer gates of Rzhev, 130 miles from the capital, where the Germans concentrated artillery and aviation in an effort to back up their fortifications.

One fortified place was occupied, the Moscow noon communique reported, despite German counter-attacks. In another sector the Russians swept into seven more hamlets, destroying or capturing 15 tanks and other material.

[The German high command again told of "desperate counter-attacks" by the Russians outside Stalingrad, and claimed 135 Red army tanks were destroyed or captured there Thursday. In the center, at Rzhev and southwest of Kaluga, the Germans claimed they had broken up Russian preparations for attack. They reported also that strong Russian forces had launched a new onslaught in the area south of Lake Ladoga, on the Leningrad front. The Germans said this was repulsed.]

There seemed little question that the immediate plight of the German vanguard above Stalingrad was a serious one.

One Soviet gunner force was credited with wrecking 16 tanks and wiping out more than a battalion of infantry with artillery and mortar fire.

All the way up to the Don bridgehead and beyond to the battle-trampled sector southeast of Kletskaya small bands of Red army tank destroyers were fighting with anti-tank rifles from cleverly concealed trenches.

Anti-Tank Fighters Busy

Tass dispatches told how these men in clusters of four had destroyed 14 tanks in one sector, eight in another, 17 in yet another.

They were firing point-blank at the onrushing armored vehicles from trenches dug without ramps and camouflaged with care to present a very small target, so that attacking tanks had to halt and take accurate aim, thus presenting easy targets themselves for riflemen in nearby trenches.

The dispatches said the anti-tank rifles were proving as effective against enemy armor as the heavier Soviet guns.

Below Stalingrad, the mid-day communique said, the Germans drove one more wedge into the Russian positions, but lost nine tanks, 14 trucks and more than 200 officers and men in a fierce battle.

Parachute Troops Crushed

A parachute unit which landed behind the Russian lines and got control of a road junction was reported wiped out.

Dive bombers in swarms still were attacking Stalingrad and its defenses, but the Russians said most of the damage was to residential sections in the center of the city, where many homes were afire.

In the Prokhladnenski-Mozdok vector of the mid-Caucasus, where the Germans are in mountain passes within 52 miles of the Grozny oil fields, the Russians still were on the defensive. South of Krasnodar near the Black sea the Russians were holding firm at a junction of mountain roads.

A Red fleet dispatch from the

Black sea told of a seven-day fight between Russian marines and the Fifth Rumanian cavalry division in which the Rumanians were almost exterminated. Russian gunboats joined in the battle from the sea.

RUSSIANS BLOCK NAZI TANK PUSH ON STALINGRAD

Masses of Infantry Close In on Germans Who Resort to Round Defense.

DIVE BOMBERS POUND CITY

Aug. 29, 1942
Which One Report Indicates May Have Fallen.

Moscow, Aug. 28-(AP)-Battle-grimed German forces which fought their way 400 miles from the Ukraine to the Volga valley reached the distant approaches to Stalingrad today, but Russian dispatches said they were blocked there by swarms of Red army infantry who closed in from all sides.

The situation at the great Volga city admittedly was grave, with the fight raging to a climax, but Russian reports took the encouraging tone that shock troops of the Nazi assault had been forced to form the classic round defense and fight for survival.

One German armored spearhead was reported cut off completely and encircled on the sun-baked steppes northwest of Stalingrad.

The main German forces streamed up from the rear in

a desperate attempt to make good their break-through by force of numbers, and dive bombers began destructive attacks on the city.

While the land and air battle for the "city of Stalin" raged to full violence, the Red army was hammering home its own offensive in the suburbs of Nazi-held Rzhev where the Germans held out 130 miles from Moscow through last winter's Russian push.

Red Star declared that the fight for Stalingrad held "the key to victory," so important was regarded the great industrial town which sprawls for miles along the low west bank of the mighty Volga.

Three Settlements Reported Recaptured

With the stiffening of the Russian last ditch stand there, dispatches declared that in one salient (presumably northwest of the city) the Russians had hurled the Germans back in local counter-attacks, recapturing three settlements.

The defenders were hardest pressed from the southwest where the Germans were reported charging over mounds of their own dead.

Pravda reported that a strong force of Nazi parachutists who landed behind the Stalingrad line and seized temporary control of a road junction had been wiped out.

Fighting for the Caucasus appeared moving at a slower pace now that the battles had moved into mountain passes more easily defended.

Red army men fell back again in the Prokhladnenski area of the Caucasus, but held firm at a junction of mountain roads south of Krasnodar, the mid-day communique announced.

Without identifying the fortifications seized in the 16-day old push west of Moscow, the communique reported "two tanks were destroyed and more than 100 Germans were killed."

"In another sector our troops, developing the offensive, occupied seven populated places," it was announced. "We destroyed 13 German tanks, 10 anti-tank guns and 25 trucks and captured two tanks, one armored car, several guns and other war material."

Two Breaks Repaired By Counter-Attacks

Two detachments from the Nazi pincers squeezing upon Soviet lines before Stalingrad in the Don-Volga corridor succeeded in penetrating the defenses, but both breaks were repaired by counter-attacks, the Russians said.

One was an automatic rifle force, wiped out; the other a tank and infantry unit which developed a wedge northeast of Kotelnikowski only to lose nine tanks, more than 200 men and war supplies.

(The Vichy radio, broadcasting a report unconfirmed by other sources, said the Germans were before the last belt of fortifications only 13 miles from Stalingrad. The Germans announced strong aerial squadrons bombed Russian lines and warehouses, fires reported burning in Stalingrad several days.)

Russian dispatches declared the Germans had turned to bombing residential sections at the center of Stalingrad after raids on its military objectives yielded no important successes. Many homes were set aflame by the explosive pattern of hundreds of bombs.

Field dispatches said troops from the Kalinin front had broken through three successive lines of fortifications the Germans were six months in building about Rzhev, key communications and transport center 130 miles northwest of Moscow.

Every available German within Rzhev was pressed into duty for front line service, the government newspaper Izvestia declared.

Russian attacks were also pressed against the Gzhatsk and Vyazma areas to the south.

Between Rzhev and Leningrad, a center of German resistance based upon three tanks placed as pill-boxes was declared captured in local fighting on the northwestern front.

The midnight communique said that Russian troops, maintaining the initiative in a drive launched on August 11, broke into a heavily fortified populated place on the central front and killed 200 Germans and disabled twenty-six enemy tanks.

Field dispatches indicated that the point might be Sychevka, a way station on the Rzhev-Vyazma railway 120 miles west of Moscow, or even Rzhev, the upper Volga stronghold where Red vanguards were previously reported battling the Germans in the streets.

"Our troops cleared a large wooded area of the enemy," the communique said. It added that the Germans had abandoned many weapons and dead among the shell-scarred trees.

Gen. Gregory Zhukov, leader of the central front operations in which the Russians appeared

about to take Rzhev, was named First Deputy of the People's Commissar for Defense, a department headed by Premier Joseph Stalin, hence second only to Stalin in these duties.

Chutists Wiped Out.

The battle of Stalingrad was reported increasing in violence with the close of the second month of Nazi Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's southern drive and the Government said "the Hitlerites bring into action huge fresh tank and infantry forces."

Russian dispatches declared that the Germans had turned to bombing residential sections at the center of Stalingrad after raids on its military objectives yielded no important successes. Many homes were set aflame by

hundreds of bombs dropped in patterns.

Dozens of planes dueling over the Steppes at the approaches to the steel city. A Russian frontal assault was reported to have destroyed sixty tanks and killed hundreds of Germans to break up a Nazi spearhead striking from the northwest.

Defenders wiped out Nazi paratroopers who landed at an important communications center and turned back a German flanking action northwest of that Volga River city by a counter-attack, it was announced.

The Moscow radio said that ninety-two German planes had been shot down in the area in the last two days. Russian troops still fighting within the Don Bend were credited with the capture of eighteen field guns, 122 machine guns and some prisoners about Kletskaya, eighty miles northwest of Stalingrad.

Additional Crossings Of Caucasus Passes Reported by Nazis

Dispersed Soviet Groups
Annihilated, German
High Command Says

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 28.—German troops

forced their way across several more mountain passes in the Caucasus and annihilated dispersed Soviet groups which stood in the way, the high command declared today.

"Southwest of Stalingrad," it was announced, "the German offensive is gaining ground against stubborn enemy resistance."

Stalingrad and Russian rail lines to that Volga industrial city were reported bombed day and night. Two large river freighters were said to have been set afire.

The high command said the Russians were attacking on the Don front (apparently northwest of Stalingrad in the Voronezh area) and on the central front, but declared the Red Army's thrusts were repulsed.

"On the Don front," the communique said, "German and Italian troops repulsed enemy attacks."

"Southwest of Kaluga and near Rzhev offensive deployments by the enemy were smashed up on several places in co-operation with the Luftwaffe. Local enemy attacks were frustrated."

Strong Russian forces also were said to have attacked German positions south of Lake Ladoga. In some salients the Germans were said to have struck back in counter-attacks.

The high command said the Russian air force shot down 101 planes yesterday alone in dog fights and from anti-aircraft fire. Seven more were reported destroyed on the ground. "One of our own aircraft is missing," the communique said.

Russian Situation Better, London Commentator Says

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP).—The Red Army's thrust into Rzhev and the increased stubbornness of the Russian defense of Stalingrad combine to form a "considerably improved" Russian military situation, a British military commentator said today.

The commentator, whose name could not be used, said the German position at Rzhev had become "uncomfortable," with Soviet troops advancing according to a plan which Gen. Gregory Zhukov was believed to have formulated while Prime Minister Churchill was in Moscow.

"There is a good chance that Rzhev will be encircled from the northwest and southeast," the commentator said. He added, however, that the prospect of a "big strategic victory" for the Russians was not yet in sight.

German positions around Rzhev, however, were described as "very strong and heavily manned."

Report Caspian Port Threatened By Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP).—The German radio heard by Reuters tonight claimed that German forces striking across the Kalmuck steppes in the eastern Caucasus new were within 40 miles of the Caspian seaport of Astrakhan with the occupation of the village of Lineinoe.

Available maps do not show a Lineinoe which the German radio said was on a Caspian inlet.

The Germans sometime ago reported their troops had reached Elista, 180 miles from Astrakhan.

A German was reporter, Rudolf Poertner, also was quoted as saying that Soviet troops were fighting from heavily fortified bunkers built in the gorges and ravines which line the steppe country.

"But heavy German arms can deal with these fortifications," the Nazi reporter concluded.

London, Aug. 28.—(AP)—The Vichy radio tonight broadcast a Stockholm dispatch saying the Germans have reached the Volga River at one unspecified point in the fighting before Stalingrad.

Message To Stalin: "We Are Over Berlin"

By EDDY GILMORE
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Moscow, Aug. 28.—Premier Joseph Stalin is in receipt of a message from Berlin—but not from Adolf Hitler.

It was radioed from one of the Soviet planes which bombed the German capital the night of August 26-27 while the big four-motored raider was dodging anti-aircraft shells, Russian press accounts said today.

"Comrade Stalin, Moscow: We are over Berlin. Order fulfilled," was the message sent by Capt. Alexander Molodchy, a hero of the Soviet Union and pilot of the first plane to reach Berlin.

Crew Adds Footnote

To this his crew added: "We are returning to our airdrome. Ready to accomplish any new order."

The Russian planes which

London, Aug. 28.—(AP)—The Vichy radio reported today that German forces driving on Stalingrad were before the last belt of fortifications only 13 miles from the city. (There was no confirmation of this report from any source.)

bombed Berlin and other German cities flew by instrument through electric storms on one section of their journey and one plane dropped in a down-air current from 15,000 feet to 4,500 feet before checking its descent.

When the raiders reached the Nazi capital the flyers said they found bombing conditions good, with an almost full moon. They were met by a sky full of searchlight beams and bursting shells from large-caliber anti-aircraft guns.

The flyers said they dropped their bombs on their main target in Berlin and saw fires and explosions flare up.

Gen. Zhukov Stalin's Aide

Moscow, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Gen. Gregory Zhukov, commander of Soviet Russia's Central front, is taking a position immediately below Premier Joseph Stalin in the Red army war machine as first vice commissar of defense.

He was appointed first deputy to Stalin in that department today and, will out-rank all other Soviet generals.

The appointment was announced by the council of the People's Commissars without amplification as to his new functions, but observers expressed belief he would serve as an executive assistant to Stalin in military matters. Whether Zhukov will retain command on the Central front was not disclosed.

A former chief of the general staff, he is credited with turning the Germans from Moscow last fall and he played a significant role in the Soviet winter offensive.

STALINGRAD FORTRESS

Fiercely Defended Point Is No Longer City to Nazis.

Berne, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Berlin is no longer referring to the city of Stalingrad, but to the fortress of Stalingrad, dispatches from the German capital to the Gazette de Lausanne said today.

Another Berlin dispatch to the Basler National Zeitung said that the Russian effort in the last two days, as compared with recent weeks, can be described as "doubling," especially in the Stalingrad sector.

These reports said that the battle for Stalingrad proved difficult not only because it was ringed by a fortification system fifteen miles in depth, but because it bore the name of Premier Stalin, "which is the ideological reason for the stubborn Russian resistance." The Zeitung correspondent said the Germans found the Russians to be "not only the toughest and most dangerous but also the most incalculable enemy of the whole war."

GERMAN RADIO REPORTS 11 CZECHS EXECUTED

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 28.—(AP) Eleven Czechs, including one woman, were executed Wednesday after a German court found them guilty of high treason, an official announcement in Prague said tonight.

Eight of those condemned, including the woman, played a prominent role in a secret organization plotting against the Reich," the Berlin radio said. "The other three were found guilty of espionage against Germany."

(This group apparently included nine former Czech general staff officers which the exiled Czech government in London said had been executed at Prague on similar charges).

Czech Executions

London, Aug. 28 (AP)—The execution of nine former Czech general staff officers by the Germans was announced today by the Czech Government here.

A spokesman for the Government said the officers had been sentenced by a German court at Prague on charges of "committing high treason against the German Reich and against the order created in Bohemia and Moravia, as leaders of a high treasonable organization."

Five Norwegians Sentenced to Death

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Five Norwegians, all army officers, were given death sentences yesterday by a German military court at Oslo on charges of terrorism, bombing, sabotage and activity aiding the enemy, the Havas News agency reported today in a dispatch from Stockholm to Vichy.

Three other officers were reported sentenced to two to five years on charges of possessing arms.

Those condemned to death were accused of bombing Oslo railroad stations last February when provincial delegates to Maj. Vidkun Quisling's National party were leaving the capital, and of bombing an Oslo police headquarters Aug. 21, killing a policeman.

Berlin Puts Vichy Arrests Of Alien Jews at 10,000

Says They Were Rounded Up in Last Few Days

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Aug. 28 (AP).—More than 10,000 alien Jews have been arrested in unoccupied France in the last few days as a preliminary to deportation, the German radio reported today.

The broadcast quoted the Paris newspaper "Le Matin" as saying that those arrested all had come to France since 1936.

"France no longer wants to be the ghetto of Europe," the paper said. "The Jews in question will all be sent back to where they came from and whence they should never have gone away."

Deat's Party Office Bombed

Vichy, Aug. 28.—(AP)—A bomb which exploded in a suburban meeting of Marcel Deat's National Popular headquarters Wednesday night killed one person and wounded 22 others, a Paris dispatch reported today.

The bomb was tossed into a crowd of 1,200 persons from a gallery, the dispatch said.

The attack occurred on the eve of the first anniversary of Paul Collette's attempt to kill Deat and Premier Pierre Laval, both of whom were wounded by pistol bullets.

It was the second bombing of a National Popular assembly meeting, the first having occurred at Tours several months ago when a bomb was thrown at Deat from another theater balcony. He escaped injury.

The National Popular assembly was established by Deat in Paris in opposition to a government effort to create a mass political movement of Fascist tendencies under the name of Popular Assembly.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 28 (A. P.).—One person was killed and twenty-seven were injured seriously last night when a bomb was thrown in a motion picture theater in the Paris district of Clichy as the nationalist concentration movement showed an anti-Semitic film to its followers, the Berlin radio reported from Paris today.

Twelve hundred persons were watching the film when the bomb was thrown from the gallery, it said. It added that police were investigating the affair.

NAZIS SEIZE FISHING FLEET

London, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Reuters dispatches from Stockholm said today that three-quarters of the Norwegian fishing fleet in northern Norway—about 2,000 small craft—had been requisitioned by the Germans.

Oslo dispatches to Stockholm were quoted as saying that in some cases the crews also were requisitioned.

NINE KILLED IN TRAIN ATTACK

London, Aug. 28. (AP)—The German-dominated Brussels radio said today that a British plane attacking a Brussels-Paris express train killed nine persons described as Belgian nationals.

Quake Kills 43

ROME (from Italian broadcasts), Aug. 28 (P)—Forty-three persons were killed and 110 injured in a violent earthquake in northern Albania, a dispatch from Tirana broadcast by the Rome Radio said today. More than 1,000 persons are homeless.

Several Killed In Albania Quake

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 28. (AP)—Several persons were killed or injured and considerable property damage was caused by a violent earthquake which shook the region of Tirana, capital of Italian-occupied Albania, yesterday morning, a dispatch to the Swiss Telegraph agency said today. Numerous villages were laid waste, the dispatch said.

Duke of Kent Is Taken To Windsor for Burial

London Crowds Bare Heads as Ambulance Passes

LONDON, Aug. 28. (P)—A simple ambulance of the Royal Air Force in drab war paint bore the body of the Duke of Kent today to Windsor Castle, country seat of Great Britain's royal family and their burial place.

Crowds in London's busy Euston Station stood silent and bareheaded as the coffin of the Duke, draped with his personal standard and surmounted by a single wreath of red lilies, was removed from the baggage car of an express train.

Aboard the same train were the bodies of three members of the Duke's entourage who died with him Tuesday in a flying boat crash in Scotland—his secretary, Lieutenant John Lowther; his equerry, Pilot Officer the Honorable Michael Strutt, and valet, Leading Aircraftman Hales.

In a luncheon speech at the Guildhall here today, American Ambassador John G. Winant commented on the Duke's death and said: "He knew my country well and had the affectionate regard of the President. We mourn with you the loss of a gallant soldier and a generous and constant friend."

Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, Aug. 28. (AP)—Nine persons were killed and 50 injured today in a crush of several thousand natives attempting to get out of a stadium where movies had been shown.

RCAF Pilot, Nephew Of Mrs. Churchill, Is Presumed Dead

Ottawa, Aug. 28 (P)—Pilot Officer Esmond Mark Davis Romilly, nephew of Mrs. Winston Churchill, was listed today in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list as presumed to be dead. He was listed as missing December 3 last after overseas air operations.

Next of kin was listed as Mrs. Romilly, the officer's wife, living in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Jessica Romilly is a sister of Unity Freeman-Mitford, a former friend of Adolf Hitler, and daughter of Lord Redesdale.

Fighting Intensified In N. Guinea Jungles

U. S. and Australian Troops Supported By Allied Bombers—U.S. Official Warns Against Over-emphasizing Solomons Victories.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Saturday, Aug. 29 (P)—Heavy fighting between veteran Australian and newly-landed Japanese troops in the tortuous jungles surrounding Milne Bay in southeastern New Guinea was reported today by Allied headquarters.

Many Fires Started
A small number of U. S. service troops also were in the area where the Japanese first landed early Wednesday.

Low-flying Allied bombers were giving heavy support to the defenders by attacking the Japanese positions.

"All bombs fell in the target area," the communique said of the aerial action. "Numerous fires were

started."
A spokesman said the fighting was on the north shore several miles from the head of Milne Bay in extremely difficult country where the enemy was hard to locate and pin down.

The Allied troops doing the actual fighting were divided between veterans of the Australian Imperial Force and Australian militia. Australian airmen using American-built P-40s also were among the Allied airmen giving needed sky support.

Jap Warships Withdrawn
No Japanese aerial support was mentioned in today's communique, nor was there any indication that Japanese ships were backing up the invasion. This led to the conclusion that the Japanese had withdrawn their supporting warships to safer waters.

A Japanese transport was sunk and a cruiser damaged and probably sunk from the "small convoy" which originally landed the enemy

said "before the show is over, there'll be fierce hand-to-hand fighting and use of the bayonet."

The Japanese invaders were believed to be armed in the usual manner—light infantry equipment, mortars and machine guns.

A spokesman said the whole convoy which included three medium transports and warships was heavily damaged before and after it reached Milne Bay. This, plus the heavy loss of Japanese planes in the area, indicated the results thus far were optimistic for the Allies.

General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported that Darwin, Northern Australian port, was raided by Japanese planes but no damage was done.

Text of Communique

A communique issued at MacArthur's headquarters follows:

Northwestern sector—Darwin: Three enemy aircraft raided the city during darkness, causing no damage.

Northeastern sector—Milne Bay: Allied troops are in close contact with the enemy and heavy fighting is progressing. In support of our ground forces, Allied medium bombers heavily attacked enemy positions from a

low altitude. All bombs fell in the target area. Numerous fires were started.

Life-and-death Fight For Solomons Seen

MELBOURNE, Aug. 28. (P)—The battle for control of Milne Bay, New Guinea, where a Japanese landing force came ashore Wednesday night, was developing along the lines of jungle warfare tonight, while to the northeast an uncompromising life-and-death fight was in prospect for possession of the Solomon Islands.

Military observers said they thought it unlikely the Milne Bay operations would turn into a pitched battle, since the topography did not lend itself to full-scale fighting, but that the Japanese shock troops would try to exploit their jungle experience as they did on Malaya.

Control of Milne Bay, on the southeast tip of New Guinea, would give the Japanese a base only 420 miles from Australia.

Allied Success Predicted

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander in chief of Allied land forces in the South Pacific area, expressed the belief that the Allies would be successful in repulsing a Japanese attempt to join forces with the Japanese in the Kokoda area inland.

He also noted that the battle for

the Solomons "was not a single action but a battle which has reached the aggressive stage and must be fought out until one side or the other is defeated."

Official reports of the Milne Bay operations disclosed the Allied Air forces were now meeting opposition by the Japanese who had managed to bring up aerial support despite the Allied raids on Buna, their nearest air base.

General Blamey said the land forces there were battling in rain and mud.

Blamey Calls It Victory.

Melbourne, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—Tremendous resources on both sides will be drawn into the battle for the Solomon Islands, Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey declared today. He declared that it was not a single action, but a battle which has reached the aggressive stage and must be fought out until one side or the other is defeated.

Expressing optimism over the outcome of the operations at Milne Bay on the southeastern tip of New Guinea, the Commander in Chief of Allied Land Forces in the South Pacific Area expressed the belief that the Allies would be able to prevent the Japanese who landed there from joining those in the Kokoda area inland.

Gen. Blamey paid particular tribute to the work of the Allied Air Force in contesting the Japanese landing at Milne Bay. He said Allied bombers operated under the handicap of the worst kind of weather, and had it not been for dense clouds over the area the bombers might have wiped out the whole enemy force before it reached the beaches.

He disclosed that Allied ground units knee deep in mud now were battling the Japanese there in incessant rain.

Fight at Milne Bay.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The temporary lull in the battle of the Solomon Islands turned military attention today to Milne Bay, on the southeast tip of New Guinea, where some Allied land units and air forces are fighting hard to keep the Japanese from developing another and, potentially, the most dangerous foothold on the island.

Except to report that the action is developing, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters disclosed no

details about the struggle against the enemy force which landed on the flat, crocodile-infested bay shore Wednesday night.

Official reports did indicate, however, that Allied airmen who were unchallenged by enemy planes while pounding the Japanese convoys and landing barges, now were encountering aerial opposition which the invaders had managed to bring up despite repeated fighter raids on Buna, their closest air base, where at

least twenty-three Zeros were were put out of action.

Observers saw little chance of the Milne Bay operations developing into a battle between large forces. As for virtually every landing they have made, the Japanese selected an area which provides their hardened shock troops with the utmost natural cover and a chance to exploit the jungle tactics in which they are trained.

JAPS STILL SHUN SOLOMONS AREA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — AP) Bombed and battered Japanese naval forces have failed for 48 hours to renew their counter-attacks against American land, sea and air units occupying the southeastern Solomon Islands, the Navy indicated tonight.

A Navy spokesman, requesting that his name not be used, issued this statement covering the southwest Pacific war theatre where fierce fighting raged this week:

"Up to 5:40 p. m., Eastern War Time, no reports have been received in the Navy Department to indicate there have been any new actions in the Solomons area."

One of the nation's highest authorities, who also preferred that his name not be used, described the American successes in holding the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area of the islands as only minor victories for the United Nations however.

The last report of fighting in the Solomons area was made by the Navy Wednesday afternoon when

it stated that the Americans were holding their positions against strong enemy forces. On Tuesday the Navy had said that United States Naval and Air forces had engaged the enemy in a large-scale battle at sea.

Jap Navy Retreated

The end of this battle was announced by the Navy Thursday in a communique reporting that there had been no action off the Solomons since Wednesday afternoon and that the Japanese surface forces had withdrawn.

The absence of further counter-action by the Japanese meant that the Marines had gained at least 48 hours in which to continue their mopping up of any Jap stragglers remaining in the occupied islands and to consolidate and strengthen their hard-won positions.

The authority who described the United Nations successes as minor expressed anxiety lest the country be led to believe that a tremendous defeat had been administered the Japanese. He displayed a newspaper which proclaimed, "Japanese offensive smashed," and said it illustrated his point.

Since American Marines wrested a portion of the southeastern Solomons from the enemy, he explained, Japanese activities in the area have been divided into two phases.

One was the landing of 700 men who were wiped out almost to a man by the American defenders on Guadalcanal Island and a series of smaller attacks by planes, which resulted in the destruction of 30 or 32 enemy aircraft against a loss of only four of ours.

The other phase was what this authority termed a reconnaissance in force by sea, as distinct from a full-scale offensive. The reconnaissance forces were withdrawn with some of their ships hit, the spokesman said, and he hoped with some sunk.

But he said he would hate to have the press over-emphasize the importance of what actually were minor victories and have the country get the idea that major gains had been made.

White House References

At the White House, however, conferences took place which probably touched on strategy, operations and supplies in all the active war theatres.

Lunching with President Roosevelt were General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Harry L. Hopkins, lend-lease supervisor and American chairman of the British-American munitions assignment board.

The usual Friday afternoon cabi-

net meeting was cancelled in favor of a parley which brought together with the President the military and civilian heads of the war effort. Marshall and Hopkins were joined at this meeting by Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the Navy; Lieutenant General H. H. Arnold, head of the Army Air

Forces; Admiral W. D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff, and Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board. None of those present would comment afterwards.

Solomons Battle 'Not A Major Victory'

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 28—An admission against any descriptions of the current operations in the Solomon Islands as having brought a major victory for the United Nations came today from one of the highest Government authorities.

This authority said that there actually had been two phases of Japanese activities since American forces established themselves in the Southeastern Pacific, and he said he was worried lest the press lead the country into a false belief, smashing the idea that a major victory had been achieved.

The first phase, he said, was the landing of 700 Japanese, who were wiped out, on Guadalcanal Island, and a series of smaller attacks by planes in which we came off pretty well, destroying thirty or thirty-two aircraft and losing four.

Not a Major Victory

The second phase, he said, should not be called a full-scale offensive but a reconnaissance in force. This was the movement on the Solomons of units of the Japanese fleet.

This reconnaissance force, the authority asserted, has withdrawn. We hit some ships, he said, and we hope some were sunk, but we would hate to have the people get the idea that a major victory was scored.

Enemy forces which landed two

days ago at Milne Bay, some 225 miles from the strong Allied New Guinea base at Port Moresby and 420 miles from the Australian mainland, were pounded by an Allied land-air attack that destroyed Japanese planes, troops, supplies and fuel dumps.

23 Zeros Smashed
Official reports indicated that Allied airmen, who were unchallenged by enemy planes while pounding the Japanese convoys and landing barges, had encountered aerial opposition which the invaders managed to bring up despite repeated fighter raids on Buha, their closest air base 180 miles away, where at least twenty-three Zeros were smashed.

Observers saw little chance of the Milne Bay operations developing into a pitched battle between large forces. As in virtually every

landing they have made in the war, the Japanese selected an area provided their hardened shock troops with the utmost natural cover and chance to exploit the jungle tactics in which they are trained.

Meanwhile, a terse Navy Department communique reported that "Japanese surface forces appear to have withdrawn from the vicinity of our positions in the Tulagi area."

While modern naval warfare might result in turning a withdrawal into another large-scale invasion attempt in a matter of days or even hours, the enemy's disappearance was regarded generally as a victory for United States Marines and American naval and air forces.

While the navy announced earlier that at least thirteen Japanese warships had been damaged in the Solomons encounter, a Reuters' New Zealand correspondent reported that "Japanese wounds in

the week's attray, severe and annoying as they are to the enemy, do not probably touch the main strength of the Japanese naval force."

'Shattering' Jap Defeat

London, Aug. 28—The Star reported today from Sydney that the Japanese fleet "after a shattering defeat at the hands of Allied sea

and air forces in the Solomons, was withdrawing to the Japanese mandated islands to the north.

Authoritative United States sources here said no information on the Solomon operations was available in London other than that announced from Washington, and expressed doubt that any additional facts were available in Sydney.

Jap Losses Set At 50 Ships
A dispatch attributed to Selwyn Speight, Star correspondent, estimated that Japanese losses in the last fortnight totaled fifty ships sunk or damaged.

The Speight dispatch described the Japanese as failing in their last minute effort to take control of the Southwestern Pacific in one knockout blow, and said that such a failure would mean "the most crushing defeat in the whole Pacific war for Japan."

MARINES IN TWO DAYS WIPED OUT JAPS AT MAKIN

AUG 29 1942
Major Roosevelt Target of
Snipers Fired Two
Shots Back

FOE SURPRISED AT NIGHT

Captain Who Lost Pants Wore a
Sarong Given by King of
Friendly Natives.

By WALTER CLAUSON
Pearl Harbor, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—A force of 350 Japs, virtually every defender, was wiped out and all seaplane installations methodically wrecked by United States Marines during the recent Makin Island raid, now disclosed by eyewitnesses to have filled two days of battle and destruction.

Contrasting with earlier reports of a hit-and-run raid, the participants, including Major

James Roosevelt, son of the President, made it clear that the Marines hunted out the few Jap stragglers before withdrawing to ships.

So stealthy was the landing during a moonless night on the northernmost island of the Gilbert group, 1,500 miles northeast of the Solomons, that the Marines had been ashore for twenty minutes, deployed for battle, before the Japs discovered them.

Only Eight Japs Left.
By the morning of the second day only eight Japanese were left on the island," related Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson of Plymouth, Conn., commander of the Marines.

"We wiped out all we could find and, after a check-up with the natives, found only two Japanese unaccounted for. I cannot disclose our casualties, but I will say that the Japanese losses on land alone were more than 10 to 1 our losses, not counting the 150 Japs lost at sea or in planes."

Other men who were there said that Jap snipers, strapped to coconut trees, fired at Major Roosevelt, but missed. "I fired two shots at snipers," was all that the eldest son of the President would say concerning his personal activity.

Photographs taken after the raid, however, showed Major Roosevelt with a bandage around the end of his right middle finger. There was no explanation of how he received the injury. He was wearing a broad grin at the time and otherwise showed no ill effects.

Other pictures showed a lot of satisfied smiles on the faces of the marines after they returned from the scrap. Col. Carlson looked unusually happy.

The island's 1,700 natives gladly worked with the invaders and their king gave his sarong to Capt. James Davis of Evanston, Ill., who lost his pants in action. Capt. Davis donned it.

It Made Him Mad.

Sergt. Jim Faulkner of Red Oak, Tex., caught four Jap bullets, muttered "dammit" each time, then carried on until led protesting to an operating table. There he bellowed at surgeon that he was being pampered.

Private John Hawkins of Southgate, Cal., killed three Japs be-

fore he was wounded so seriously that he was rushed aboard ship, virtually given up for dead. The next morning a stunned watch officer saw him hobbling about.

"I have a hunch I'll live if I walk about a bit," he said. He did.

By the second day of the fight there were dead Japs behind most every coconut tree, said Col. Carlson.

"On the battlefield I picked up a sword and pistol of the Japanese lieutenant-colonel commander and turned it over to Commander (John M.) Haines (of Coronado, Cal.), who presented it to Admiral Nimitz (Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet)."

The final phase of this incident also was recorded photographically, with Admiral Nimitz holding the sword and pistol of the luckless Japanese lieutenant colonel.

Lieut. Oscar E. Peatross of Raleigh, N. C., led a group which got caught behind the Japanese lines. In a close exchange, they fought it out with a Jap patrol, and lost three men, but cut in from the rear, shot down Jap runners, burned trucks and destroyed a radio station.

Col. Carlson and Lieut. Peatross' "one of the best acts of heroism." It was Lieut. Peatross' baptism of fire.

A Jap bomber was caught by Marines while attempting to flee the battle scene, but the invaders shot away two of its engines and from 100 feet up it crashed, killing all aboard.

Major Roosevelt summed up what he thought of the raiding force this way: "I don't think there is a finer group of men in the world."

MacArthur Cites Three

(By the Associated Press)

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Aug. 28—Three American airmen who gave their lives heroically in the Southwest Pacific were honored today with awards by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The late First Lieut. Christian

Ihmsen Herron, of Pittsburgh, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded posthumously to First Lieut. Arden Morel Rulison, of Shreveport, La., and to Master Sergt. Ray A. Oliver (address unavailable).

For Extraordinary Heroism
Lieutenant Herron's award was "for extraordinary heroism in action" in May over New Guinea and New Britain.

He took off in the face of a Japanese bombing to rejoin other planes of his flight and led them to a bombing area in Rabaul. On the return, he maneuvered so as to enable the remaining planes of the flight to return to formation for protection from a large number of Zero fighters attacking the rear echelon.

Forced Down On Island
Mechanical trouble forced a crash landing on a small island. Prior to the landing Herron directed precautionary measures which saved the lives of most of his crew. Herron, however, was killed.

Lieutenant Rulison's award was for heroism while participating in an aerial flight over Lae, New Guinea, in May.

In the face of fierce anti-aircraft fire and attacks by enemy fighters he made a bombing run which caused considerable damage to a Japanese base but lost his life in his burning plane.

The citation said: "The courage, skill and determination shown by Lieutenant Rulison insured the success of his mission."

Sergeant Oliver's award was also for heroism in an aerial flight in May over Lae.

Faced Fierce Fire
On a bombing raid on a fortified enemy air base, in spite of anti-aircraft fire and fighter opposition, Sergeant Oliver gamely prepared for a bombing run, and with expert marksmanship placed his bombs on the targets, causing considerable damage.

He then turned to his gun and defended his plane with machine-gun fire until his weapon was silenced by numerically superior Zeros. Oliver lost his life in the burning plane.

The citation said: "Sergeant

Oliver in this, as in many previous engagements, demonstrated a high degree of courage and skill in the face of heavy odds."

JAPS' BIGGEST EAST CHINA AIR BASE CAPTURED

Chinese Troops Batter Way
Into City of Chuhsien in
West of Chekiang.

FOES' SECOND BASE ATTACKED

Chungking Reports Lishui City
Is Entered and Battles Are
Raging in Streets.

Chungking, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The Chinese have re-entered Chuhsien in western Chekiang province and have reoccupied the great airfield just outside the city, most important of the East China bases from which Japan could be bombed, Chinese dispatches from the front declared today.

Chinese columns made their way into the city at 4 A. M. today, the dispatches said, and the airfield was in their possession shortly thereafter.

A little earlier the Chinese High Command had reported the Japanese attempting to put the field out of commission by systematic destruction, preparatory to their retreat from this strategic base, which they had held since late May.

The High Command communique also reported that Lishui, site of the second most important bomb-Japan base in East China, had been entered by Chinese forces which were engaged in

fierce fighting within the city.

Rated Greatest Success.

The recapture of the Chuhsien base was rated here the greatest success scored thus far by the Chinese armies in their comeback in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces, where they are keeping constant pressure on Japanese forces withdrawing from their extensive conquests of May and June.

Some 200 miles of the 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, all of which was in Japanese hands late in June, now has been recovered and the Chinese are rapidly extending the area of their re-occupation.

A front line to Central News said the Chinese also reoccupied Lientang, a railway town nine miles south of the big Japanese base at Nanchang, in Kiangsi Province. Another Central News report said that the airport at Lishui had fallen into Chinese hands again in the drive into the town.

The High Command indicated that in Kwangtung province, south China, a Japanese withdrawal was in progress similar to that which has been underway for more than a week in Chekiang and Kiangsi. It reported the recapture by the Chinese of Yintan, on the Canton-Hankow Railway north of Canton, and said the Chinese were attacking another town in that area.

A strong Chinese column was reported thrusting northward from Linchwan, central Kiangsi base recently retaken from the invaders. This advance apparently was co-ordinated with the westward drive of the Chinese along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, which yesterday was reported to have reached Tsinsien, thirty-five miles north of Linchwan and the same distance southeast of Nanchang, main Japanese base in Kiangsi.

The communique also reported the recapture of Suichang, in southwestern Chekiang.

Chuhsien and Airfield Retaken by Chinese

Jap Troops in Flight East of 'Bomb Japan' Airdrome—Another Great Air Base Reported Recaptured at Lishui.

By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, China, Saturday, Aug. 29. (AP)—The huge Chuhsien airdrome, within three and a half hours' bomber flight of Japan, today was reported recaptured and Chinese troops are pushing fleeing Japanese soldiers to the east. Chinese news dispatches from the front reported early to

Chinese on Heels of Japs

The Japanese were said to be withdrawing toward Kihwa and Lanchi, with the Chinese close on their heels.

The Chinese Central News Agency said the recapture of Chuhsien gave the Chinese control of nearly 200 miles of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

Street fighting broke out in the walled city yesterday when the Chinese broke in after capturing the big coolie-built airdrome.

The second most important air base in Chekiang province at Lishui, some 65 miles southeast of Chuhsien, also was said to have fallen to the Chinese counter-thrust which in the past few weeks virtually wiped out the gains of the Japanese May and June campaign in the Chekiang and Kiangsi sector.

The Chinese Central News Agency said a Chinese force had by-passed Chuhsien on the south-east and had occupied Changshutan, five miles to the east.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting

Chinese dispatches from the front said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces battered their way into Chuhsien at 4 A. M. yesterday and were engaged with the Japanese in fierce hand-to-hand fighting for the city.

The airport outside the town was reported recaptured shortly after the walled defenses of Chuhsien first were breached.

The Chinese said that Japanese had attempted the systematic destruction of the airfield in anticipa-

tion of possible withdrawal as they cut down their garrison forces by troop transfers.

The penetration of Lishui was announced a short time earlier by the high command which said that

there, too, fighting raged from street to street.

Smash Closer To Nanchang

Chinese forces also were said to have smashed closer to Nanchang. A dispatch to the Central News said Lientang, on a rail line nine miles south of the big Japanese base, was recaptured.

The Chinese estimated that Japanese withdrawals from Chekiang and Kiangsi already embraced an area of well over 10,000 square miles. They said the invaders looted the section systematically and Chinese inhabitants were suffering great hardships.

Jap Withdrawals Studied

There still was no tendency among informed Chinese to regard the recent gains as solely the result of China's offensive power.

There were some sources who expressed the belief that the Japanese found themselves overextended and were drawing back because their positions were untenable and they faced heavy losses of manpower.

Others, however, said the Japanese were withdrawing apparently in a large-scale reorganization of the Japanese campaign in China or in preparation for new moves in another theatre.

The reoccupation of Chuhsien and Lishui airfields meant that all three "bomb-Japan" bases in East China which were principal objectives of the drive the Japanese started last May 15 were back in Chinese hands.

The third base, at Yushan, was retaken by the Chinese a week ago.

Chinese sources said the Japanese drive against the bases had been inspired largely by the United States bomber raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities last April 18.

(There has never been any authoritative disclosure of the base from which Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle's bombers hit the heart of Japan. President Roosevelt once referred to the base as factional Shangri-La.)

Japs Have Better Aleutian Maps

Portland, Ore., Aug. 28 (AP)—The Japs have "better maps and soundings than we have" of the Aleutian Islands, Senator Rufus Holman (Rep., Ore.) said in an interview on his return from Alaska.

"It's the fog that is allowing them to remain there," he said. Forty new graves, he said, were the most impressive sight at Dutch Harbor.

"I don't see how any American can participate in a strike in a war industry or manipulate a war contract for profit. They wouldn't if they'd seen those graves," he asserted.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS ARE TRAP FOR JAPS

12 Ships Destroyed Without Loss to U. S., Says Captain Lovett.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—(AP) The Aleutian islands were described today by Capt. Leland P. Lovett, director of the Navy's Office of Pub-

lic Relations, as being "a great natural rat trap" for the Japanese.

"We have taken 12 or 13 vessels in the Kiska area, and have not lost one of ours," he said in an address at a meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. "It is probably the greatest spot there is to pick off ships day by day. And when we get the ships we get a lot of troops, too."

His remarks about the Alaskan situation constituted a bright spot in a speech devoted largely to a grim and realistic description of the enormous burden imposed on the Navy in supplying and transporting convoys to fronts all over the world.

He warned that the people must expect "terrific" casualties in the war and, in that connection, quoted a "fine, patriotic" letter from an unnamed soldier stationed in Australia.

The soldier, discussing the question of whether casualties should be made public, wrote:

"It seems to me the American people want to know the names of the fellows who stop the bullets and bayonets. If the Japs knock me off, I want the folks back home to know it, not as any tribute to me, because I won't know about it anyway, but just so the fellows who know me would know I had the courage to stay there and fight."

"The government says the information of my death would scare the folks back home, and make them want to quit, but I don't think that's true. I hope instead they'll send 1,000 more boys behind me to do the job I couldn't finish."

Japs Will Reply Nanking Visitors

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 28.—(AP)—The government announced today it would send three special ambassadors to China shortly to return recent state visits by Wang Ching-wei, head of the (Japanese-dominated) Nanking government, and his foreign minister, Chu Min-yi.

The envoys will be former Premier Baron Kichiro Hiraguma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagi, a former cabinet member.

24 U. S. Chaplains May Be Held By Japs As War Prisoners Now

Reports Of Men, None Of Whom Reached Australia,

Add To Chronicle Of Bataan And Corregidor

AUG 29 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 28.—The official reports of twenty-four chaplains now probably prisoners of the Japanese added another chapter today to the chronicle of Bataan and Corregidor.

Months after the Japanese took the bitterly defended positions on Manila Bay, the chaplains' reports for last December, January, February and March have reached the Office of Chief of Chaplains, W. R. Arnold.

"So far as is known, all of these chaplains stayed with their charges and became prisoners of war of the Japanese," said a War Department announcement.

Regiment's Generosity

"Efforts to trace them reveal, according to the Office of Chief of Chaplains, that none reached Australia with the few who escaped capture."

In the main, the reports were terse official forms showing the number of services each man performed in the month—baptisms, masses, prayer meetings and funerals. But occasionally a sentence or a paragraph tells of some unusual circumstance, such as the generosity of a regiment on Corregidor which heard of a cigarette shortage on Bataan, collected 20,000 smokes among themselves and rushed them to the army fighting on the peninsula.

Chaplain John E. Duffy, of Toledo, Ohio, a Catholic, reported in February that "Chaplain Ingall, reported missing last month, returned after his escape from the enemy." Chaplain Triumpante, he noted, was wounded in action.

Joint Burial Services

The December report of Chaplain Arthur V. Cleveland, St. Louis, of the Disciples of Christ, bore the notation of Col. Paul D. Bunker, of the Fifty-ninth Coast Artillery, that

Cleveland was doing "superb work."

Catholic and Protestant chaplains usually held joint burial services for soldiers killed in battle, since in many cases the faith of the men could not be determined.

Transportation was hard to find, reported Chaplain Frederick B. Howden, of Roswell, N. M., an Episcopalian, but he added that it was "not impossible" to visit all positions on foot, and he made the rounds, not only of his own outfit, but of adjoining units as well.

Baptized Jap Prisoner

A cryptic phrase in the January report of Chaplain John J. McDonnell, of Brooklyn, disclosed that this Catholic chaplain had conducted burial services within the enemy lines at Abucay—but there was not even a hint as to how he got there, or how he got back.

Chaplain Albert D. Talbot, of Fall River, Mass., also a Catholic, noted in his February report that he had visited twenty-eight Japanese prisoners, one of whom he baptized on his death bed. And on the recommendation of his commanding officer, Chaplain Talbot reported, a third chapel was built at Little Baguio.

Others among the chaplains whose reports reached Washington at the same time were Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., San Francisco; Albert William Braun, Mescalero, N. M.; William Dawson, Hardin, Mont.; Herman C. Baumann, Pittsburgh; Ralph W. D. Brown, Seattle; Richard E. Carberry, Silverton, Ore.; Morris E. Day, Port Arthur Texas; Thomas J. Scecina, Indianapolis; Henry Stober, Cincinnati; Robert P. Taylor, Carrollton, Texas; John A. Wilson, Lyons, Kan.; Mathias E. Zerfas, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Lester F. Zimmerman, Seattle, and James W. O'Brien, San Jose, Cal.

Repatriation Ships Meet for Exchanges

Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, Aug. 28 — (AP) — The repatriation ship *City of Paris* docked here today with Japanese nationals from India to be exchanged for United Nations diplomats and other citizens released by Japan.

The Japanese liner *Tatuta Maru* arrived here yesterday with about 800 Britons and nationals of other allied governments.

Japanese Island Hit By Violent Typhoon

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts) Aug. 28 (AP) — A trans-ocean dispatch from Tokyo reported today that a violent typhoon had killed at least 63 persons, injured 73 and caused extensive damage on the Japanese island of Kyushu and parts of the main island of Honshu.

About 560 houses were destroyed, 240 carried away by water and more than 30,000 were isolated by flood water, the dispatch said.

Last Passenger Off Gripsholm

New York, Aug. 28 — (AP) — The last of the passengers remaining aboard the diplomatic exchange liner *Gripsholm* were cleared at 10:45 o'clock last night, concluding three days of intensive questioning of more than 1,400 persons who returned from the Orient.

Byron H. Uhl, district director of immigration, said a total of 162 persons were taken from the *Gripsholm* for further questioning at Ellis Island.

Many of the missionaries who were repatriated, with a wide knowledge of languages and peoples in the Orient, have volunteered their services to the government for war work.

Last of Gripsholm's 1,451 Passengers Disembarked

161 Taken to Ellis Island
For Further Questioning;
Refugees Tell of Plight

By the Associated Press.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 28. — The last of 1,451 passengers disembarked last night from the diplomat-exchange liner *Gripsholm* which brought them here from the Orient. **AUG 29 1942**

About 175 Government officials had worked intensely since the big white ship docked Tuesday, examining the repatriates before allowing them to set foot on United States soil.

Jesse E. Saugstad, State Department representative, said 161 of the passengers had been taken to Ellis Island, where enemy aliens cases are investigated, for further examination.

It was said that 400,000 meals were served aboard the huge ship since it left Lourenco Marques, Portuguese West Africa. About 16,000 pieces of baggage were inspected at the pier.

Last to Leave Ship.

The last persons to leave the ship were Dr. and Mrs. Charles William Hepner of Woodstock, Va.

As the war refugees left the Swedish liner, stories of harsh treatment by the Japanese piled up, but many passengers refused to talk of their experiences. Others said they had not been treated badly.

Among those who left the ship during the day were the Rev. and Mrs. Cecil S. Ward of Bessemer, Ala., and their baby son, James Theron Ward, who was born July 15 on the Japanese liner *Asama Maru* which took American nationals to the exchange port in West Africa.

The child was reported in good health.

Dr. L. G. Cooper of China Grove, N. C., president of the American Lutheran Mission at Tsing Tao, China, related that he and 30 others were crowded in a Chinese jail, under horrible conditions, for three weeks.

Raymond P. Harman of San Francisco, member of the United China Relief staff at Hong Kong, reported that Japanese officers appeared educated, but that the soldiers were barbarians who concentrated on blanket larceny. He said he had been "slapped around."

West Virginians Land.

Also disembarked were Rev. and Mrs. Charles Higgins and their 3-year-old son, Charles Tyng Higgins, of Beckley, W. Va. The boy had been born in Hong Kong.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Holbrook Chapman and their English cocker spaniel dogs were among the passengers released from the exchange ship.

yesterday afternoon. Mr. Chapman was second secretary of the American Legation at Bangkok and also the consul there.

The Chapmans are en route to Washington after being abroad for 11 years.

Although interned in the legation at Bangkok from December to June 28, the consul told reporters that "we had no food difficulties since there was no appreciable shortage there."

Graf Spee's Crewmen Flee Camp

AUG 29 1942

Buenos Aires, Aug. 28 (AP) — More than 100 crewmen from the scuttled German pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* have fled internment in Argentina and at least six now are fighting against the United Nations, Juan Antonio Solari, chairman of a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, said today. Solari made his assertion in an interview forecasting the contents of a report which his committee intends to make public next month.

He declined to give full details concerning the report but said it would show clearly how numbers of the interned Germans escaped by organized methods and made their way home to rejoin Germany's fighting forces.

The *Graf Spee* was scuttled by her captain off Montevideo in December, 1939, after being severely damaged in a running fight with three British cruisers off the South American coast. More than 1,000 of her officers and men were interned in Argentina.

Solari said his committee planned to distribute photographs of the escaped Germans throughout the Americas "so they can be recognized and apprehended."

It is entirely possible, he declared, that some of these men now are aboard German submarines operating in South American waters, although reports to this effect have not been confirmed.

President of Argentina Asks Big Defense Sum

Buenos Aires, Aug. 28 (AP) — With neighboring Brazil at war against Germany and Italy, President Ramon S. Castillo today asked congress to give speedy approval to his proposal to spend 450,000,000 pesos (about \$110,000,000) over a 10-year period in the establishment of an anti-aircraft protective system.

The Argentine president stressed the value of air defense "by reason of the grave international situation and the urgent necessity to provide the nation with the fundamental means for territorial defense."

The government, which several months ago failed to obtain requested war materials from the United States, did not say where it planned to get the necessary equipment and guns.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, War Minister Gen. Juan Ionazzi and Naval Minister Rear Admiral Mario Fincati testified today before the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee which is considering measures advocating breaking relations with the Axis in complete compliance with the Rio De Janeiro conference resolution. **AUG 29 1942**

Following a two and a half hour meeting it was announced that there had been "an exchange of impressions" over the question of foreign policy and that the committee would meet again Tuesday with the same three cabinet members.

Canada Names Pulp Chief Weldon, of Bathurst Power & Paper, To Be Administrator

OTTAWA, Aug. 28 (CP) — R. L. Weldon, forty-eight years old, president of Bathurst Power & Paper Co., of Montreal, is to be appointed newsprint administrator for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, it was announced today. The post was vacated by the appointment of Charles Vining, of Montreal, as chairman of the new Wartime Information Board.

Mr. Weldon is a native of Winnipeg, Man. He was elected president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association last year and is a director of Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Ltd.

Canadian Steel Union Set For Wage Strike

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 28 (AP) — In the face of a appeal from Prime Minister Mackenzie King and a warning a stoppage would be a strike against the Government, the director of the United Steel Workers of America said tonight a strike would be called Monday at two of Canada's huge primary steel producing plants unless wage increases are assured.

Labor Minister Mitchell said that severe penalties provided by the wages stabilization order-in-council would be enforced in the event of a strike.

Director C. H. Millard said the strike would become effective at the plants of the Algoma Steel Corporation here and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation at Sydney,

Nova Scotia, at 11 P. M. Monday unless assurances of wage increases are received by 11 P. M. Sunday.

Hockey Star Reported Killed
Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 28 (AP) — Private Frankie Parker, former New York Rover hockey player, who once scored 101 goals in 16 games, today was reported killed in action with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg in the raid on Dieppe last week.

Canadian Powder Blast Kills 2
MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (AP) — Two men were killed today when an explosion destroyed two black powder buildings and partly wrecked a third at the Commercial explosives plant of Canadian Industries, Ltd., at Beloeil. Equipment and property damage is estimated at \$100,000.

R.A.F. FLIERS JOIN U-BOAT PATROL ON ATLANTIC COAST

Aerial Veterans of War
Around Britain Guard
U. S. Shipping.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. — (AP) — British aerial veterans of anti-submarine warfare in European waters now are fighting over the western Atlantic side by side with the American forces hunting Axis U-boats. **AUG 29 1942**

Both pilots and planes of the Royal Air force coastal command have joined Army and Navy aircraft in the battle to minimize the submarine menace in American waters, the Navy said, and they have "already engaged the enemy."

This dispatch of British aerial forces to the American side of the Atlantic constitutes at least the second time that the lend-lease system has worked in reverse in the war on submarines. Early this summer British and Canadian corvettes, destroyers and other sub-chaser craft were assigned to duty along the United States coast.

Patrol Area Not Revealed

Exactly where and how the British units have been integrated into the American patrol and convoy system was not divulged, the brief Navy statement saying only that they were cooperating in anti-submarine operations in the west-

ern Atlantic.

At present all shipping off the Atlantic coast and in the Caribbean is moved in convoys. But surface and aerial patrol activities cover not only the convoy areas but also the Gulf of Mexico and, to some extent, the waters off the northern coast of South America. Recent dispatches from Brazil credited American air forces with successful attacks on U-boats prowling in that area.

Sinkings Decline in North

Apparently as a result of these protective measures, sinkings announced in North American coastal waters have dropped sharply this summer while those off South America have increased. Captain Leland P. Lovette, Navy public relations chief, said recently that American ship production was now running ahead of sinkings.

Lovette and other Navy officials have warned repeatedly, however, that the tendency of the U-boats to "roll with the punch" might end at any time and the planes in the western Atlantic might once more come under heavy and sustained attack.

British anti-submarine fighters have had more experience than similar American forces. From September, 1939, until the United States entered the war the waters around the British Isles were infested with under-sea raiders and the British had to learn to combat them as a matter of national survival.

Nazi Sub Takes Prisoner Captain Of Norse Vessel

New York, Aug. 28—The navy announced today the sinking by a submarine of a Norwegian merchantman off the coast of South America last month. It boosted to 46 the Associated Press count of announced western Atlantic sinkings since America's entry into the war.

Her skipper, Capt. Christian Evenson, was taken prisoner aboard the German raider, survivors said, adding another to the list of ship captains reported held aboard Axis submarines probably in an attempt to create a shortage of trained officers in the United Nations' merchant marine.

A Brazilian messboy perished in the encounter, but twenty-two other crewmen in three lifeboats made land safely.

Five Survivors Drift 15 Days

Destruction of small British

merchant ship, which was announced by the navy late yesterday and had been included in the Associated Press total of announced Western Atlantic sinkings, occurred early this month several hundred miles off the East Coast. Five survivors of a crew of forty-one were landed at a New England port after drifting fifteen days without food or water. Four others perished before rescue came.

Collision with another ship in fog badly crippled the British craft, survivors related, and the day following a torpedo crashed into the vessel and sank her in about three minutes. The rescued seamen said they believed most of their shipmates were trapped below decks and went down with the merchantman.

Four of the five who were rescued suffered exposure.

Norse Ship Sunk, Skipper Captive On U-Boat

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, Aug. 28—Capt. Christian Evenson was taken prisoner aboard the German submarine which sank his small Norwegian merchantman far out in the Atlantic Ocean late in July. Survivors did not know what happened to him.

A Brazilian messboy was lost, but all others in the crew of twenty-four made shore safely, navy approved survivor stories disclosed today.

U-Boat Freshly Painted

Seaman Joseph Russell, of Newark, said the submarine, "which was freshly painted and looked as if she had just come out of drydock," surfaced after sinking the ship with one torpedo.

"The Germans approached the boats and pointed out the fellows in the water so we could pick them up. The Nazis all were youngsters. Why, I don't believe the skipper could have been over 23 years old."

Evenson, whose home is in Norway, was in another lifeboat and Russell was not near enough to hear the conversation when he was ordered aboard the U-boat.

Boats Separated By Storm

The three lifeboats were separated by a storm the third night after the sinking. Russell and his

companions were picked up the next day, and heard after they were landed that the others had been rescued.

In Russell's lifeboat was the ship's dog, Topsy, a survivor of two torpedoings within a month and a half.

The seaman said Topsy was on another ship when his vessel sailed.

"In June we picked up survivors from that ship in the Atlantic and Topsy was with them. We kept the dog."

"When we were torpedoed Topsy

must have been pulled down by the suction. We had about given up hope, but rowed around the wreckage on the lookout. Then somebody saw Topsy floating on some coffee sacks.

"We pulled up, and boy, did that dog jump into the boat and climb

minutes after the torpedo struck early this month—together with that of two other children disclosed yesterday, increased to 445 the Associated Press tabulation of announced wartime Allied and neutral merchant losses in the Western Atlantic.

Destroyer Ingraham Lost in Atlantic Year-Old Warship Sunk After Collision In Fog

Washington, Aug. 29, 1942—(AP)—Fog-shrouded waters of the Atlantic today had claimed the U. S. destroyer Ingraham, a relatively new warship which was built only slightly more than a year ago at the Charleston, S. C., Navy yard.

The Navy gave no details. The sinking was announced as a part of communique 113, which had only this to say about it: "Atlantic '3. The U. S. destroyer Ingraham has been sunk as a result of a collision in a fog in the Atlantic. 'The next kin of those lost have been notified.' The normal complement of the ship was 175. Other parts of the communique dealt with the sea battle off the Solomon Islands and reported withdrawal of Japanese surface forces from the vicinity of U. S. positions in the Tulagi area.

The keel of the Ingraham was laid Nov. 15, 1939 and she was launched Feb. 15, 1941 by Mrs. George Ingraham Hutchinson of Pine Ridge inn, Charleston. The Ingraham was commissioned July 17, 1941, and named in honor of Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, a former South Carolina naval officer.

This Ingraham was the second U. S. warship of that name, the first having been built at San Francisco in 1918 and having been scrapped in 1936 under the terms of the London naval treaty of 1930.

Crippled Ship Torpedoed

[By the Associated Press]

Badly crippled in a collision with another vessel far out in the foggy Atlantic, a small British merchantman was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine as it wallowed helplessly a day after the accident.

The navy announced the sinking last night after five survivors of the crew of forty-one had reached a New England port, half-delirious from fifteen days of hunger and thirst.

Collision Sinks Destroyer

The navy also revealed that the destroyer U. S. S. Ingraham had been sunk by a collision during a fog in the Atlantic. Loss of life aboard the craft, launched in February, 1941, at Charleston, S. C., was not indicated.

The destruction of the British vessel—which went down three

Meatless Days For U. S. Hinted to Save Ship Space

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. (AP)—President Roosevelt indicated today that Americans might be asked to do without meat one day a week to save shipping space for war cargoes.

Allocation of Meat Studied

Meanwhile the Foods Requirements committee of the War Production Board, headed by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, studied the meat situation with a view to allocating available civilian supplies to eliminate inequalities in distribution among various sections of the country.

The committee reported that it had reached the tentative conclusion that approximately a fourth of the nation's meat supply would be needed to meet requirements of American military forces and the United Nations.

Mr. Roosevelt, discussing meat-

less days at his press conference, made it clear that the possibility was still under study, with no indication how soon a decision might be reached. He explained that it had not yet been determined how much shipping might be saved.

The shipping factor entered the picture because of heavy meat exports to Great Britain and other United Nations. Meatless days in this country, the President said, would release larger quantities for movement across the Atlantic while not as much would have to be

shipped longer distances from New Zealand, Australia and Argentina.

May Save 30-40 Ships

While no definite figures have been reached, Mr. Roosevelt thought it might be possible to save 30 or 40 ships by instituting one meatless day a week.

The Foods Requirements Committee recently announced that it would determine the total requirements to be filled with United States meat during the coming months, including those of the military forces, the United Nations, and the American civilian population. After this information has been received, a program will be developed to allocate government procurement as equitably as possible among federally-inspected packing plants.

The Office of Price Administration already has developed procedures for the possible rationing of meat and other commodities

among civilians.

The Foods Requirements Committee told the OPA to proceed as rapidly as possible with plans for consumer rationing of meat. It was made clear, however, that rationing would be applied only if the allocation of government purchases among packers, and the adjustments of price ceilings combined, with regional allocation of meat failed to bring about equitable distribution in all sections of the country.

No Meatless Days

Ottawa, Aug. 28 (AP)—Meatless days for Canada, similar to those visualized for the United States by President Roosevelt, appeared a distant prospect, food administration officials said today.

Canadian officials said that meat imports by Canada had never been large and had been reduced further since the war. Canadian meat production generally is sufficient for home requirements.

A future possibility was that if heavy shipments of meat from North America to Allied nations were made, Canada might decide on some action such as meatless days to insure additional stocks being available for the common cause.

No Freeze on Wages, Farm Prices F. D. R.

Plans Flexible Stabilization to Link Them to
Living Costs, Says President—May In-
voke Untested War Powers.

By Jack Bell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Congressional circles heard today that President Roosevelt might invoke previously-untested war powers to assume control over wages and farm prices in an effort to check the spiraling cost of living.

Rigid Freezing Out

The President told his press conference that the program which he will present to Congress on Labor Day and explain that night over the radio would involve a flexible stabilization of farm prices and wages which would keep them within a fixed ratio of living costs, and that no rigid freezing order was contemplated.

While the President let it be known that he considered inflationary and dangerous a provision of law which bars the imposition of price ceilings on farm products below 110 per cent of parity, few legislators thought he would demand immediate repeal of this section.

Government experts have calculated that the average level of farm prices increased 18 per cent since September, 1939. Their expressed fear was that unless immediate action were taken, the prices would rise another 12 per cent before ceilings could be placed on them.

Creation of Super Board Seen

Because of this fact, one usually well-informed legislator who preferred not to be quoted by name expressed the belief that the President would draw upon his war powers to create a super board and clothe it with executive authority to keep both wages and farm prices geared to the living cost index.

The President was understood to have received from the attorney general opinions to the effect that there was no question of his ability to hold wages in line under terms of the Price Control Act directing their stabilization.

On the other hand, any move to halt the advance of farm prices short of 110 per cent of parity probably would involve the invocation of general war powers, possibly combined with the payment of subsidies to sustain the income of producers. (Parity is an artificial

price level calculated to give farmers the same relative purchasing power as in a former period, usually 1909-14.)

Senator Brown (D.-Mich.) pointed out that authority already exists for the payment of subsidies to facilitate the production and transportation of farm products. Some subsidies, such as that paid on coal shipped by rail instead of water to New England, already are in operation.

While Brown said there was doubt that this provision was broad enough to permit direct subsidies to sustain price ceilings, he expressed the opinion that difficulty would be encountered in obtaining any legislation for this specific purpose.

The flexible control of wages and farm prices mentioned by Mr. Roosevelt was taken to mean that he would pattern the proposed new board's program after the policy laid down by the War Labor Board of limiting wage increases to the extent necessary to match any cost of living increases.

Similarly, if the general cost of living index went up, farm prices would be permitted to advance a proportionate amount.

The President said he thought President Philip Murray of the CIO, President William Green of the AFL, the head of the National Grange and a good many farm people were in accord with his general objectives.

SPANISH-AID PLAN URGED BY PRESIDENT

AUG 29 1942
Voluntary Action to Re-
pair Damaged Cultural
Objects Proposed

Stimulation Of Post-War
Tourist Travel Also
Is Included

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 28—President Roosevelt proposed today a broad plan for the Americas to help Spain repair civil war damage to her cultural treasures and stimulate post-war tourist travel to that country.

The President, relating the proposal to his press conference, said he had talked with Nelson Rockefeller, now en route to South America for a tour of several countries, and suggested that Rockefeller discuss the plan with officials there.

The program would be purely voluntary and funds would come from contributions and foundations, Mr. Roosevelt explained.

No Coercion In Plan

He said that, of course, the entire program was predicated on the assumption that Spain remained neutral in the war. This brought a question as to whether the plan was meant to influence Spain.

He replied that definitely this was not so and to put it that way would impugn the motive.

Asked if there were not many persons who would object to helping the government of Generalissimo Franco in any way, he replied negatively and remarked that the cultural treasures of any country survive governments.

Includes Railroad Repairs

The President explained that Carlton J. H. Hayes, United States Ambassador to Spain, had informed him that considering the severity of the civil war, an amazingly small amount of destruction of art treasures had occurred.

He said, however, that there was much to be done in the line of repairs to books, manuscripts and paintings, and also repairs to architecturally famous buildings.

The President said that the plan to attract tourists from the Americas to Spain would include improvement of railroads and other facilities needed by travelers.

about her by name and during one engagement announced through loudspeakers directed toward the Russian lines:

"Liudmila Pavlichenko, come over to us. We will give you lots of chocolate and cake and make you an officer."

The three essentials to make a good sniper, the junior lieutenant said, are: "Good aim, adroitness, endurance."

When asked if the fighting girls in Russia could use make-up at the front, she said: "There is no rule

Russian Woman Sniper Terms Only Dead Nazis Harmless

Liudmila Pavlichenko, Credited With Killing 309
Germans, Left History Study For Battles

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, Aug. 28 — Liudmila Pavlichenko wanted to be a history scholar in Kiev, Russia, but the war brought a change and today she told why she became a Soviet sniper.

"Every German who remains alive will kill women, children and old folk," Liudmila said. "Dead Germans are harmless. Therefore, if I kill a German, I am saving lives."

She is officially credited with having killed 309 Germans.

Junior Lieutenant Pavlichenko, 26, was garbed in the green uniform of the Red army and wore four medals, including the Order of Lenin, the highest decoration her country can bestow. She and two companions, here to attend the International Student Assembly, held a press conference today after spending last night at the White House.

"I learned to shoot a long time ago, before I went to Kiev Univer-

sity," Miss Pavlichenko related. "It was the German snipers who taught me caution."

She said she became so well known that the Germans knew

against it; but who has time to think of her shiny nose when a battle is going on?"

The young woman speaks only the Russian language and the interview was conducted through an interpreter.

Gibson Arrives In London for Red Cross Work

Manufacturers Trust Head
To Be Leader in Britain
Under Commission Set-Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The safe arrival in London of Harvey D. Gibson, of New York, was reported today by Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, who announced that Mr. Gibson has been appointed American Red Cross commissioner to Great Britain.

Chairman Davis said that "in view of the growing importance of the American Red Cross program in Great Britain, it has been decided to establish a commission form of organization covering operations in

that area. This follows the precedent established in the last war when the American Red Cross sent commissions of groups of important Americans to France and other countries."

Mr. Gibson has had extensive Red Cross experience. In the last war he served as chairman of the New York County Red Cross Chapter, general manager of all Red Cross activities in America and as member of the war council, commissioner to France and finally commissioner to Europe.

Bank Names Von Elm

It was announced here yesterday that the board of directors of the Manufacturers Trust Company had given Mr. Gibson an indefinite leave of absence for service with the Red Cross, and that during his absence Henry C. Von Elm, vice-chairman of the board, had been designated as chief executive officer.

Mr. Von Elm has been connected with Manufacturers Trust Company and its predecessor institutions since 1903. He has served as chairman of the executive committee and president of the bank, and has been vice-chairman of the board of directors since 1931. Mr. Von Elm is also president of the Manufacturers Safe Deposit Company.

Capital Gets Evidence On Bundsman's Widow

Milwaukee, Aug. 28 (AP)—Evidence taken before an enemy alien hearing board here against Mrs. George Froboese, widow of the German-American Volksbund leader, charged in a Presidential warrant with being a dangerous alien, today was sent to the Attorney General's office in Washington for disposition.

United States District Attorney B. J. Hustling said the board's rec-

ommendation could not be made public until Attorney General Francis Biddle made a decision in the case.

Mrs. Froboese, whose husband committed suicide several months ago in Indiana by stepping in front of a train, did not appear before the board today. She was being held by Federal authorities.

PASTOR MOLZAHN DRAFTS APPEAL IN ESPIONAGE CASE

AUG 29 1942
Counsel Will 942st Five
Grounds in Notice to
Federal Court.

HARTFORD, Aug. 28. — (AP) The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, 47, Philadelphia Lutheran pastor found guilty by a Federal court jury at Hartford Aug. 21 of conspiring with four others to give United States military information to Germany and Japan, announced through his lawyers today that he plans to appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second circuit.

Attorney James W. Carpenter of Hartford said he plans to file the notice of appeal, listing five grounds, with the Federal court clerk and the district attorney's office tomorrow.

Pastor Molzahn was sentenced to 10 years in a Federal prison by Judge J. Joseph Smith Tuesday and is now confined at the Federal correctional institution at Danbury awaiting selection of a penitentiary by the attorney-general's office.

Harmful Arguments Cited

One of the grounds cited in the appeal notice is "the harmful arguments of the government's attorneys in the opening and closing summation in appealing to passion and prejudice and in misquoting the summations of the appellant's (Molzahn's) attorneys."

During the trial Mr. Carpenter took 26 specific exceptions to the summation of Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., special assistant to the United States attorney general, and also excepted to the summation as a whole.

Judge's Ruling Disputed

Another ground cited in the

notice is Judge Smith's "erroneous ruling denying to the appellant the right to inspect the grand jury minutes recording the testimony before the said grand jury of Otto Willumeit."

Willumeit, Chicago Bund leader who pleaded guilty to the conspiracy and was sentenced to five years, testified during the trial both as a government and defense witness.

The other grounds cited in the notice include the court's denial for directed verdicts which the defense made at the close of the government's case and at the close of all the evidence; the court's denial of a defense motion to set aside the verdict and for a new trial; and "the errors in the court's rulings on the admission and the exclusion of evidence as shown by the record."

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn, pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran church of Philadelphia and father of three children, was accused of conspiring to enable Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, 36, national Bund leader, to leave the country with military information for the Axis. Kunze, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 15 years.

Aliens Can't Be Deported To Governments in Exile

Court Rules U. S. Must Send Them Home or Keep Them

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28 (P).—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut ruled today that immigration officials may not return a deserting seaman to the seat of his government-in-exile but must return him to his native country or allow him to remain in the United States.

In an opinion handed down following a habeas corpus hearing, Judge Chesnut ruled in the case of Stamatis Nikolaou Moraitis, Green seaman, that existing Federal statutes do not substantiate the government's assertion that the man could be returned to London, present site of the Greek government-in-exile.

The judge added, however, that immigration officials, in his opinion, had the right of holding the seaman without bail for "a reasonable time, and in this case, a year would not seem too long."

Immigration officials who declined to be quoted by name said similar cases are pending in other jurisdictions and the ruling might decide the Immigration Bureau's future policy.

Moraitis, a forty-five-year-old restaurant worker, admitted at a hearing on Aug. 18, that he overstayed sea-leave here after arriving in 1939. At that time, Judge Chesnut postponed his decision, saying he wished time to form his opinion, in view of

the "grave international importance" of the question.

The judge said existing statutes "clearly define the originating country territorially and not that country's government. They indicate a deserting seaman must be returned to the country from whence he came."

Immigration officials said deserting seamen from European countries constitute an acute problem since "as many as five hundred such desertions are occurring each month."

At his hearing Moraitis said he was willing to enlist in the United States Army. He was not, he continued, a seaman and it was for that reason he had deserted his ship. Since that time he had worked in a restaurant operated by his brother in Baltimore.

\$220,000,000.000

APPROVED FOR WAR

Sum Is Larger Than All Money Spent By United States Since 1789

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 28—A Treasury compilation showed today that appropriations and contract authorizations for the war program now total more than \$220,000,000,000.

Although this sum is larger than all the money spent by the United States Government from the inauguration of George Washington as President until the attack on Pearl Harbor, most of it remains yet to be spent.

Total Expenditures

Treasury expenditures during the period—March 25, 1940, when spending for the war program began, until July 31, 1942—total \$37,000,000,000 for military purposes.

An additional billion or two has been spent by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Government corporations for which no exact figures are available.

The monthly bulletin of the Treasury showed that war appropriations in this period aggregated \$191,739,987,588, while contract authorizations amounted to \$14,290,870,225 (\$467,872,846 of these contract authorizations are duplicated in the appropriation figure), and the net total of the two was \$205,562,984,967.

Other Authorizations

To this amount, must be added approximately \$15,000,000,000 of authorizations for the RFC and other corporations.

No breakdown of the appropriations and authorizations by branches of the Government was given. However, it was indicated that most of the contract authorizations which have not yet been translated into appropriations are for naval construction scheduled in the next few years.

U. S. To Buy 1943 Sugar Crop From Puerto Rico

Washington, Aug. 28 (P).—A representative of Puerto Rican sugar producers said today that "prospects are now brighter than ever that the Federal Government will formally agree to purchase both Puerto Rico's 1943 sugar crop and that portion of the 1932 crop which cannot be shipped during the remainder of the year."

J. A. Dicke, director of the Washington office of the Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, said in a statement:

"The sale of the sugar to the Government is necessary because, if shipment is to be delayed owing to the shipping shortage, the producers must dispose of the sugar in order to raise the funds needed to pay labor and meet expenses required in connection with future crops."

Nelson The Man For Job, Says Brewster

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 28—Donald M. Nelson, urged on Capitol Hill to become a Simon Legree, has cracked a whip over the flow of war materials by stripping the army and navy of their authority to issue priorities.

The war production chief announced last night that effective September 7 power to grant pri-

ority ratings would rest solely with WPB district offices. He described the new procedure as a step toward "a much stricter system" of distributing critical materials.

Urged To "Get Tough"

As he spoke, Senator Brewster (Rep., Maine), a member of the Truman defense committee, told reporters that he commended Nelson's decision to "get tough."

"These are times," Brewster said, "that require a regular Simon Legree who'll play no favorites. Nelson obviously is the man to do the job if he really gets tough. He's fitted by background and training."

Brewster, asserting that "this crisis cannot afford pocket patriots," also suggested that Nelson could dispense with a few of the dollar-a-year men in WPB.

"People must realize," he said, "that no matter how important they are, Nelson can order them around without impugning their patriotism. Mealy-mouthed procedure is out."

Specialists To Handle Job

Under the old system, hundreds of army and navy procurement officers and inspectors were empowered to grant priorities automatically upon awarding a contract. As a result, priorities sometimes were granted for materials that could not be obtained.

"There has been no careful accounting of the quantities of materials to which ratings were issued," Nelson said.

He planned to dispatch WPB priorities specialists immediately to district offices in various parts of the country to issue the ratings.

NELSON DEMANDS STERNER ACTION

Calls for Tightening-Up to Get Work Done Quicker.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—(AP) Chairman Donald M. Nelson told his branch chiefs in the War Production board today that "it takes too damn long to get things done around here" and called for a general tightening-up.

Meanwhile Reese H. Taylor, head of the iron and steel branch, said he had offered his resignation to Nelson "for personal reasons" but that he had agreed to remain until a successor was named.

Taylor, who is president of the Union Oil company, Los Angeles, told newspapermen that a recent report by Frederick I. Libbey, WPB consulting engineer, criticizing the iron and steel branch had nothing to do with the resignation and that he accepted the job in the first place on the understanding that it would be temporary.

In a pep talk to 100 division and branch chiefs and their assistants, Nelson demanded a "much more hard and realistic attitude in regard to the use of materials."

He set up a policy that the allocation of materials must be made on a basis of whether "this thing is absolutely necessary to the war effort."

"Go ahead," he said, "Maybe we shall make some mistakes but let's get things done."

EDUCATORS WARNE BY SOMERVELL

Schools Must Be "Pre-Induction Training Centers," Lieut. Gen. Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 28—Education as usual is out for the duration, the nation's educators were told today, and schools and colleges must become "pre-induction training centers for our armed forces" to meet acute shortages of skilled men.

That blunt declaration came from Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, head of the army's services of supply, who joined with Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, in a plea to the nation's 31,000,000 teachers and students to shoulder "new and heavier war duties."

They and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, spoke at the opening session of the American Institute on Education sponsored by the office of Education Wartime Commission. Hershey said there could be no

guarantee that teachers would continue to be deferred from the draft.

Need Trained Men

The lack of trained men for army service, Somervell said, is so serious it must be met by the schools even at the cost of scrapping peacetime courses, and every able-bodied young man should feel that he is "destined for the armed services."

The supply of trained specialists, Somervell said, has failed to meet army requirements by 62,853 men out of every 300,000 inducted.

"Our army today is an army of specialists," he declared. "We must have these specialists—these men who know the fundamentals of electricity, who know automotive mechanics, who can operate radios, or dismantle carburetors. Without them, your army would be an incongruous mass, incapable of attaining any objective."

Shortages Too Serious

Existing shortages of these men he termed "much too serious," with the situation "fast getting worse."

Urging the educators to put aside "any thought of education as usual," McNutt reiterated a warning that no student could have assurance of remaining in school for any specified period of time, and none had any excuse for preparing for any profession not directly useful to the war effort.

Hershey told the educators there was going to be a "continual drain on man power" and declared the task of filling all needs in the past was simple compared to what it was going to be.

Things Moving Fast

"I wish I had the liberty to say the tremendous size in numbers we are now mobilizing," he said.

He added that while he was not saying that "every able-bodied man is going into the army," professional peoplesuch as doctors, engineers, chemists and others would have to be judged on the basis of their contribution to the national interest.

He hinted that "things are moving so fast" in the matter of man power needs that it may be necessary to amend the draft law. He made no mention of proposals to make 18 and 19-year-old subjects to the draft, but said:

"We may have to operate ahead of our rules, things are moving so fast."

WAVES Get Introduction to Military Life

'Best Bunch of Rookies I've Ever Had,' Says Drill Master.

By Ruth Cowan

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 28.—(P).—After a short work-out, a drill master with a touch of a grey in his hair marched Uncle Sam's first group of 20 WAVES on a quarter-mile trek today and pronounced them "the best bunch of rookies I've ever had."

This praise by Lieut.-Com. William B. McCandles, who is no amateur at this left-right training business, was echoed by Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, commanding officer of this first feminine Annapolis, who beamed as he watched the drill.

Snapping to attention were women holders of high university degrees, college deans, other women, whose ages range from 23 to 44 and who have achieved outstanding professional success. Many have been accustomed to giving orders.

Eight-minute March to Lunch

On their first march, a brisk eight minute walk to lunch at the Northampton Hotel from their dormitory on Smith College campus, the townfolks stopped to look and cars drew over to the curb.

As the WAVES, dressed in civilian clothes, came stepping across a street, a small 78-year-old woman, Mrs. Laura Gilchrist, peered through her glasses and said:

"They must be the WAVES. I never thought I would live to see women in the Navy—but how nicely they march."

One thing onlookers noted was that all had on black low-heeled shoes, nearly all of them new.

"We'll creak today and groan tomorrow," laughed Lieut. Elizabeth Bolard Crandall, who is on leave from Stanford University to be executive officer here.

This group of WAVES, expected to reach 60 over the week-end and 129 by the last of the month, was especially selected as an organizing unit to get the program started. They hold probationary commis-

sions and are here for four weeks indoctrination. School for student officers opens Oct. 6.

So far the shoes are the only part of the required uniform the WAVES have. They'll be fitted for their trim blue suits next week.

To an old salt they might have looked a bit strange stepping along in costumes varying from raincoats to light cotton frocks. The first time out—marching three abreast to and from lunch—several carried pocketbooks that got in the way. For a short turnout in the afternoon they came out free-handed.

Pass in Review

In the afternoon they were reviewed by Capt. Underwood, Lieut. McCandless and Lieut. Crandall—the first time naval students have been reviewed by a woman—on the lawn at Capen House.

When they were released to get settled in their dormitory quarters, about all they had to do was to unpack and make up their new brown iron double-deck beds, for the rest of the furniture hasn't arrived.

The first WAVE to arrive, Lieut. (jg) Elinor D. Rich, of Quincy, Mass., drew the first official assignment—officer of the day. As such she will be on duty 24 hours inside the front door of the Capen House, checking who goes in and out. She will sleep on a cot with a phone nearby.

The youngest WAVE so far is

Rosa Miller Hobbs, 23, daughter of Rep. Hobbs of Alabama. A graduate of Randolph Macon, she has been working in the war production setup in Washington.

If she passes her four-weeks course, her probationary ensign commission will be confirmed and she'll be an officer ahead of her brother, who is studying at Annapolis. "I can hardly wait to make him salute me," she laughed.

Another in her twenties is Regina Flanagan, 25, of Baltimore, a graduate of Trinity College and a Girl Scout executive secretary. She joined the WAVES, she said, because all her life she has loved sailing. The fact that the WAVES are shore-bound by law didn't deter her.

Lieut. Dorothy Stratton, 43, dean of women at Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., reported in at noon.

The only married WAVE so far is Ensign Frances G. McLeod, 24, of Denton, Texas, whose husband, Archibald, is teaching at Texas State Teachers College. She has served as a social director at Cornell University.

Kaiser Predicts 18-Day Record In Shipbuilding

Launching Liberty Vessel
24 AUG 29 Saying It,
He Says He'll Go Faster

RICHMOND, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP).—Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder, predicted today that within a few months his yards will be launching 10,000-ton freighters within eighteen days after their keels are laid.

Mr. Kaiser made that prediction in a speech just before the record-breaking Liberty freighter John Fitch was launched only twenty-four days after keel laying. This broke a record established only yesterday in one of Mr. Kaiser's Oregon yards when construction time was reduced from thirty-five days to twenty-six days.

At the same time Mr. Kaiser disclosed that he again would present to the government plans for building cargo planes. He said he would go to Washington with the plans soon, but could divulge no details. A few weeks ago he made his first proposal of that kind in Washington and obtained authority to present specific plans for the construction program.

Today Mr. Kaiser stated: "News from the various theaters of war indicate that the American forces are operating on such a scale that there is an urgent need for an additional and more rapid means of maintaining the supply and communication lines.

"It is my privilege to announce today that I expect to leave for Washington within a few days and present a proposal to the proper (he emphasized the word) government officials for the manufacture of air cargo planes.

"You can readily understand that at this time I am unable to divulge to you details of this proposal. Suffice it to say that this proposal is being made jointly by Mr. Howard Hughes and myself. The engineering of this large cargo plane will be done by Hughes and his engineering organization."

Referring to a Federal court order issued yesterday in Cleveland to restrain a Kaiser company accused by an O. P. A. attorney of "purchasing its steel on an illegal market"—the "black market," Mr. Kaiser remarked:

"There is no such thing as a 'black market.' Actually the so-

called 'black market' in steel is nothing more than perhaps 100,000 dealers—customers of the steel corporations—who carry stocks of steel in their warehouses for sale at ceiling prices specified by Leon Henderson."

The O. P. A. in Cleveland accused the Kaiser company of conniving with a steel company in obtaining steel anchor bolts. Of this Mr. Kaiser said today, "Our records show that the anchor bolt stock for foundations for our steel mill at Fontana was purchased at exactly the ceiling price specified by Leon Henderson, and from twenty-three different dealers. . . . Without this bolt stock for the concrete foundations upon which to erect the steel mill . . . our operations . . .

would have been delayed at least four months at a loss to every one of you and to the nation."

Mr. Kaiser praised the operation of the Joshua Hendy works at nearby Sunnyvale, manufacturers of engines for Liberty freighters. A year ago an apple orchard grew where the factory now stands, he said, yet "they have just completed their 100th engine for Liberty ships."

"Still more amazing is the fact that the engine in the John Fitch was completely assembled at Sunnyvale in just thirty hours, another record-breaking achievement."

Prelate Says Isolationists Can't Be True Catholics

Archbishop Lucey, of Texas, Calls Position 'Unmoral'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP).—Archbishop Robert Lucey, of Texas, said today no true Catholic can be an isolationist.

The Catholic prelate spoke in a national broadcast here under the auspices of the Inter-American Seminar on Social Studies, to which he is a delegate.

"We of the seminar are definitely anti-isolationists," he said. "We believe that a policy of isolation is futile, unwise and unmoral. No one can be truly Catholic today and take a different stand. The social and economic interdependence of the nations of the world requires some form of world political organization."

On the same program Dr. Rafael Caldera, delegate to the seminar from Venezuela, said that the cause of the United States has the sympathy of Latin Americans, who believe it is identical with religion and culture.

Swiss Inquiry Asked For Passaic Man

Washington, Aug. 28 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government has been requested to inquire into the whereabouts of Dr. Witold Putkowski of Passaic, missing since the war overtook him in Poland where he was studying medicine. Representative Gordon Canfield, Republican, of New Jersey, said he had been advised by Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the efforts by the State Department to locate Dr. Putkowski through the neutral Swiss Government.

spurs glinting. And if you ever have seen two birds sizing each other up in the pit you know that suddenly and without warning one of them strikes.

Properties Of War Have Change Much

Exceptional caution has been imposed on Marshal Rommel and Gen. Alexander by the unusual positions of their armies. They no longer have fluid lines in wide level reaches over which tanks can race at will. They no longer are able to run around each other's flanks, like speedy warships maneuvering

Lack of Air Power AUG 29 1942 May Hold Rommel Back

More Ground Troops Made Available to Both Sides Daily

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

The big, full fighting-moon continues to zoom up from the edge of the vast Libyan desert to invite the embattled Allied and Axis forces to combat over a terrain which by day is a blazing furnace but at night is pleasantly cool and, important to note, largely free of the fierce artillery fire that in daylight sweeps its wide - open spaces.

Still the two armies have remained stationary, apart from comparatively minor sorties. It's passing strange that neither side has initiated a major attack, for in that inhospitable zone one of the decisive victories of the war is awaiting a claimant. Perhaps the answer to the delay is that the drifting sands also hold a decisive defeat for one of them, and this is no time for rashness.

Be that as it may, Rommel, the Hitlerite, and Alexander, the Briton, stand poised like two fighting cocks—hackles erect and steel

at sea.

The mobile desert fighting to which we have become accustomed has for the moment given way to trench warfare. The two armies are "dug in" on a 28-mile front which is confined between the blue waters of the Mediterranean on the north and the great Qattara depression on the south. That depression is a vast sink in the sands, and in places its escarpment rises hundreds of feet.

All this means that tanks, which thus far have played so vital a part in the Libyan warfare, aren't likely to be able to assume their accustomed role at the outset of a

new offensive. With the opposing armies drawn up in fixed positions opposite each other from Qattara to El Alamein on the sea there's no way for tanks to do their usual flanking stunts until the lines have been broken, and one would expect artillery and warplanes to prepare the way for an old-fashioned frontal assault by the infantry. It would be dangerous to risk tanks in the beginning against the gunfire they would encounter from fixed positions.

May Be Little In Russia To Spare

It strikes me that air strength may represent the balance of power in the coming conflict. At this writing the Anglo-American air forces have superiority and while Rommel is very close to his source of supply, the status of the fierce

battle on the Russian front is likely to determine whether Hitler can spare warplanes for his henchman.

I understand from a thoroughly informed source that the Nazi chief is very hard pressed for air strength. He is short of planes, short of gasoline, short of oil and terribly short of pilots because of heavy losses in Russia during the past bloody year. Still, victory in Egypt is essential to him, and he is bound to aid Rommel if possible.

The Nazi marshal has been greatly strengthened with infantry and supplies since the fighting halted. He is reliably reported to have received 35,000 troops during July in small lots, by air and by sea, and for some time he has been getting about 500 a day by air from Crete. Thus, apart from air power, he probably is pretty well set for action.

The British, too, have received substantial help. While details are lacking, it is said further American air reinforcements have arrived and this would mean much for Alexandria, since our men have been doing magnificent work against Rommel. Whether Uncle Sam also has infantry in Egypt isn't apparent.

In any event, it would seem that both sides are again able to give battle, and the break is likely to come at any moment.

Japanese People Hard and Tough for Whatever War Brings; Set for Long One

(Editor's Note: Max Hill and Joseph Dynan wrote this story while en route to the United States from internment in Japan. Both were correspondents in Tokyo for the Associated Press and Wide World. Hill as chief of bureau, and Dynan as a member of the staff.)

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ABOARD S. S. GRIESHOLM, AT SEA, AUG. 28.—A tradition of centuries, the iron control of the military, long years of individual privation for the empire's good—these things indicate that Japan isn't likely to break or collapse under the pressure of war.

An economic collapse isn't likely. The world's financial and business wizards have been predicting the

breakdown of Japan's flimsy structure for years. But trucks and tanks and planes still roll from the factories.

One cold January day in Sugamo prison, Tokio, one of the Japanese officers spent some idle minutes telling about conditions in Japan. His name was Yamada-San, and back in the first World War days, he was a student at the University of California in Berkeley.

Fish and Rice.

"A little fish," he said, "a little rice. That is all we need to eat. You can't ever starve us out."

This chap's clothing was worn. His overcoat originally had been a blanket.

His socks were patched and darned, his shirt collar was frayed. He was stout-hearted, tough, and would never wince at any hardship. That is true of most Japanese.

They are not individuals. They are cogs in a machine. They belong to the emperor, to the empire, and for five years now their lives have been stripped to essentials.

On the other hand, there has been fundamental misconception of America's role in the war. For years the Japanese have had pounded into them—particularly the military classes—the belief that America is a crass, materialistic nation of Godless, money-worshipping, pleasure-loving people. Movies have helped the notion. Americans had genius but no spirit. Once America saw that her own short-term selfish ends

would be served by an easy way out, she would fold.

There Was Fear, Too.

But there was always a fear, too, that she might not. Perhaps America would throw the might of her gigantic industrial machine into all-out productivity that Japan, with all her newly-conquered resources, could not possibly match, at least not for decades. Hence, in all papers there have been the repeated warnings from Japanese statesmen and military leaders that the struggle would be long and hard, and that Japanese must gird themselves for a hundred years of warfare if necessary.

Japan's war years with China have made her lean and hard and ready.

The ruthless knife of the military has pruned the useless branches of normal life long ago.

Tokio's swank ginza shops once had an abundance of fruits, of good foods; of meats and wines and liquors. Those shops are shuttered now, blank spaces in an economy that has no place for them.

There isn't a fruit shortage; transportation is the key. These products must be shipped into Tokio, and men and motors aren't being used for such frivolous stuff today.

Rice and sugar and charcoal were rationed even before the war with the United Nations. Since then clothing has been sold only on the ticket system. Even fish is hard to buy on the Tokio market.

There were just as many fish in the ocean but fishing took gasoline, and gasoline was precious.

The fishing boats are going out again now, but they are charcoal burners, sluggish and slow. And there are no warships for protection.

When war with the West came to the empire, there was frantic dragging out of blackout curtains and pinning them in place. Street lights were dimmed or turned off.

At the concentration camp, blackout curtains were kept tightly pinned throughout the first months. The police and the populace had read speeches by Colonel Knox and Senator Pepper. Despite assurances from

the military that Japan was invulnerable, they were afraid.

The widespread, all-out thrusts were as necessary for Japan's morale as for her military strategy. The breath-taking sweep and successes of Japan's operations gave her people a lift, kindled feelings of pride. Deep-Rooted Pride.

It was the ancient, deep-rooted pride of the Samurai warrior in the knowledge that he is pitted against a worthier foe than ever before.

This was evident in the ringing confident voices and patronizing air of the police officers who watched the prisoners at Sumiro Jogakkuin. The Gaimusho smart-alecks who moved into the English language Times-Advertiser were cocksure of the outcome. The crowds in Hibiya Park celebrating the fall of Singapore were fanatics. Thousands of homes flew the national flag on "Singapore Day," convinced Japan's lordship of the Orient had been established.

The emperor began to draw more attention than before. Crowds in movie theaters removed their hats and bowed when Hirohito appeared in news reels.

After what has happened, to hear some of the newspaper executives, Japan can not be touched. She now

has the rubber, the oil, the tin, the gold that once made America and Britain great. The tables, so they feel, have been reversed and now Japan is a have-nation while the Allies have become the have-nots.

Shame Over Opening Blow.

There was pride but also an apology in the line of another news executive.

"Roosevelt is responsible for this war," he said. "He forced Japan into it."

"But Japan did not attack America. America attacked Japan last July when Roosevelt put in the freezing order."

In this he was voicing something frequently seen in the Japanese press. They feel that the way the war started wasn't the way of a true Samurai knight. Many Japanese individuals have voiced the same idea. So the government's official answer is that Pearl Harbor was only a "counter-attack."

Japan has come to her death struggle with the United Nations fortified by desperation. The empire has been turned over, for the time being at least, to the armed forces. But so much is being made to fool the public, that victory will come easily.

Day after day the high command hammers home this thesis: The war will be long and bitter; it will be hard. What has been won must now be held; it must be developed and that takes time and men.

Anti-Semite Tide Rising In Europe

Nazi-Fascist Heads Announce "Solutions" By Forced Emigration

By FRANK BRUTTO (AP)
Bern, Aug. 26 (AP)—Under Nazi-Fascist lead toward the so-called New Order, the struggling countries of Europe have been announcing various degrees of "solution of the Jewish problem"—meaning frankly that, by this measure of success, they have succeeded in the elimination of Jews.

How many Jews have been killed, how many have died of privation or disease in the past three years probably will not be known for a long time, but the height of the steadily-mounting anti-Semitic tide was indicated recently in Paris where a number of women and children jumped from windows rather than submit to arrest preliminary to transportation to the constantly-mentioned but va-

guely-described "East"—presumably areas in war-devastated, Nazi-Occupied Russia.

Pierre Laval and his collaboration government in France, is just beginning; the others are far ahead.

A Bucharest report in the Krakauer Zeitung called attention to the "great work of reconstruction by Premier Ion Antonescu," said Bessarabia now is free of Jews and predicted that the Rumanian Jewish problem would "be solved within a year." The paper put the number of Jews evacuated at 185,000—since last October and said 80,000 more are to be removed before the year is out.

From Hungary, the Neues Wiener Tagblatt of Pressburg reported officially that 59,000 Jews had been emigrated and 8,000 more had fled the country which was taken over from Czecho-Slovakia in 1939, and predicted that 6,000 of the 20,000 remaining would leave "within a very short time."

Since Nicolas Kallay came to power in March, the Hungarian Parliament has taken steps to remove Jews and expropriate their land, through measures intended to solve what Kallay called "Hungary's most virulent social problem."

In Poland and in the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, Jews have no rights. In Bulgaria they are not permitted to retain business offices. In Holland, the Nazis have described the Jews as "our worst enemies." Vichy, France has adop-

ted a law subjecting Jews to treatment similar to that in other Nazi-dominated countries.

At the instigation of the Gestapo, thousands of Jews recently arrested in Paris were hearded into the Hippodrome and then shipped Eastward. A Paris dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung said that since the "Aryanization" of Occupied France started in 1940, more than 25 per cent of Jewish establishments have been turned over to Aryans.

The Nazis Jewish extermination policy is most dramatically demonstrated in Poland where, said the Bern Die Nation, the Ghetto, with a population of 80,000 Jews at the beginning of the war, now has apparently ceased to exist. In Warsaw, Jews were condemned to death for leaving the ghettos.

In May, 1941, Jewish births dropped to 474 and deaths rose to 3,272, typhus making the worst ravages. In Warsaw alone, where the disease first appeared, 12,000 cases were registered in November of last year but Die Nation said the number was really much larger.

Serum and other medicines were not obtainable and hygienic installations were unavailable.

Thyssen Industries Swallowed By Hermann Goering Works

By FRANK BRUTTO

BERN, Switzerland. (Wide World).—Fritz Thyssen's vast industries have been swallowed up completely by the Hermann Goering Works which has become Europe's largest industrial organization, says "Die Nation," Swiss

meanwhile, whose money pulled the Nazi party through an early financial crisis, is in exile, deprived of his properties and German citizenship, the Swiss paper said.

(Thyssen, after a break with Hitler, went to Switzerland at the beginning of the war. He was in Southern France when the Germans occupied that country. Then he vanished and there have been conflicting reports that he escaped to South America, that he was imprisoned by the Germans and that he committed suicide).

(Reichsmarshal Goering in his

capacity as economic dictator of the Reich controls the business direction and has been reported deriving much of his income from the mills.)

THYSSEN MADE A MISTAKE

In a review of the industrialist's relations, with the Nazis, Die Nation said Thyssen made a mistake when he assumed Hitler planned to give him and other financiers an inside-track opportunity for the industrial exploitation of the continent. The Nazis, it appeared, had other plans which are being realized in the Hermann Goering works, which now have more than a million names on payrolls.

"What Thyssen and his fellow industrialists overlooked was that the new order encompassed Germany as well as conquered countries, protectorates, Allies and colonies," Die Nation said. "They knew the Nazis planned to organize non-German Europeans industrially with cheap labor, and that the new European industry would be forced to produce for the benefit of Germany. But they overlooked one point—the fact that German industry itself would be selected as a cornerstone for a institution in which no Thyssen would have a part."

BIGGER THAN ANYTHING IN U. S.

The Hermann Goering Works for vastness cannot be compared with anything in the United States and

Catholic pamphlets, attacks on Jews and the outbreak of war.

Thyssen's last letter to Hitler, according to the paper, said, "committed no crime. My only mistake

was to believe in you as our leader."

Thyssen was deprived of citizenship in February, 1940.

Larry Allen Busy Battling Bombs And Censors

By Larry Allen

With the British Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean, 28 (Wide World)—Splashing about "Mare Nostrum" in the ships of his Britannic Majesty's navy has its thrills and difficulties, but getting the story is just half of the correspondent's battle—the biggest struggle is getting the story to the American public.

Strange as it may seem, if British warships sunk the entire Italian fleet in a single engagement, the world wouldn't know anything about it until the victors returned to their home base. That might mean the next day or the next week.

Warships do not break the wireless silence while at sea. To do so might endanger their safety, for the moment the transmission of any signal or news is started, it almost certainly is picked up by the enemy, ashore, at sea or aloft—and the answer probably would be mass bombing attacks, surface engagements or torpedoes from submarines.

All that is one reason why the navy is called the silent service.

Writes Aboard Ship

Like three other newsmen now accredited to the British navy, I usually write my dispatches aboard ship when the men-of-war are returning to base, pounding out these stories in my cabin or in the wardroom. The dispatch is taken to the bridge for initialing as a matter of courtesy by the ships' commanding officer. Although he lacks censorship authority, he keeps you straight on the proper use of naval technical terms.

Back in port, it's a mad rush to

30.24 — 18449

30.24-18449

try to find the naval censor. That's not easy, because the warships do not always return to the same point from which they started. On one recent operation I rode in a sand-filled rickety train for twenty-nine hours, most of the time without food or water, to go to a port where I could find a naval press staff officer.

Fights For His Stuff

Whenever possible, I try to see the dispatch before it leaves for the United States, and, if the staff officer has made changes that ruins the continuity, a big powwow follows, in which I battle to tell my story and still satisfy the long blue pencil.

After all that palaver, the dispatch sometimes looks like a tattooed wonder but once approved and signed I speed it to the telegraph office. There I must pass a cordon of soldiers by flashing my green identity card, thence up two flights of stairs to the office of the Naval Adviser to Egyptian censor ship.

Once his blue stamp is socked upon each sheet—but he, too, has censorship powers, and uses them—the story is checked—usually for hours—to see that the number of words in the copies exactly matches the original. Finally it skims up a pneumatic tube to the transmission room, and from then on I can only hope it moves speedily and arrives with some degree of continuity in London for passing on to New York.

Will Send Plenty

(I hope there won't be any censorship when I come home again. I intend to spend \$50 just telegraphing silly messages to every one I know because it will feel so good.)

Of course, getting the story has its thrills and difficulties, too. Madison Square Garden may see a new track record set after this war by correspondents who have learned to run on British warships.

I know that the shrill notes of the marine bugler and the electrifying shout over the loud-speaker "All hands to action stations" have raised my speed rating to a new high.

When that alarm comes, I know immediately what to do, wherever I am, and that's grab tin helmet, white cloth helmet, long gauntlets for protecting my face and hands against bomb flashes, and lifebelt,

and dash for the bridge. If the fight already is under way, and it's too risky to brave the hail of bomb splinters to reach the bridge, I make a bee line for the

lift director tower, or the searchlight deck.

There Are No Safe Spots

It's no use looking for a comparatively safe place; there just isn't any. When I first went to sea I followed the advice of British officers on where to go, but since then I have figured out my own vantage points, or otherwise I undoubtedly would have been permanently out of action long since.

I changed my tactics aboard the aircraft carrier illustrious when the biggest series of air attacks ever made upon a single warship brought one hundred Stukas diving upon us. One officer advised me, "Stay in the wardroom. You'll be safe here. No bomb could come through our flight deck."

But I dashed breathlessly to the bridge—and a thousand-pound bomb crashed through the armored deck as though it was made of butter, and blew out the wardroom.

A week before, more than 500 Americans had come aboard the ship, the Asama Maru. They were going home, to be exchanged under an agreement between the United States and Japan. They had come from prisons, from camps, from internment in all parts of the empire. Some had been tortured, many of them beaten, all were hungry.

The newspaperman said, "Looks like some officials are getting into the launch."

The others said, "Relax . . . just take it easy." They had been waiting a week. Just waiting.

Tension Raised Higher

Nobody knew why they had been held there. Gradually rumors began to fly. Everybody had heard something—the exchange was off, negotiations had broken down, everybody would be put on shore again. Each day screwed the tension tighter.

It was 12:40 now. From the launch a Japanese voice called, "Bon voyage, Mr. Grew."

The men in the cabin glanced at each other, sharply. "They're saying good-by to the Ambassador. Did you hear that?" At the same instant the ship's engines began to throb. The anchor chain rattled. The men plunged for the door,

They traveled two months, across 18,000 miles of water, three-quarters of the earth's circumference, touching four major continents. They passed from summer in the Orient to winter in Africa, and then to summer again, nearing New York.

There were two ships. The Japanese liner, Asama Maru, brought exchangees from the Japanese Empire, Hong Kong, Indo-China and Siam. The Italian ship, Conte Verde, started at Shanghai, bringing people from occupied China.

On the two ships were nearly 1,600 persons, diplomats who had made history and men who could list no occupation unless they had simply said "beach comber," missionaries, business executives, newspapermen, students, six nurses from Guam, archaeologists from the depths of China, sailors off an American freighter that they had scuttled in Hong Kong, lawyers and dentists and doctors and radio operators, ships' welders, a stranded vaudevillian, a bouncer from a Hong Kong dive.

At Singapore, the two ships met. They stayed there four days, turning an twisting like a halfback returning a kickoff, the Asama led the way through the mine fields. The Conte Verde followed, turn for

mental agony. It had seemed dangerous to talk, much less to write. Suddenly, typewriters were chattering in every corner of every deck. Pens fled over the pages of diaries.

The Americans were beginning to breathe again.

For 10 days then, the ships fought the north monsoon in the Indian Ocean. Tropical heat changed to damp cold. The storm rose to a howl. During the worst of it, there was a smaller howl. A boy was born. Passengers staged a contest to choose his name. The mother had her own ideas. She named him James.

Toward the end of July the two ships steamed past Madagascar, then into the narrows leading to the port of Lourenco Marques, in Portuguese East Africa where the actual exchange of Japanese and Americans took place. The Swedish liner Gripsholm was waiting with 1,500 Japanese who had been interned in the United States.

Portuguese authorities handled the exchange with tact. They ran a train of empty box cars along the wharf. The Japanese went along one side of it, the Americans along the other.

Nevertheless, there was some contact. An American sailor spent the night in the local jail for tearing

were tight packed. A few people had binoculars. They said the shape was not a submarine.

Hull of Ship Broken in Half

The sun was down and the sky was turning purple and gold before the Gripsholm reached this mystery.

What looked like the stunted hull of a ship broken in half was there in the water. It was the shape of a giant wishbone. The slow swells washed into the center and then hissed as they met hot wood and steel. The hull was still afire. From time to time a jet of yellow flame rose in her interior. Smoke drifted upward, lazily, a thin, blue plume. There was the smell of burning wood and oil in the air. Some metal arms, twisted and bent, jutted out from the sides. They seemed to have been pulley-arms, small cranes, machines for heavy lifting.

The Gripsholm circled her once.

Nothing moved except the fire and smoke and the water, and the liner turned away. It was almost dark.

On the decks, some one murmured, "It makes you creep."

Most probable explanation: That she had been a wooden submarine tender, surprised and set afire by bombs or shells. Whose? Nobody hazarded a guess.

The next day a little girl asked her mother for a piece of quilt. She wanted to do some sewing, she said. "I'm going to make a life belt for Margie." Margie was her doll. The little girl had been telling her about that wreck and, though home seemed near, she thought she should be careful.

Gripsholm Passengers Traveled 18,000 Miles Through Winter and Summer to Reach U. S.

Reiman Morin is a former chief of the Associated Press and Wide World Bureau in Tokio and was on a roving assignment in the Far East when the war broke out, and he was interned in French Indo-China. Here he describes the emotions of the American repatriates on their long voyage home which, for him, ended Wednesday when he came ashore from the Gripsholm.

By REIMAN MORIN, Wide World.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The bell on the bridge marked midnight, June 24.

Then there was stillness again and the hot darkness, folding over the ship and the harbor and the low hills of Yokohama.

In a cabin below decks an American newspaperman leaned against a bunk, staring through the porthole. He said, "There's a launch coming out . . . fast, too . . . blinking her lights."

Some one said, "So what? Another false alarm, that's all."

stumbling, racing up to the deck.

It was dark out there, pitch black except for the few yellow lights of Yokohama, far across the bay. And then there was a sudden blaze of light, a blinding incandescence in the blackness.

It came from four large crosses, studded electric bulbs, rigged to the sides and stern of the ship to give her identifying protection against submarines at night.

The sea hissed and hissed against the sides. The ship trembled a little. She was moving.

The people on deck stared at the lights and at the sea and then at each other, stunned, unbelieving. All at once, as though at a given signal, a cry arose. They shouted and cheered and sang, even though tears of excitement, they locked arms and danced, up and down the decks and stairways.

Traveled Two Months

A strange voyage had begun, an almost incredible voyage.

Before it was finished in New York this week, these 500 repatriates were joined by more than 1,000 others.

turn. Asama's Rudder Jammed.

They stayed within sight of each other through the next two weeks, except one night when the Asama came to a sudden stop, her rudder jammed, in a heavy sea.

Then through the Sunda Straits, the narrow channel between Java and Sumatra, the last Japanese-occupied land areas.

A curious, almost visible change spread over the two ships that day. Until then, people had been nervous. Voices were dry and harsh. People were restless. The children cried, unendingly.

Of their experiences in prison, they spoke only in whispers or not at all.

Beyond Java, all this vanished, magically, like smoke in a fresh breeze. Somehow, being beyond the area of Japanese conquests made the difference. Now you could hear what had happened, the stories of torture and murder, imprisonment,

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, AUG. 29-(AP)-
FOUR U.S. ARMY AIRMEN WERE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES
TODAY FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENTS" IN FLIGHTS OVER THE
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR ZONE. AUG 29 1942

THEY WERE FIRST LIEUTENANTS MILTON C. BARNARD OF (211 ANDERSON
PLACE) BUFFALO, N.Y.; RICHARD R. BIRNN OF (3026 HAMPTON AVE.,)
CHARLOTTE, N.C., AND RALPH L. SCHMIDT (OF 212 EAST COLLEGE AVE.,)
GREENVILLE, ILL., AND TECHNICAL SERGT. KIRBY W. NEAL (WHOSE ADDRESS
WAS NOT GIVEN.)

SCHMIDT WAS CITED FOR "HEROISM WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL
FLIGHT" IN WHICH HE ACCOMPLISHED HIS MISSION OF PHOTOGRAPHING AN
ENEMY AIR BASE IN NEW GUINEA AND THEN DECIDED TO ATTEMPT TO
PHOTOGRAPH ANOTHER AIRDROME ON WHICH WERE BASED AT LEAST 30 FIGHTERS.
ATTACKED BY ENEMY PLANES, SCHMIDT SKILLFULLY EVADED THEM AND
RETURNED SAFELY WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION, SAID THE CITATION.

BARNARD (211 ANDERSON PLACE) WAS PREPARING TO CRASH-LAND HIS CRIPP-
LED AND FUELLESS PLANE IN NEW GUINEA AFTER RAIDING A JAPANESE BASE
WHEN A JAPANESE FIGHTER ATTACKED HIM 100 FEET OFF THE GROUND. BARNARD
WAS INJURED AND HIS GUNNER WAS KILLED, BUT THE PILOT MADE A SUCCESS-
FUL LANDING.

NEW DELHI, INDIA, AUG 28-(AP)-U.S. LIEUT. GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL,
CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA, TODAY CONFERRED THE
SILVER STAR ON COL. GEORGE W. SLINNEY, OF THERMOPOLIS,
N.Y., AND SAN FRANCISCO, AND CAPTAIN P. LAYBOURNE, OF WINDSOR, COLO.,
FOR VALOR DURING THE BURMA CAMPAIGN.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID BOTH HAD BEEN CITED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION
WHILE SERVING AS TECHNICAL ADVISORS TO THE CHINESE FIFTH
ARMY ENGAGED WITH THE JAPANESE ON MARCH 28.

LAYBOURNE, THEN A FIRST LIEUTENANT, ASSISTED CHINESE
GUNNERS. SLINNEY SERVED WITH THE FIELD ARTILLERY. BOTH "WHILE
EXPOSED TO GREAT PERSONAL DANGER DURING THE HEAVY HOSTILE
COUNTER-BATTERY FIRE DISPLAYED SUCH MARKED GALLANTRY AS TO
GREATLY ENCOURAGE THE CHINESE."

OTTAWA, AUG. 28-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF DR. J. S. THOMSON, PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, AS GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CANADIAN BROAD-
CASTING CORPORATION WAS RECOMMENDED TONIGHT BY THE CBC BOARD OF
GOVERNORS.

AUG 29 1942
HE WOULD TAKE THE PLACE OF MAJ. GLADSTONE MURRAY, WHO HAS BEEN
APPOINTED BY THE BOARD TO A NEW POSITION AS DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF
BROADCASTING FOR CANADA.

THE RECOMMENDATION WILL GO TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT FOR ACTION.

London, Saturday, Aug. 29-(AP)-If you've got that "bright canary yellow"
complexion perhaps you're eating too many carrots and have "carotinaemia."
Three British women developed both after taking food minister Lord Woolton's
advice to "eat more carrots" but were quickly cured after they cut down their
consumption which had been 18 pounds a week among them, the British Medical
Journal said today.

AUG 29 1942
Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 28-(AP)-A coroner's jury today charged Harry Sousa,
a Bermuda-born Portuguese, with the slaying of Margaret A. Stapleton, 43, an
employee of the British Imperial Censorship Board, on July 6, 1941.

Sousa, once a member of the local forces, at present is serving a ten-year
sentence for assault. The coroner's inquest was held in chambers during the
past week.

Miss Stapleton, daughter of an English clergyman, was the guest of Col. and
Mrs. H.W. Mann in prospect on the night of the slaying. She left by Bicycle to
catch a train to Hamilton. Her body was found a few hours later. She had been
bludgeoned with a sawed off baseball bat, and had been raped.

30.24-18451

30.24-18451

**UNDATED BOMBER LOSSES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**

THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 30 BOMBERS FAILED TO RETURN FROM LAST NIGHT'S RAID ON THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITY OF KASSEL INDICATED LOSSES WERE IN PROPORTION TO THOSE INFLICTED BY GERMAN DEFENSES IN PREVIOUS LARGE-SCALE NIGHT ATTACKS ON THE REICH.

IN THE FIRST OF THE FOUR-FIGURE RAIDS, THAT BY 1,250 RAF BOMBERS ON COLOGNE THE NIGHT OF MAY 30, WHICH THE BRITISH CALLED THE BIGGEST BOMBING OPERATION IN HISTORY, 44 MACHINES WERE REPORTED LOST.

THE NIGHT OF JUNE 1, WHEN 1,036 PLANES ATTACKED ESSEN, 35 BRITISH MACHINES WERE LOST.

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THE NIGHT OF JULY 31, WHEN 150 2-TON BOMBS AND THOUSANDS OF SMALLER ONES WERE DROPPED ON DUESSELDORF, 31 BRITISH PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN.

PERHAPS THE LEAST COSTLY OF THE LARGE-SCALE NIGHT RAIDS WAS THE ATTACK ON DUISBURG ON JULY 13, WHEN ONLY FIVE BRITISH BOMBERS FAILED TO RETURN.

LOS ANGELES, AUG. 28-(AP)-HENRY J. KAISER, WEST

AUG 29 1942

COAST SHIPBUILDER, ISSUED A STATEMENT TONIGHT DENYING THAT EITHER HE OR ANYONE CONNECTED WITH HIM HAD BOUGHT STEEL ON THE "BLACK MARKET," AS CHARGED BY JAMES C. GRUENER, OPA ATTORNEY, IN OBTAINING A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER IN CLEVELAND YESTERDAY FORBIDDING HIS COMPANY FROM VIOLATING OPA PRICE CEILINGS.

KAISER'S STATEMENT, ISSUED BY RUSSELL BIRDWELL, HIS PUBLIC RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE HERE, SAID:

INVESTIGATION I FIND THAT NEITHER I NOR ANYONE CONNECTED WITH ME HAVE AT ANY TIME BOUGHT STEEL ON THE SO-CALLED BLACK MARKET. WE HAVE NOT AT ANY TIME PAID PRICES IN EXCESS OF THOSE ESTABLISHED AND APPROVED BY LEON HENDERSON, HEAD OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.

AUG 29 1942

"I HEREBY DEFY ANYONE TO TRY AND PROVE TO THE CONTRARY. I AM INTERESTED ONLY IN WINNING THE WAR AND WINNING IT AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."

**PANAMA ORGANIZES
MILITIA FORCE
FOR DEFENSE (470)**

AUG 29 1942

BY CHARLES DIENL

(ADVANCE) PANAMA, AUG. 25-(WIDE WORLD)-THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, WITHOUT AN ARMY SINCE 1904 WHEN ITS PATRIOT'S ARMY OF INDEPENDENCE DISBANDED, IS BUILDING UP A NATIONAL MILITIA FOR THE REPUBLIC'S DEFENSE.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNITS ARE BEING FORMED TO COMBAT POSSIBLE AIR RAIDERS. A COASTAL VIGILANCE CORPS HAS BEEN ORGANIZED. AIRCRAFT WARNING NETWORKS ARE BEING SET UP THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC. BUSINESSMEN ARE AT DRILL, UNDER WEST POINT GRADUATES, TO SERVE AS AN OFFICERS CADRE FOR FUTURE HOME GUARD (INFANTRY) DETACHMENTS.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, 2,000 OF THEM IN THE CAPITAL CITY ALONE, ARE MARCHING DAILY UNDER THE INSTRUCTION OF U.S. MILITARY MISSIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS AUGMENTED THE UNITED STATES ARMY'S DEFENSE OF THE VITAL PANAMA CANAL AND THE CANAL ZONE, WITH A PANAMANIAN NATIONAL MILITIA THAT CAN AID IN DEFENSE OF PURELY PANAMANIAN OBJECTIVES.

ORDINARILY THESE DEFENSE TASKS WOULD FALL TO THE NATIONAL POLICE, A BODY OF SOME 3,000 TRAINED INFANTRYMEN AND CAVALRYMEN, WHICH LONG HAS DOUBLED IN BOTH ARMY AND POLICE DUTIES. WARTIME POLICE TASKS, HOWEVER, ARE MANIFOLD THESE DAYS AND SO PANAMA HAS TURNED TO RECRUITMENT OF A VOLUNTEER NATIONAL MILITIA IN A MOVE TO BOLSTER DEFENSES.

UNDER PRESIDENTIAL DECREE, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ARE SUBJECT TO CALL AT ANY TIME FOR DEFENSE DUTIES, AND MANY OF THESE, PARTICULARLY EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ARE ENLISTED IN MILITIA RANKS.

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"SINCE THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY, PANAMA HAS LOOKED ABOUT WITH THE AIM OF STRENGTHENING ITS CIVILIAN DEFENSES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES," MINISTER OF EDUCATION VICTOR F. GOYTIA EXPLAINS.

"ORGANIZATION OF MUCH OF THIS DEFENSE SET-UP HAS BEEN PLACED UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. THE SCHOOL SYSTEM WILL BE NOT ONLY THE CULTURAL PILLAR OF OUR WAY OF LIFE BUT WILL, AS WELL, SERVE AS THE MEANS BY WHICH OUR YOUTH MAY BE TRAINED IN MILITARY METHODS TO PROTECT ITSELF NOW AND IN THE FUTURE.

"EVERY PANAMANIAN ON GRADUATING FROM HIGH SCHOOL WILL HAVE, ON THE ONE HAND, HIS HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE, AND ON THE OTHER, HIS CERTIFICATE SHOWING HE HAS COMPLETED SIX YEARS OF MILITARY TRAINING--THREE IN PRI-

MARY SCHOOL AND THREE IN SECONDARY SCHOOL."

PRIMARY SCHOOL TRAINING CONSISTS OF A PROGRAM SIMILAR TO THAT OF BOY SCOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES. SECONDARY TRAINING FOLLOWS CLOSELY THE UNITED STATES HIGH SCHOOL R.O.T.C. PATTERN.

THE COASTAL VIGILANCE SERVICE IS MANNED PRINCIPALLY BY TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF ALL THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PANAMANIAN TOWNS AND HAMLETS ALONG THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC, AND IS STILL, IN LARGE PART, IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.

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WOMEN PLAY THEIR PART IN THE PROGRAM IN FORMING FIRST AID GROUPS. SOME 2,500 WOMEN AND GIRLS--HEADED BY SCHOOL TEACHERS--ALREADY HAVE COMPLETED A TWO MONTHS TRAINING COURSE.

IN ADDITION, PANAMA IS ORGANIZING A HOME GUARD OF VOLUNTEERS--BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN, AND YOUTHS--WITH INSTRUCTION NOW UNDER WAY WHICH IS DESIGNED TO ESTABLISH A NUCLEUS OF TRAINED OFFICER PERSONNEL.

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IT IS A LARGE-SCALE PROGRAM THAT PANAMA HAS PLANNED. AS YET IT IS IN ITS EARLY STAGES, INVOLVES ONLY SMALL NUMBERS OF CITIZENS. BUT IT HAS POTENTIALITIES AND THE PANAMANIAN VOLUNTEERS PARTICIPATING SHOW AN ENTHUSIASM THAT SEEMS LIKELY TO RESULT IN ESTABLISHMENT OF A RELIABLE DEFENSE CORPS.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AME OF WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, MOVED AUGUST 28)

30.24-18453

30.24-18453

NEW BLAZE OF WARFARE
IMMINENT IN DESERT

CHURCHILL'S VISIT
UNDERLINES THREAT
OF BATTLE SOON

BOTH SIDES STRONGER (630)

AUG 29 1942

(ADVANCE)..CAIRO, AUG 28-(WIDE WORLD)-THE SIGHT OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL PROWLING THE EGYPTIAN DESERT, FLICKING CIGAR ASHES INTO THE SAND, HAS STRENGTHENED THE GRIM CONVICTION HERE THAT A VIOLENT AND FATEFUL CLASH FOR ONE OF THE IMPORTANT STRATEGIC LINKS IN THIS GLOBAL WAR IS VERY NEAR.

THE IMPROVING WEATHER, THE JOCKEYING AT EL ALAMEIN 80 MILES FROM ALEXANDRIA, THE CONTINUING ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES MEN, TANKS AND PLANES, THE BUSY SUPPLY LINES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN--GERMAN AND BRITISH--HAD MADE THE PICTURE CLEAR ENOUGH, BUT THE FIRM JAW OF THE PRIME MINISTER GAVE IT CLARITY AND URGENCY.

HIS WORDS WERE SIMPLE AND DIRECT:

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"EVERYTHING THAT CAN BE BROUGHT BY SHIPS AND BY AIR TO DRIVE THE ENEMY BACK--AND NOT ONLY DRIVE HIM BACK, BUT DRIVE HIM BACK IN SUCH A WAY THAT HIS POWER TO INJURE WILL BE GONE--ALL THIS WILL BE DONE."

AND AGAIN:

"WE WILL FIGHT FOR EGYPT AND THE NILE VALLEY AS IF IT WERE THE SOIL OF ENGLAND ITSELF."

CHURCHILL'S REPORT THAT THE ALLIED POSITION IN EGYPT HAS BEEN GREATLY STRENGTHENED SINCE FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S TANKS SWEEPED TO THE VERY THRESHOLD OF ALEXANDRIA AND THE NILE VALLEY WAS APPARENT HERE IN THE NEW AMERICAN BOMBERS ABOVE, THE NEW AMERICAN FACES ON THE GROUND. IT WAS APPARENT IN THE WIDENING SCOPE OF ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE DESERT AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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ROMMEL'S STRENGTHENED TOO. CONVOYS OF GERMAN EQUIPMENT AND REINFORCEMENTS ARE REACHING TOBRUK AND BENGASI. SMALL VESSELS ARE MOVING MATERIEL ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST, DROPPING IT AT MATRUH AND OTHER PLACES.

THE BEST DESERT FIGHTING WEATHER OF THE YEAR IS APPROACHING--THE MONTHS IN WHICH MOST OF THE VIOLENT FIGHTING HAS OCCURRED IN PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS.

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THE URGENCY OF THE SITUATION ALSO HAS BEEN ACCENTUATED BY THE WORSENING RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE CAUCASUS, A BATTLEFRONT WHICH IS STRATEGICALLY LINKED TO THE MINE FIELDS AND THE SLIT TRENCHES OF THE EGYPTIAN DESERT.

ALL THESE THINGS SEEMED TO INDICATE THAT THE LONG WEEKS OF MINOR ACTIVITY WERE SOON TO CULMINATE IN BITTER BATTLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE BRITISH ARE TO CONTINUE FLAUNTING THEIR NAVAL POWER BEFORE THE ITALIAN FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN OR THE GERMANS ARE

TO PUT A CORK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE RECENT BOMBARDMENT OF RHODES BY THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET AND THE DELIVERY OF FRESH AMMUNITION, PLANES AND SUPPLIES TO THE LONG-BATTERED FORTRESS OF MALTA DESPITE HEAVY LOSSES WAS A BRUSQUE ANSWER TO AXIS RADIO PROPAGANDA THAT THE BRITISH HAD BEEN FORCED OUT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE BRAZEN SHELLING OF RHODES WAS AN INDICATION THAT THE AXIS IS NOT AS STRONG AT ALL POINTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AS IT WOULD LIKE TO BE. THE FLEET CRUISED WITHIN EASY RANGE OF AXIS BASES BUT, ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED NEAR ONLY ONCE AND THEN THEY TURNED AWAY WITHOUT ATTACKING.

NEW ZEALANDERS, SOUTH AFRICANS AND AUSTRALIANS ARE STILL FIGHTING IN THE DESERT, BUT THE BRITISH ARE THE LARGEST COMPONENT ELEMENT OF THE DESERT ARMY AND REINFORCEMENTS COME MOSTLY FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. THE NEW ZEALANDERS AND AUSTRALIANS HAVE DEFENSE PROBLEMS NEARER HOME NOW.

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THE DOMINION AND INDIAN TROOPS STILL IN SERVICE ARE, HOWEVER, AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE FORCE HOLDING THE EL ALAMEIN POSITIONS. THE ARMORED UNITS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY BRITISH AND MANY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS HAVE TAKEN HARD KNOCKS.

AMONG THE BRITISH UNITS WHICH SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES IN THE RECENT WITHDRAWAL BEFORE THE HAMMER BLOWS OF THE GERMAN PANZER DIVISIONS WERE THE WORCESTERS, THE GREEN HOWARDS, THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY, THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, THE SCOTS GUARDS AND SHERWOOD FORESTERS AS AN EXAMPLE, ONE BATTALION OF WORCESTERS, 700 STRONG, WENT

INTO ACTION IN MID JUNE. WHEN THEY WITHDREW TO TOBRUK, ONLY 500 WERE LEFT. ONLY 90 OF THE 500 REACHED THE BRITISH LINES AT EL ALAMEIN.

U. S. HOLDS SIX SOLOMON

ISLES Navy Reveals Daring Sweep; Warship Sunk

Another Enemy Destroyer Is Called Probable Loss, Third Set Ablaze

Aug. 29-

AUG 30 1942

WASHINGTON (P)—The Navy announced last night that Marine forces holding six islands in the southeastern Solomons had annihilated or captured all Japanese troops landed on the islands to date.

This report was made in a Navy communique summarizing the results of landing operations in the Solomons

and declaring that the position of the American units in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area "has been sufficiently well established to warrant the release of details of the action."

While reporting that mopping-up operations against enemy units formerly well entrenched in the area "have continued to date," the Navy also disclosed that "several small contingents of enemy troops have been landed on the islands which we hold, the largest landing having been made by 700 troops on Guadalcanal on August 21."

"Our positions have been bombarded by service craft and submarines and bombed by aircraft," the communique said, "but our losses as a result of these attacks have been small."

"Every attempt by the enemy to recapture his lost positions has resulted in the complete annihilation or capture by the U. S. Marines of all troops that have landed."

Destroyers Smashed

The communique also disclosed that at least 71 Japanese planes of various types had been destroyed in the fighting to date, boosting the total from the 69 disclosed in earlier communiques, but there was no new information on either enemy or American warship and transport casualties.

An earlier communique reported that flying from bases captured from the Japanese in the Solomon islands, U. S. bombers sank one and probably two destroyers, and set another afire. It raised the Japan-

ese casualties in the action there to 15 ships sunk or damaged, including a battleship, two carriers, four cruisers and three destroyers. The six islands which the Marines now hold and on which they had overcome all major opposition by

noon August 10 (the landing operations started early August 7) were named as Guadalcanal, which has airfield facilities which the Japanese had almost completely developed, Tulagi, with its magnificent harbor, and the adjacent islands of Gavutu, Tanambogo, Nakambo and Florida.

The communique said that, as of August 10, major opposition had been overcome only on portions of Florida Island, but other sections of the Navy report indicated that the situation there was now well in hand.

In breaking the hold of the Japanese on this strategic area, which could control supply lines to Australia and may eventually serve as a jumping off place for further American offensive action, the Marines captured large quantities of ammunition and supplies and equipment which the enemy had been using in development of a major naval base.

'Hell Had Broken Loose'
Concurrent with the release of the communique, the Navy issued the first account of actual fighting ever supplied by the Marines' new corps of combat reporters, this eyewitness story being written by Second Lieut. H. L. Merillat, 27, of Washington. He reported that when the initial surprise attack on the Tulagi sector opened with a naval bombardment, "to the Japs on Guadalcanal and Tulagi it must have seemed that hell had broken loose."

In another release Maj. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, commanding the Marine forces in the area, stated that American casualties, "while severe, were less than at first believed and by no means disproportionate to the results achieved."

The Navy also released the message issued to his troops by Col. Leroy P. Hunt, 50, of Kingston, N. C., who commanded combat group A, which was the first to land on Guadalcanal.

Hunt told his men that "we are meeting a tough and wily opponent, but he is not sufficiently tough or wily to overcome us, because we are Marines."

No Failure
"Our country expects nothing but victory from us and it shall have just that," the colonel declared. "The word failure shall not even be considered in our vocabulary."

The communique related that the American naval transport and screening forces approached the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area the night of August 6-7 in clear weather and unopposed. The action was begun in the early morning hours of August 7 with carrier-based aircraft and naval guns giving strong support to the landing parties.

As the Navy had previously reported, the initial attack was a complete surprise and 18 Japanese seaplanes and a small schooner were caught in the harbor and sunk.

"Our carrier-based planes covered the entire operation," it was stated, "dive bombing shore batteries, supply stations and centers of enemy resistance while maintaining an alert against possible enemy air attacks."

Beachheads 'Soon Established'
Beachheads were "soon established," the Navy continued, and while varying degrees of resistance were encountered, the Marines by nightfall had established a strong beachhead on Guadalcanal and had captured most of Tulagi, all of Gavutu and one position on Florida Island. During the night and next morning they crossed a causeway from Gavutu and otherwise advanced on the island of Tanambogo which was taken against strong opposition.

Meanwhile, the Navy said, the Army's long-range bombers, some from the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and others under Vice Adm. Robert Lee Ghormley, south Pacific naval chief, were covering a vast area to the north and west of the Solomons and heavily at-

tacked ships and air bases in the enemy-held New Britain, New Guinea and northwestern Solomons areas.

The first enemy counter attack developed about 3.20 P. M. August 7 when 25 heavy bombers roared over the Marine and naval units. The enemy failed to score any hits and lost two aircraft to the anti-aircraft fire of the naval units. Two other planes were damaged.

Jap Dive Bombers Attacked
About 40 minutes later 10 enemy dive bombers attacked the American ships and damaged one destroyer while losing two planes to anti-aircraft fire. The damaging of this destroyer had previously been announced.

In summarizing the gains made August 7, the Navy said, "our operations resulted in heavy loss to the enemy in both men and aircraft, loss of control of all vital positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area and the loss of large quantities and supplies when positions were surrendered."

That night and next morning, while the Marines were continuing their attacks and enemy ground forces were counterattacking, supplies and equipment were being rapidly unloaded from ships and sent ashore for the strengthening of positions.

Anti-Aircraft Scores
At noon August 8 the enemy made the third heavy air assault, sending over at least 40 torpedo planes to attack the American naval units in the harbor. One destroyer and a transport which had been unloaded were hit, but the enemy lost 12 planes to ships' anti-aircraft and carrier-based fighters and two more to the fire of shore batteries.

Including those 12 planes, the Navy said that during the August 7 and 8 air actions "our carrier-based aircraft and anti-aircraft batteries, in addition to dive bombing enemy shore batteries and supply centers, shot down 47 enemy planes of different types."

Airfield Captured
By sundown August 8 the American position on Guadalcanal had been expanded and the Japanese airfield had been captured and resistance on Tulagi, Gavutu and Tanambogo had been overcome.

The enemy made an attempt by sea to smash the offensive the night of August 8-9, sending in a force of surface vessels to assault the transports and cargo ships which were still unloading. The American supporting warships intercepted the attacking forces, however, and put them into retreat. Both sides suffered damage, but the Navy gave no details of this.

"By nightfall August 9 unloading operations had been completed and our transports and cargo ships left the area," the communique said.

3 Warships Hit

WASHINGTON (P)—Snarling Navy bombers blasted three Japanese destroyers in the Solomons area, yesterday, while Army bombers furnished effective support to Allied troops battling in the mud of southeastern New Guinea—testimony that United States air forces have established effective command of the skies over vital sectors of the southwest Pacific war zone.

The Navy, reporting its attack on the three Japanese destroyers, chalked up one vessel sunk, one probably sunk and one damaged. Whether any American planes were lost was not disclosed.

Latest reports from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia told of American medium bombers with Australian fighter escorts strongly supporting Allied troops battling Japanese units which had an uncertain foothold in the swampy Milne bay region of southeastern New Guinea.

The aerial attack on the Japanese destroyers occurred Thursday and indicated the progress made by American forces in moves to sever the enemy's supply lines to outposts nearest the Tulagi-Guadal-

canal area. The communique indicated that Guadalcanal Island, since its occupation by the Marines, had been developed as a base both for the patrol planes which spotted the Japanese warships and for the Douglas dive bombers which hammered home the attack.

Four Destroyers in Squadron
There were four destroyers in the squadron. The Navy said they "appeared to be loaded with supplies and equipment" for the enemy patrols near the eastern end of Santa Isabel Island, which is about 25 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

The official account gave these results of the attack:

One small destroyer was hit, crippled and set afire by the patrol bombers.

One large destroyer was hit by bombs from Douglas dive bombers and shortly afterward blew up and sank.

Another large destroyer was severely damaged by the dive bombers and probably sank.

The fourth destroyer apparently got away.

There was no mention in the communique of Japanese aerial resistance to the attacks on the supply squadron and indications were that at least for the moment the Japanese were feeling the pinch of their plane losses of the last few weeks.

Navy reports covering the Solomons campaign have listed total enemy losses of 69 planes in the last three weeks. Australian accounts have showed the enemy was taking a severe beating in the air over that theater, having lost 42 Zero fighters, four heavy bombers and two dive bombers since last Sunday, in addition to an unestimated number of craft damaged.

Allied losses in the Australian theater for the same period were put at four planes. For the Solomons theater the Navy also has announced loss of only four planes, although the official reports in that respect may not be complete.

STRONG OPPOSITION MET IN SOLOMONS

Marines' Landing Most Perilous in Their History, Says Press Officer

NO JAPANESE TAKEN ALIVE

Enemy Was Eliminated From Caves and Snipers' Nests by Heroic Patrols

The Navy Department in Washington made public last night the following account of the Marines' capture of Solomon Island strongholds, as written by the United States Marine Corps public relations officer at the battle scene.

By 2nd Lieut. H. L. MERILLAT

GUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands, Aug. 14 (Delayed)—Aug. 7, 1942, the largest force of Marines ever to engage in landing operations assaulted Guadalcanal, Tulagi and Gavutu, important Japanese bases in the Solomon Islands. The attack marked the first time in this war that American land forces have taken the offensive against the enemy.

Marines advanced their command on Wake Island by destroying Jap garrisons on Tulagi and Gavutu and driving shattered Jap forces on Guadalcanal into the hills.

These islands, with their inlets that once sheltered Jap seaplanes and a big airdrome that the Japs had hastily built as a base for further adventures in the Pacific, now will serve as bases for United Nations air, sea and land power. The process of rolling back the Japs has begun in earnest.

Long before dawn on the 7th things were humming aboard the ships of the armada slipping silently into the passage between Guadalcanal and Florida Islands. Between 02:00 and 03:00 all hands turned out and wolfed a sumptuous breakfast. Who knew how long it would be before any of us had another real meal? Field rations would soon take the place of steaks and fried potatoes and scrambled eggs. Then we made our final preparations to go over the side and stood by, waiting for the eastern sky to brighten.

About dawn I went out on the top deck of my transport. The weather had been on our side. Low clouds and mist had concealed our progress toward the Solomons all day the 6th. They had cleared during the night and the stars guided us on our way. At 05:00 we could make out the dim outline of Guadalcanal to starboard. There was no sign of activity on the shore.

Crew at Battle Stations

At 05:25 general quarters sounded and the ship's crew took battle stations. At 06:05 "stand by to lower boats." Then came

what all of us had been waiting tensely to see and hear. At 06:17 a cruiser's guns boomed and a salvo of shells landed in the laps of the Japs on Guadalcanal.

To the Japs on Guadalcanal and Tulagi it must have seemed that hell had broken loose. One laborer later taken as a prisoner said he thought he was dead. Salvo after salvo ripped into their midst. Navy planes unloaded high explosives and strafed the ground. The red trails of tracer bullets and shells cut the black coasts of Guadalcanal. Fifteen miles to the north of us naval ships and aircraft were dealing out the same punishing bombardment to Tulagi.

At 07:00 came the order to lower boats. Methodically they were swung out on their davits and lowered into the water. The ships bearing Marines who were to land in the first wave had already lowered away and soon the water about the transports was swarming with hundreds of speedy landing boats.

New ramp landing and tank lighters were getting their first test in combat. Amphibious tractors, carrying engineering supplies, began their churning progress toward the beach, to be on hand when the speedier landing boats first hit the shore line.

08:00 was "H-hour" (attack hour) when the first wave of Marines landed on Tulagi. We could hear destroyers pumping high explosives into the beach. Then the barrage lifted, the Marines landed, and a tiny South Sea island became the first battlefield in America's first offensive in World War II.

Guadalcanal Is Attacked

Meanwhile the landing boats were gathering for the assault on Guadalcanal. Proudly flying the Stars and Stripes, the boats took on their loads of Marines and equipment and circled in the rendezvous area between the transports and the line of departure marked by two destroyers.

I went in early, so I was on the water when the first wave hit the beach. As our boat sped across

the line of departure an amber flare from the shore announced that combat group A under Colonel L. P. Hunt had landed. We hit the beach about 10:00 and learned that CG-A had landed without resistance.

The beach presented a busy scene. Already tank lighters were pulling up with their iron monsters. Amphibian tractors, which the Marines call "alligators," chugged ashore, equally at home on land or water. A steady stream

of Marines was pouring out of boats.

By 10:45 combat group B, under Colonel C. B. Cates, was landing and lining up for its advance to the southwest. Scattered rifle shots marked the advance of the Marines as they fanned out through the tall grass and coconut grove.

We counted on the Japs' arriving to bomb us about noon, figuring it would take that long for them to organize a flight of bombers in Rabaul and fly them down to Guadalcanal. Our guess was only a few hours off. In mid-afternoon bursting bombs and a sky full of flak [anti-aircraft shells] announced their arrival.

Rising Sun bombers attacked our ships in the roads without hitting any. Several were shot down. An hour and a half later the Japs attacked again, with dive bombers this time. They hit one of our destroyers. Two Japs more were shot down.

Advance Slow at First

That first day our advance was slow. There were no contacts with the enemy, for their whereabouts was unknown. We later learned they had scurried to the hills. The thick, tall grass and deep feeders of the Ilu river made a cautious advance imperative. At 16:00 [4 P. M.] headquarters arrived on the shore and set up a command post in a palm grove south of the east branch of the Ilu. There we bivouacked for the night.

On the second day, Aug. 8, the Marines on Guadalcanal pushed westward to take possession of the big new airfield which the Japs had obligingly built for us and to occupy and defend the area around Lunga Point. Combat groups A and B completed the operation during the day, meeting no resistance until one group reached Kukum.

There, south of the area occupied by the Marines, they ran into snipers and machine-guns in dugouts manned by Japanese. The area was quickly mopped up, but nightly Jap patrols slipped into our lines.

It became apparent after the first day that the Jap forces in the Lunga area had run to the hills when the American onslaught began on Aug. 7. As we moved into their camps we found evidence that they had left in a hurry. Meals were still on the table, personal gear was tossed in all directions. Valuable equipment was left intact. Ammunition dumps, pom-poms, artillery, fuel, radio equipment, trucks, cars, refrigerating equipment, road-rollers, electric power plant—all were found just as the Japs had set them up and

used them, except for the damage done by naval gunfire and bombing.

A fine airport, with a runway 1,400 yards long already completed, was almost ready to receive planes.

At noon on the 8th our visitors in the sky returned, this time bent on a daring raid. As our transports dispersed out to the open sea the Jap bombers came in. Almost skimming the waves, they lunged in among the transports and cargo ships. I was watching from the beach of Guadalcanal and saw the big bombers burst into flames as they ran into murderous anti-aircraft fire from the ships.

One, two, three—then I lost count in the confusion of the battle. Some ran the gantlet of ack-ack and headed for the open sea, only to fall prey to our Navy fighters darting at them from high above. We heard that forty bombers had started on their mission; we heard that few returned to their base.

Japanese Losses Enormous

Certainly their losses were enormous. In their suicidal raid over the strait they hit one of our transports. The Japs' second attempt to disrupt our operation had failed miserably.

The night of Aug. 8 was one of alarms and excitement. We learned later that fighting was still continuing across the strait in the Tulagi area. In Guadalcanal it was a sleepless night for other reasons. First the rains came in a drizzle, then in torrents. The command post had moved west and we were bivouacked beneath the trees without tents. Every one and his gear was thoroughly drenched.

Trying to get a cat nap in our puddles of water we were aroused by a thunderous bombardment. Out at sea to the west, the big guns spoke. Flashes of light told

us that a naval battle was in progress. We do not yet know the full story of that battle but we do know that the Jap ships were turned back, ships which undoubtedly had slipped toward Guadalcanal and Tulagi to blast us by night, to sink our transports and supply ships and bombard our forces on land before we were fully dug in and squared away. The Japs' third determined attempt to knock us out had failed.

After the sound of battle receded and we were bedding down again in our puddles, rumors flew thick that the Japs were attempting to land on the beach 700 yards north of the main command post. Flares dropped by Jap planes to mark Lunga Point gave a ring of truth to the alarm and in the blackness and rain our own landing

boats had been mistaken for the enemy. The truth was learned before any damage was done.

Since then we have been digging in, scouting out enemy detachments, potting the pesky snipers one by one, getting ready for anything that may come. A few Jap planes make us a daily visit, about noon, but are of more interest as chronometers than as raiders. Enemy subs pop up in the strait now and then and lob a few shells into Guadalcanal. In any case, their periodic popping has become part of the accustomed music of Guadalcanal and we pay little attention. The Marines have what they want and they mean to hold it.

Tough Fight in Tulagi

Our combat in the Tulagi area had a tough fight. The Japs there, cut off from escape, well dug in and strongly armed, fought from their fortresses to the last man. Brig. Gen. William H. Rupertus, assistant commander of our forces, who directed the operation in that area, described the battle as "the most wonderful work we have had in history." Hundreds of Marines became heroes and veterans in the bitter fighting.

The honor of being the first to land in America's Pacific offensive fell to a company under the command of Captain E. J. Crane. They landed on the west side of a Florida Island promontory which overlooks the island fortress of Tulagi, which the raider battalion was to assault half an hour later. They met no opposition at this point, but late in the day were to see some lively action.

The first wave of the raider battalion, under the command of Colonel Merritt Edson, hit the beach in the northwest end of Tulagi. It is a hilly, wooded area and the Marines expected tough going. The Japs apparently expected no landing, however, and offered no opposition on the beach. One man was lost by a sniper's bullet, the rest landed safely.

Avoiding the trails along the shore, which were commanded by steep cliffs, the raiders made their way along both sides of the central ridge of the little island, pushing through dense brush and woods. In two hours and a half they covered a mile and a half, from the beach to the southeast.

Then the shooting started. The Marines came up against a strongly defended hill, where a concentration of machine-gun nests held them up for an hour. The battle was joined at short range, with Marines sneaking up on nests of Japs concealed in caves and crawling down the steep cliffs to drop hand grenades into the cliff holes.

A company on the north side of the island pushed through strong opposition and took the ridge above the playing ground. The Japs allowed them to pass through, then opened up from the rear. Snipers in trees, behind rocks, concealed in buildings, harassed the Marines.

Marines Meet Strong Fire

The enemy's main defenses were concentrated in the ravine northwest of a hill, a precipitous rock covering the southeast end of Tulagi, and on the slopes of the hill itself. Withering machine-gun fire from pillboxes and dugouts poured out on the Marines. A company of Marines under Captain Harold T. A. Richmond by this time was advancing southward from the north end of the island. It too was held up by heavy machine-gun fire.

At dusk it was decided to organize a defensive line northwest of this hill. Captured Japanese maps had shown their defenses to be concentrated under that hill. At 22:30 [10:30 P. M.] the Japs counter-attacked and broke their way through two companies of the raiders, isolating one of them. The Japs worked their way northward, fighting with knives, rifles and grenades. Lieut. Col. H. E. Rosecrans, commanding a battalion, evacuated his command post only two minutes before the Japs occupied it.

In the grim night battle, Lieutenant John B. Doyne had a mortar observation post in front of the former British residency on the hill

north of the playing ground. With only a squad of eight or nine men he pushed back the Japs, kicking them over the side of the precipice.

In the morning the Marines resumed the offensive. Two companies which had mopped up the northwest end of the island upon landing the first day advanced southward. On the second day they pushed through from the beach west of the playing ground. That gave the Marines positions for mortars and machine guns on three sides of the main Jap position.

By 15:00 [3 P. M.] they had blasted the Japs out of their strongholds and completed physical possession of the island. That was not the end of the story, however, for snipers were still concealed in trees, tall grass and caves. Twice the next day Marines combed the area, finding snipers each time.

Not One Japanese Surrendered

—Not one of the hundreds of Japanese on the island surrendered. They had to be blasted out of each position. Their defense was built around small groups in dugouts

and caves, communicating with each other by radio. In many of the cliffside strongholds radios were found. In one case, on the third day, a Jap was still firing from his deep cavern after all his comrades had been shot. For two days he had lived with corpses, without food or water.

Three Japs, cornered, fired until they had only three rounds for one pistol. Then one of them killed his two companions and turned the gun on himself.

Some caves were manned by thirty or forty Japs. When the one manning the machine gun was picked off, another would take his place, so on till the last man was dead.

The assault on Gavutu, mile-long island which was the site of the principal Japanese seaplane base in the Solomons, began at 12:00 on the 7th. In the dawn bombing raid all the planes based there had been blasted before they could leave the water.

One four-engined bomber, ripped by American bombs, now rests on a bed of coral off Gavutu. Nine Zeros, fitted with floats, and five big patrol planes lie wrecked on the beach or under the waves.

As noon drew near, the landing boats approached Gavutu from the shore of Florida Island. Even before the assault wave had formed, the Japs opened up with a rain of fire from their hill fortress. The Marines came in under this fire. They had hoped to land on the concrete seaplane slips, but the naval gunfire and bombing had hurled huge blocks of concrete into the water, blocking the approach. The attacking Marines had to clamber on to a wharf higher than their boats, swept by machine-gun fire.

Major Williams Wounded

Major Robert H. Williams, their commanding officer, was badly wounded leading his men in the first wave and had to be evacuated. Captain George Stallings took command and led the attack which wiped the Japanese from Gavutu.

On Gavutu is a hill 148 feet high which the Japanese had converted into a honeycomb of cavern emplacements. Tunnels connected many and some rock-hewn chambers were 20 feet by 20 feet. The hill rises steeply from the flat strip near the beach and from the mouths of scores of caves the Japs poured down a withering fire.

Many Marines showed great courage that day in assailing the formidable stronghold. Captain Harry L. Torgerson, for example, covered only by the fire of four of his men, rushed from cave to cave,

hurling into them charges of TNT tied to boards with short fuses. By himself he closed up more than fifty of the pest holes and came out of his daring day's work with only a wrist watch broken and his pants blasted off.

Platoon Sergeant Harry M. Tully, who had seen many of his best friends shot down in the first blast of machine-gun fire from the cliff, for two days and nights operated as a lone wolf, surpassing the Japs in cunning and patience, picking them off one by one after lying in wait for long periods. From Gavutu he picked out machine-guns on Tanabogo, 500 yards away, and shot them down.

Watched Water at Night

One night he sat on the beach, watching the water for tell-tale traces of Japs as they swam into the beach behind logs. Once he watched a log float to the beach only six feet from where he lay in wait. The Jap did not stir for eighteen minutes, nor did Sergeant Tully. Then the Jap lifted his head and Tully shot him.

In a sense it is wrong to mention heroes by name, for not all heroes can be named and to omit them seems to derogate from their courage and brave deeds. There were so many heroes in the assaults on Tulagi, Gavutu, Tanabogo and Guadalcanal that not all can be named, and not all will ever be known.

In two days of bitter fighting the Marines cleaned out the Japs on Gavutu. In the afternoon of Aug. 7, even before their conquest was complete, the Marines ran up the Stars and Stripes from the hilltop on Gavutu.

The bugle blew colors and the Marines paused long enough to cheer the raising of our flag on Jap-held territory. The rising sun still floated over Tanabogo, half a mile away, but the Marines shot it down, leaving Old Glory as the sole flag waving at dusk over that once strong Japanese base.

Marines under Captain Crane, who had landed on Florida Island without opposition, were ordered to Gavutu about 14:00 the afternoon of the 7th. The troops embarked and Flight Lieutenant C. E. Spencer, their Australian guide, showed them the way to Gavutu, where they arrived at dusk. The commanding officer there directed them to land on Tanabogo, a near by small island connected by a causeway with Gavutu. Heavy fire from Tanabogo made an advance across the causeway impossible.

Naval Guns Clear Way

Five minutes of naval gunfire preceded the landing of Captain

Crane's men. The last shell hit a fuel dump near the beach just as the Marines landed, brilliantly lighting the beach and silhouetting the attackers. The Marines were jammed between two piers, one of which had been built since their guide last saw Tanabogo, and heavy machine gun fire strafed them from the hill.

Seeing that they were caught in a pocket, unable to peep over the edge of the pier or to set up machine guns without drawing

withering fire, Captain Crane ordered the operation delayed until dawn and made his way back to Tanabogo. Two of his men, stranded in the confusion, swam back to Gavutu during the night.

The next day the Tanabogo fortress was finally cracked by Marines under Lieut. Col. R. G. Hunt. Two tanks were sent in ahead of the troops from Gavutu. One ran about 100 feet inland, when the Japs swarmed over it, thrust a niron rod into its treads, poured gasoline over it and set it afire. A marine lieutenant opened the top of his tank turret, trained his AA gun on the Japs and killed twenty-three of them before he was knifed to death.

The infantry followed the tanks and amply avenged their comrade's death by finishing off the defenders with the tactics so effective on Gavutu.

MERRILLAT A NEW OFFICER

Writer of Eyewitness Story Was

AUG 30 1942

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—

Second Lieutenant Herbert L. Merrillat, whose eye-witness story of the Marines' battle in the Solomons was released by the Navy tonight, served as an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury before appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marines on May 3, 1942.

Born on May 7, 1915, at Winfield, Iowa, he was graduated from the University of Arizona and later studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar. He later was a student at the Yale School of Law. His father, Christian C. Merrillat, lives in Monmouth, Ill.

AUG 30 1942
**Virginia's
Fightin'est
Hillbilly**

Leads Marines

AUG 30 1942

By Frank I. Weller

Wider World Staff Writer

"... And there came down out of the mountains—a Marine!"

That may sound like an odd way to start talking about Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commanding officer of the United States Marine Corps task force in the Solomon Islands, but his friends and relatives say he'd ask no higher tribute.

"Vandy"—that's what his wife, Mildred, calls him—"is a mountain man and let beware the Jap who gets between his rifle sights."

"Archie"—that's what his old pal, Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, U. S. M. C., calls him—"is as hard as his Virginia hills when it's time to use bullets and bayonets."

"James"—that's what the famous Marine Corps commandant, Gen. Smedley D. Butler, called him to the day he died—"James is the damndest, fightin'est hillbilly not stillin' er feudin'," Butler always said.

But this terror from the hill country told everyone before he sailed for the Solomons that as soon as "the Marines whip Japan" he intends to crawl into a cabin somewhere between his two Virginia homes, Charlottesville and Lynchburg, and spend his old days eating hog meat and hominy.

"Midgie"—His Wife

"Midgie"—that's what the general calls his wife—says she thinks he'll settle for ice cream. She says he can eat more of that stuff than most anyone.

Vandegrift is 55 years old. He left Charlottesville, Va., in 1909 to become a second lieutenant of Marines. Of course they had to take his squirrel rifle away from him because, while he figuratively could knock a gnat's eye out at 100 yards, regulations called for military weapons used in the flat country.

According to Denig he "raised hell" in the United States assault on Coyotele, Nicaragua, in 1912, in the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, and against the hostile Cacos in Haiti in 1915. He was awarded the Haitian distinguished service medal once and twice won the Haitian Medaille Militaire for his services with the native gendarmerie.

Other decorations include the Nicaraguan Campaign Medal (1912), Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal with two stars, Mexican Service Medal, Victory Medal, Haitian Campaign Medal Bar and the Yangtze Service Medal.

That may sound like a mess of medals, but Vandegrift also sounds like what they all call him, "a

Fighting Marine. He was commanding officer of the Marine detachment at the American Embassy, Peiping, China, 1935-37. He was second in command when Denig was chief of staff of the Fleet Marine Force, 1933-35.

Before he was named to lead the Marines against the Nipponese he was assistant to the major general commandant at the Marine Corps headquarters here and just before leaving took command of the first Marine Division Infantry at New River, N. C.

Denig says he was a "good shipmate while they were at sea three years. Vandegrift was only a colonel then, and the general couldn't get him into a poker game or a "bull session" with the other officers celebrated for story-telling.

Vandegrift, Denig says, was "all business," always studying, mapping simulated campaigns and—in leisure moments—"talking about the time he would retire and go back to his mountains to eat hog meat and hominy."

Then Denig adds: "I never saw a Marine like him for strategy, hillbilly cunning, and just plain cussedness in make-believe landings on all the islands of the Pacific and the Caribbean.

"And, after the grim practice, Archie wanted to play volleyball!" Always Mistrusted

The general conceded that Vandegrift bested him at the game—and then went to his quarters to work out new plans of attack if the United States ever had to fight the Japanese, who, incidentally, Denig says, Vandegrift always mistrusted and disliked with an ardor few fellow officers understood at that time.

Vandegrift is a wiry little guy, standing 5 feet 7 and weighing a bare 145 pounds. Friends say most of his weight's in his head and trigger finger.

Those nicknames? Well, Mildred calls him "Vandy" for Vandegrift, Denig calls him "Archie" for his middle name "Archer" and no one ever found out why Butler called him "James."

"Midgie" says the general has written to her, saying he is mighty glad to be where he is, and that his sentiments are those of all the boys of his command. His letters, she adds, are full of confidence.

"They always give me a lift," she says, "and that goes for our son, named after his father, who is a Marine major at Quantico and boiling over to join his pappy."

43 U. S.

Ships Damaged

At Solomons

Japs Say

New York, Aug. 29—The Associated Press listening post here today recorded a Tokyo broadcast which quoted a Japanese spokesman as saying that forty-three United States ships had been sunk or damaged in the battle of the Solomon Islands. Included in this

list, the spokesman said, were three large warships, seriously damaged.

(These Japanese claims have no support whatever from any other source and, in the face of communiques issued by the United States Navy Department concerning the action, are fantastically exaggerated.)

Milne Bay Fight Gets Fiercer

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Aug. 29—Fighting appeared to be growing in intensity today along the muddy shores of Milne Bay as veteran Australian troops battled with effective United States air support against Japanese forces attempting to consolidate a shaky grip on the southeastern tip of New Guinea.

A communique from General MacArthur's headquarters said the Australians were in close contact with the recently landed Japanese and described the fighting as "heavy."

Some U. S. Troops

A small number of United States service troops were reported in the battle area, but the Allied fighting forces were said to be composed of tried Australian Imperials and militia.

Allied medium bombers, piloted by Americans and escorted by Australian airmen in fighter planes, were raking the beachheads established by the Japanese and the communique reported that "numerous fires were started."

Fight In Heavy Mud
The Japanese apparently filtered

into the forbidding jungle where they were engaged by the hard-bitten Australians, sloshing along infrequent trails and slashing their way through mangrove swamps to meet the invader.

A spokesman said the weather, which had slowed the early progress of the land and air battle, was "better now," but the troops still were fighting in heavy mud.

The battle was proceeding several miles from the head of Milne Bay along the north shore. A narrow beach there fades into the swampy jungle land.

While there was no indication of how the land fighting was going, a recapitulation of Allied communiques issued during the past week showed that the Japanese air

force has been taking a severe mauling in the Australian theater.

Plane Losses 42 To 4

According to these bulletins, the Japanese have lost forty-two of their famed Zero fighters, four heavy bombers and two dive-bombers since last Sunday, in addition to an unestimated number of planes damaged. Allied losses in the same period have been put officially at only four planes.

American-built P-40 fighters—some of them flown by Australian airmen—have been playing a big part in the Allied air victories.

Today's communique did not mention any Japanese aerial activity in the Milne Bay sector, where the sturdy P-40s previously had been credited with the destruction of two enemy dive bombers and two fighters.

Three Japanese planes were reported to have attacked Darwin on Australia's northwest coast during the night, but the bulletin said they did no damage.

Japanese Land Reinforcements At Milne Bay

Ships Arrive in Bad Flying Weather as Land Fighting Is Continued Indecisively

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 30 (Sunday) (AP).—Japanese reinforcements were reported today to have reached Milne Bay, where a heavy battle between Australians and invading Japanese soldiers roared into its fifth day, while up the coast

fresh fighting broke out in the Kokoda area and in the Lae-Salamaua sector of New Guinea.

(This was the first report in some time of land fighting in the Lae-Salamaua area, 180 miles north of Milne Bay.)

A communique said a Japanese cruiser and eight destroyers, taking advantage of bad flying weather, entered Milne Bay last night and may have landed some troops. At any rate, it said, ground fighting in this sector continued "with no decisive results."

"Our planes are co-operating with the ground forces and have inflicted heavy damage and casualties," the communique said. "An enemy destroyer was spotted despite the haze of bad weather and was attacked, probably damaged."

The fighting in the Kokoda area, near Buna, was described as "enemy thrusts," all of which were said to have been repulsed. In the Lae-Salamaua sector the land fighting was confined to "outpost clashes."

Air activity was extensive, with such widely separated places as the Island of Ambolna, northwest of Australia; Buka, at the northern end of the Solomon Islands, and Rabaul, Japanese invasion base in New Britain. An enemy cargo vessel off Ambolna was attacked, but the results of the bombing could not be observed. The raid at Buka was against a Japanese airfield, where dispersal areas and the runway were heavily hit from medium altitude.

Referring to the fighting in New Guinea, the communique said: "Under cover of naval units off the north coast and adverse weather conditions rendering local flying most difficult and ineffective, one cruiser and eight destroyers entered Milne Bay last night and may have landed light reinforcements. Ground fighting of bitter intensity continues there with no decisive results."

In the raid on Rabaul, Allied heavy bombers hit hard at the airfield, the communique said, and dropped ten tons of high explosives among buildings and on dispersal areas. Six Zero fighters attempted to intercept the bombers, but two were shot down and two others badly damaged and probably destroyed, without loss of any Allied planes. Another Allied reconnaissance unit shot down two more enemy fighters out of five which tried to intercept.

Falling Gun Kays Zero

Melbourne, Aug. 29 (AP)—A machine gun falling from an American bomber sheered off the propeller of

a Japanese Zero plane causing its destruction at Milne Bay, a Melbourne Herald war correspondent cabled today.

F. C. Folkard, the writer, said the story was vouched for by Gun-nery Sergt. J. P. Papp and others on the bomber.

Papp said the bomber came so close to another plane that he feared the machines would collide. He made a sudden motion to adjust his life preserver, accidentally giving his machine gun a wrench. There was no collision, but screws holding the gun broke.

"The gun fell out, I almost following it in my effort to save it," Papp told the correspondent. "Looking down, I was startled to see a Zero, 200 feet below and coming up at us fast to make a belly attack."

"Now this may sound incredible, but that falling gun hit the Zero's propeller, which was knocked to pieces. The Zero kept coming a moment and then dived straight down to the water."

Chinese Driving Japs Back On Two Fronts

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, Aug. 29 — The Chinese have launched a vigorous new offensive against the Japanese forty miles north of Canton to match the attacks farther north which have brought recapture of Chuhsien and Lishui, sites of the two biggest air fields in eastern China, the Central News Agency reported tonight.

The offensive began Thursday along the Canton-Hankow Railway, the dispatch reported, with Chinese troops crossing a stream forty miles north of Japanese-occupied Canton, capturing the town of Pakong and driving the Japanese southward.

Chinese In Hot Pursuit

Several other points since have been taken in quick succession, including Kutungshan, Kweitouling and Nanchang, and the Japanese still are retreating, with the Chinese in hot pursuit, the agency said.

Meanwhile, the Chinese in Che-

kiang province to the north reinforced their hold on the newly recaptured Chuhsien airfield, from which United Nations planes may one day bomb Japan.

Dispatches from the front said Chuhsien and Changshutan, five miles to the east, both had been occupied.

600 Japs Fall In Lishui

The Chinese high command confirmed earlier press reports of the recapture of Chuhsien, Lishui and surrounding points from the Japanese.

A communique said Chuhsien was retaken Friday at 4 A. M.; Lishui at 6 A. M. after bitter street fighting, and Shichang, thirty-eight miles northwest of Lishui, at 4 P. M.

Six hundred Japanese were killed or wounded inside Lishui and 600 more in Suichang, the communique reported, while the invaders' garrison at Sungyang in the same area is "facing annihilation."

Chinese forces are completing mopping-up operations, it said. In this process, field dispatches reported, the Chinese took Changshutan, five miles east of Chuhsien.

Extend Railway Control

The Chinese Central News Agency said the recapture of Chuhsien, in western Chekiang province within three and a half hours' bomber flight of Japan, gave Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces control of nearly 220 miles of the 450-mile-long Chekiang-Kiangsi rail line.

An official Chinese review said both sides suffered high casualties in the Chekiang-Kiangsi fighting. The Japanese, it was reported, used more men than in any campaign since the drive on Hankow in October, 1938.

Credit American Aid

The Japanese, the review said, suffered 14,000 casualties in attacks on Kihwa and Lanchi, 18,000 at Chuhsien and 8,000 at Shangjao.

The situation in Kiangsi province has now been restored to the position prevailing when the Japanese began their eastward drive from Nanchang, it was reported.

In addition to 170,000 troops, the Japanese used the largest air force ever employed in any battle in China, the review said.

It asserted the participation of the American volunteer group of flyers under Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault was particularly encouraging and added: "The support they rendered constituted an important factor in the recovery of

one hundredth anniversary of the Chinese-British treaty of Nanking, under which Britain received extra-territorial rights in China, the influential newspaper Ta Kung Pao urged today "the abolition of this and all subsequent unequal treaties forced on China by different powers in the last century."

"China's friends should be glad to see the burial of these historic remains which still testify to the exploitation and aggression of foreign nations in China during the last one hundred years," the paper said.

CHINESE PUT FOE TO FLIGHT

Report Pursuit Of Japs Forty Miles From Canton In New Drive

Chungking Officially Confirms Capture Of Bombing Bases

By SPENCER MOOSA

[Associated Press Correspondent] Chungking, Aug. 29—Japanese forces in Kwangtung province in South China are in flight before a new strong Chinese offensive forty miles north of Canton, Chinese dispatches said tonight.

The high command confirmed earlier reports that the valuable air bases at Chuhsien and Lishui in Chekiang province had been wrested from the invaders.

The Kwangtung offensive began Thursday with Chinese recapture of Pakong, said the Central Chinese News Agency. With the Chinese in hot pursuit, the Japanese since have fled from the towns of Kutungshan, Kweitouling and Nanchang and still are withdrawing southward along the Canton-Hankow Railway, the agency said.

Both In Easy Range

On the Chekiang-Kiangsi front to the north, the Chinese communique said Chuhsien and Lishui, both within easy air range of Japan, were recaptured Friday morning.

Central News said the Chinese also captured Sungyang, last im-

important Japanese stronghold in southern Chekiang province, on Friday and that a general Japanese withdrawal northward appeared to be in progress from that area.

The Chinese communique, apparently based on earlier information, said the Japanese garrison at Sungyang was "facing annihilation."

Mop Up At Changshutan

Press dispatches said Changshutan, five miles from Chuhsien, also had fallen in the course of Chinese mopping-up operations.

[The Tokyo radio mentioned the Japanese reverses for the first time, asserting that on August 19 Japanese forces on the Chekiang-Kiangsi front commenced re-adjustment of their battle line in order to secure a more militarily advantageous position in readiness for future action.]

It was the first time the Japanese have mentioned operations in China since the start of their retreat, which has carried Chinese forces through Chuhsien and Lishui, coveted airfield sites.

This broadcast quoted the Japanese spokesman as saying "the operations in question are being conducted smoothly without obstruction, as enemy activity is exceedingly dull."

List 40,000 Jap Casualties

In an official review of the three-and-a-half-month campaign in Chekiang and Kiangsi, the Chinese said the Japanese had suffered more than 40,000 casualties: 14,000 at Kihwa and Lanchi, 18,000 at Chuhsien and 8,000 at Shangjiao, and that the situation at present was just as it was before the Japanese started the big push down from Nanchang.

The Chinese now hold nearly 200 miles of the 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway which the Japanese grabbed but failed to hold.

The 170,000 Japanese soldiers employed constituted the largest force used by the invaders on any single project in China since the Hankow drive of October, 1938, said the Chinese review.

The ambitious scale of this project made its sudden failure—or abandonment—the more suspicious.

Bombed By Chinese Planes

Vieny, Aug. 29 (AP)—A message from Hanoi, French Indo-China, reported tonight that Chinese planes bombed the Tonkin region yesterday afternoon but said no damage or casualties had been announced.

Japs Admit

China Retreat

New York, Aug. 29—In a Tokyo broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post the press section of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China announced today that Japanese forces on the Chekiang-Kiangsi front began on August 19 "a readjustment of their battle line in order to secure a more militarily advantageous

position in readiness for future action."

It was the first time the Japanese have mentioned operations in China since the start of their retreat, which has carried Chinese forces through Chuhsien and Lishui, coveted airfield sites.

This broadcast quoted the Japanese spokesman as saying "the operations in question are being conducted smoothly without obstruction, as enemy activity is exceedingly dull."

Chinese, Hating War, Are Clever Fighters

Fanatical Japanese

Glorify War and Learn to Die Like Automats

(Editor's note: Morris J. Harris and James D. White, Wide World and Associated Press correspondents in China, were interned by the Japanese and later released in an exchange of nationals. They returned recently to the United States on the exchange liner Gripsholm.)

By MORRIS J. HARRIS and JAMES D. WHITE

NEW YORK (Wide World)—Japanese fight with their heart and a standardized bludgeon; Chinese fight with their minds and whatever weapon their hands can find.

That is the essential difference in their methods of warfare. With the Japanese, war is a mechanistic process vitalized by intense patriotic

emotion. They throw themselves into it with passion.

With the Chinese, war is a chore, an unwanted job that must be done. They hate it. But as with any job, the Chinese accept it as inevitable and apply logic and imagination.

It has been said that the Chinese are too civilized to fight well as a nation and that the Japanese are too uncivilized not to.

Chinese Yearn for Peace

What it actually amounts to is what the Japanese like to think of themselves as terrific warriors. The Chinese is too interested in normal life to care about the abnormal things you do when you are at war. If he must he will fight and fight well. But he still thinks of peace as the natural state of life.

With passion and precision, the Japanese have during the last 50 years built up an Army that is uniform, co-ordinated, and fanatically devoted to enlarging the empire by any possible means.

They have consistently kept the largest group of legitimate military observers abroad, and the biggest army of spies.

When new military development arose anywhere, the Tokyo General Staff got a complete report as soon as possible.

Then the well-oiled military machine swung into action, testing whether the new weapon or tactic could be used by Japanese and if so how to best advantage and against which enemy.

Japanese Training

The secrets of Japanese success are largely their fanaticism and their untiring willingness to test every weapon thoroughly before it goes into action. Their soldiers fight and die like automatons, so thorough is this training.

They do not have all the latest weapons, and many times those they do have cannot be of the best quality. Yet they know the exact theoretical effectiveness of each tactic, movement, or device against any specified enemy. Human lives and human labor and routine staff calculations are cheap in Japan. They use all without stint.

Japan may be expected to fall far behind the United Nations in this war when it comes to new planes, tanks, and other weapons where improvements are constantly being developed. This is largely because they have little of the creative to their credit in warfare, as in other lines. But they can be depended upon to make the fullest use of everything they have.

Convinced of Divinity

When a Japanese goes into battle, he knows that his staff officers have calculated the precise striking power of his unit, exactly how it is to be applied, and his own part in the process. His thinking has already been done for him. As success is the only standard taught, he goes

into the fray convinced of his own divinity and invincibility as a tiny part of the Japanese war machine.

If he is killed, so much the better—he then shares in a deification of all dead Japanese soldiers which is accorded by his admiring countrymen. Total warfare to him is the natural state of things.

There are desertions among the Japanese ranks and isolated cases of their shooting their officers and going over to the enemy. But these are rare. One factor is that they know the Chinese have not too much time to bother with prisoners.

Fatalism of Chinese

The background of the Chinese soldier is vastly different. He has been reared in an intensely competitive society, where his combative instincts have been mellowed by Chinese ideas of fatalism and propriety.

In the old days only coolies were soldiers in China and mercenaries at that. Consequently the Chinese civilian gains little in prestige by becoming a soldier, for the old ideas persist. In Japan only the nobles were armed in the old days, so that the poorest Japanese coolie takes on something of nobility in his own mind when he is given an Army rifle.

Yet the battle for Shanghai was a miracle of Chinese bravery. The strategy of Taiherchuang was a masterpiece of Chinese military cunning. The endurance of the Chinese Communist guerrillas can only be believed when you see it and try to keep up with them.

At Shanghai Chinese soldiers fought doggedly with inferior weapons long after foreign military observers wondered why they did not run. At Taiherchuang the Chinese pulled off what they love best—they outwitted Japan's crack campaigners, Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, drew him into a trap, and shot him to pieces.

Mixture of Weapons

But the Chinese psychology of war is essentially not an aggressive one. To him, the man who stands up and slugs it out just for the fun of slugging is akin to the beasts. His feeling for war runs more to superior strategy and clever maneuver. That battle won with the least fighting is the best won, according to Chinese ideas.

The Chinese goes into battle with whatever gun his officer hands him. It may have been made years ago in America, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, England or France. The ammunition of his comrade next to him may not fit his gun. He has few machine guns. Here again the ammunition required may be of several different patterns and calibers.

China entered the war with practically every known design of rifle, machine gun and artillery

piece, including some of the oldest in use. Her planes were partly American, partly Italian. Her tanks came from all over the world. Her munitions factories were all located in the Yangtse valley, which the Japanese captured or destroyed within the first year and a half of warfare and China has not been able to replace them entirely farther inland.

Need Better Weapons

Whereas the Japanese have only two or three models of trucks in their Army, the Chinese have had to use whatever they could get abroad, for China had no motor-car factories. The confusion among the supply departments for such things as tires and spare parts, and the consequent inefficiency, can easily be imagined. And supplies are scarcer now that the Burma road is gone.

But still the poorly armed Chinese armies attack. Those of us who have seen them in action still say: Give the Chinese troops the same arms and equivalent training and leadership to build up their confidence and they will fight individual and collective rings around the Japanese.

They have done it many times as it is.

GUAM NURSES REACH HOME

Four On Navy Duty When Japs Came Bring First \$142 of Island's Fall

Fifth Marries Consular Refugee On Way Back To America

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 29—Four navy nurses who were captured by the Japanese on the Island of Guam, December 10, came home to a belated Christmas today after traveling 20,000 miles over four oceans and spending six months in enemy prisons and detention houses.

They brought with them not only a great enthusiasm to be back in the United States again—and to get the belated Christmas presents which the navy had held here for them—but also the first stories to be told in this country of the Japanese capture of the distant and lightly fortified Pacific outpost.

Chief Nurse Iari B. Olds, 45, of Washington, who acted as spokes-

man for the group, said that the Japanese began bombing the island a few minutes after their early morning December 7 attack on Pearl Harbor. When the first explosions thundered over the island, word had already reached Agana, Guam, that war had started.

Marines Had No Planes

The bombings continued for two days. The enemy met none but anti-aircraft ground resistance, Miss Olds said, because the marines had no planes with which to defend the outpost. At 5.55 A. M. on the third day, the occupation forces moved in and the flag of Japan replaced the Stars and Stripes. The occupation was orderly, Miss Olds said, as the enemy groups—"we heard variously there were six or seven thousand of them"—spread over the little island.

The other nurses with Miss Olds were Dorris M. Yetter, a native of Philadelphia; Leona Jackson, 32, a native of Union, Ohio, and Lorraine Christensen, 30, a native of Mayfield, Utah. A fifth nurse who was on duty on Guam, Miss Virginia J. Forgerly, 31, a native of Akron, Ohio, was married while en route to the United States from Japan, to Frederick Mann, former vice-consul at Osaka, Japan.

One Struck By Jap Sailor

Mrs. Mann has received an honorable discharge from the navy. She was the only one of the nurses, Miss Olds related, who suffered any indignity at the hands of the Japanese. While on duty in the hospital at Guam after the enemy occupation, she was struck by a Japanese sailor when she failed to understand an order.

Miss Olds said that after the Japanese took over the island the nurses were permitted to live "in their own quarters."

"We used our own food," she said, "and some of the Japanese officers, about 14, I think, ate at the hospital. The men of the Japanese forces had brought their food, which was rice."

"The officers were fairly courteous but they went through our houses anytime they felt like it and they took whatever they wanted."

Elizabeth Sayre Tells

Escape From Corregidor

Dramatic Two-Week Undersea Trip Was Filled With Suspense

(Editor's note: In this stirring story, Elizabeth E. Sayre, wife of the former high commissioner to the Philippines, tells of the dramatic, danger-filled journey by submarine from besieged Corregidor to Australia with her husband, their 15-year-old son, Bill, and a small group of other Americans. The account is a condensation of a copyrighted article by Mrs. Sayre appearing in the current September issue of the Atlantic Monthly.)

By ELIZABETH E. SAYRE
NEW YORK (Wide World)

Every incident of our last day on Corregidor stands out vividly in my memory. I talked with many old friends, knowing I should not see them again, yet unable to tell them

so, as our departure was a military secret.

The submarine which had evacuated President Quezon and his party was returning to pick us up that very night.

Some of them knew, however, and pressed into my hands a watch, a note, a class ring, asking me to take it home.

"Tell them I'm fine; they mustn't worry. We'll lick the Japs! This place is the safest spot in the Philippines." They wouldn't look at me when they talked. They knew that I knew what they meant.

Farewell by MacArthur

It was dark when we drew up on the north dock where many figures were quietly loading a small yacht. We were to get aboard quickly, because the Japs had been shelling this particular "hot spot."

General MacArthur's voice was reassuring when he said, "You will have a hard trip, but when you come up at the end you will be in a different world." Admiral Rockwell's hand was firm and warm.

"Good luck. You are going out with our ace submarine skipper. He'll get you through."

We huddled on the afterdeck on top of our suitcases as the ropes were cast off and we moved away mysteriously into the blackness.

Our 15-year-old boy pressed against us in the dark. "Where are we going, Daddy? You said you would tell me as soon as we started off."

"We're going home, Bill. We're going home!" What a surge of emotion those words aroused in our hearts.

Our eyes were straining into the star-reflecting waters.

"There she is!" someone whispered. "Look! On our starboard!"

Three Tiny Cabins

From the darkness we saw emerging a slim black shadowy ship. Hands reached out to help us across and down a narrow wet gangplank.

"Goodby and good luck!" came across the water from the men on the Mary Ann. We said farewell.

We went down two narrow round hatchways, through the conning tower and the control room.

We were moving! There was a slight motion. A young officer motioned our party down the narrow passage.

Along each side were three tiny cabins, the largest of which was the wardroom, a compact little room which seated eight people at mealtimes, slept three people at night, and had two canvas folding chairs, a built-in library on one wall, a radio speaker and two wall fans on the other.

Next to this was a tiny galley. Directly across from the galley was the submarine's shower bathroom, which I called the "execution chamber."

We were led down the passage toward the stern to the four-bunk cabin at the end. Here there were two double-decker bunks, a wash basin, a mirror and four drawers.

"Try to get some sleep now," suggested Lieutenant McCloskey. "We will submerge at 6 A. M."

At 6 A. M. a harsh klaxon sounded three times, we felt a slight motion, our ears tightened up and soon the air became so close and so hot we could not sleep. We were now deep under the surface at the usual cruising depth.

'Pretend It's Night'

It seemed only a few minutes later when we were called in to breakfast with the captain. This young man already had eight scalps to his belt—eight Jap ships he had sent to the bottom.

The captain explained our routine:

"Immediately after breakfast you had better turn in and pretend it's night. You'll find it too hot to do anything, but be still and you'll use up less oxygen that way."

We went back to our cabins, where it was now 90 degrees, took off all but the most scanty clothing and lay down in our bunks.

The air got hotter and more foul as those long hours dragged by. We would lie in our bunks, which soon became pools of perspiration, getting up now and then to take a sponge bath to relieve our burning skin.

Sometimes we would put on a robe and walk down the passage to the refrigerator and it was heavenly to open the icebox door and feel a breath of coolness for a moment while we reached for the pitcher of water.

As we turned to go back we looked down the hatchway into the torpedo room.

Here was where our son, Bill, slept—when he slept!

Submarine food was surprisingly good and there was plenty of it. It was wonderful to see a platter of sliced ham or of curried chicken. Making our toilet in the morning

and evening was an affair of short order. There was no privacy about it—but then we were used to that.

One evening at about 8 o'clock a coded message came from Admiral Glassford, telling the captain to proceed to Perth on the southwest coast of Australia. We had expected to land in Soerabaja on the ninth sailing day, but now we knew we should have at least six or seven more days of underwater life.

The seventh night we went through a terrifying experience while emerging from Macassar strait. After being surfaced for two hours, we unexpectedly made a quick dive and went down deep. The chief engineer put his head in our cabin and said:

"Better stay in your bunks. Here's some cotton for your ears. We've sighted a ship and we may get some depth charges."

He turned off our fan and the ship settled into a deathlike stillness. All ventilation (and breathing!) ceased and we dripped from every pore, suffering from both apprehension and terrific heat.

After what seemed hours, the engineer put his head in again, reached to turn on our fan and said, "it's O. K. now." Blessed relief!

Once in the Indian ocean, we began to feel a greater sense of safety although we dived once

when a plane circled overhead.

Looking at Paradise

We went to bed early that last night aboard the submarine. At 3 A. M. I got up and dressed and went up the hatchway. We could hear the welcoming sounds of bell buoys, foghorns and cawing gulls. Everything was dripping wet and we scarcely moved.

As we came into Fremantle (port city of Perth), the sun burst out in full glory and we saw stretches of green hillsides, pine trees, white sandy beaches. I suspect paradise must look very like that.

A few moments later we caught sight of a small launch, buried in white spray, heading directly for us. It came alongside and Admiral Glassford climbed up onto the deck to greet us.

We were almost sorry to go. For two weeks we had been living with heroes. I wonder if we shall see them again.

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JAPAN WON'T O. K. SHIP WITH PRISONER AID

Washington, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Japanese Government has refused to grant safe passage for a neutral ship to carry food, clothing and medical supplies to American prisoners of war in Japan, Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, announced today.

Japan has declined even to furnish the Red Cross with the names and addresses of its prisoners, he said.

Both refusals, Davis charged, were violations of the international treaty covering such situations, violations made the more pointed by the fact that both Germany and Italy have facilitated the shipment of food, clothing and medical supplies to American prisoners in those countries.

Japan, he said, did permit such shipments on vessels which have exchanged American and Japanese nationals.

American Tells Of Adventures Fleeing Burma

Col. Williams' Group Met Rogue Elephant, Snakes, Tribe of Head-Hunters

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—A rogue elephant, snakes and head-hunters were encountered by American officers and civilians on a jungle trek from Burma to India, the War Department disclosed today.

Malaria, cholera and lack of adequate foodstuffs added to the problems, Colonel Robert P. Williams, veteran medical corps officer, reported in a letter from India. He told of head-hunters—men with a single crest of hair down the middle of their scalp—who proved to be friendly and helpful.

"Occasionally these men take heads," wrote Williams. No hard feelings—it's just that a head planted in the corner of a field makes a better rice crop."

Williams' group wore out their first stage

of the journey before trails became impassable except on foot.

"Looking back over that," he said, "I drove three cars to their deaths. Is that the modern version of having three horses shot out from under you? Of course, the Japs didn't figure in it much. Several times we saw small formations of their planes. Once they bombed a village just ahead of us, but apparently they didn't see us."

The Americans' trail wound through teak and bamboo forests, back and forth across a small stream.

"Our socks and shoes were never dry," he recounted. "We had plenty of foot trouble. We'd have coffee and oatmeal before daylight, march 'til 10 and have tea, sleep 'til 3:30, eat

rice and chicken stew, march 'til dark, have tea and turn in. Some times we would leave the stream and go through the jungle, where troops of monkeys howled at us. Once a rogue elephant suddenly appeared, started to charge, then changed his mind."

A Royal Air Force bomber one morning dropped sacks of food, cigarettes and sugar on a sandy river beach. Sleeping places were varied—once they bedded down on the floor of a Buddhist temple. The sight of a highly poisonous snake caused a stampede—but the snake was dead.

Their trek by foot ended in a British camp—"luxurious travel by automobile and railroad followed."

Missionaries Eager to Go Back To Their Fields

in Orient

900 Who Returned on Gripsholm See Greater Opportunities

Aug 30 1942 Future

(Editor's note: James D. White and Vaughn Meisling both were correspondents in the Far East for the Associated Press and Wide World when the war broke out and they were interned by the Japanese, White at Shanghai and Meisling at Hong Kong. They were repatriated and reached the United States last week.)

By JAMES D. WHITE and VAUGHN MEISLING

NEW YORK (Wide World).—Three-fifths of the 1,500 persons who came home from the Far East on the Gripsholm last week were missionaries, ousted by war from the mission fields they had tilled through years of patient labor.

They were not discouraged. They were looking forward to their return.

"There is no defeatism among us," a spokesman said. "We know that the work we left behind is being carried on by local constituencies and that the future will bring increased opportunities."

Out of the 900 missionaries and their families repatriated on the Gripsholm, 680 were Protestants, 135 were Catholics, and there were more than 100 children.

Some Stayed Behind

But not all the missionaries in the Orient are coming home. Some of those staying behind were unable to get out, many remained by choice, whatever the reason, some 300 Protestant workers remained, most of them at Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin. There still are Catholics even in parts of Japan itself, and in Manchuria. Korea alone saw the complete expulsion of the priests, nuns and brothers.

Bishop William F. O'Shea, New York, the superior Very Rev. James Pardy of Brooklyn; 30 American priests, 10 nuns and two brothers all were ordered out of Korea after the six months of internment. Several of the priests spent up to three weeks in jail, but generally the treatment was "not bad."

The missions, whose flock had grown from 3,600 to 26,000 in 18 years of Mary Knoll guidance, were

left under a dozen Korean secular priests and 25 Korean sisters. Only one member of the order, Father Patrick Duffy, an Irishman, remained.

One hundred out of the 135 Catholic missionaries on the Gripsholm were "Maryknollers," members of the great American Foreign Missionary Society which has its headquarters at Maryknoll-on-Hudson, 30 miles north of New York. Maryknoll is about to break new ground among the Indians in Bolivia, and it may be that some of those excluded from the Orient will find fresh scope in South America.

150 Presbyterians

The largest and perhaps the most representative Protestant sect from the standpoint of numbers are the "Northern Presbyterians"—the official name is the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. There were more than 150 of these on the Gripsholm.

Presbyterian Dr. Nathaniel Bercovitz from Hainan Island, south of Honk Kong, had to turn his mission's large general hospital and special hospital for lepers over to the Japanese. He was allowed to continue his work among the island's 5,000 lepers up to the last, and believes it was only because the Japanese were afraid of the spread of leprosy.

He and his entire staff were prisoners, unable to communicate with the outside world in any way from the time of the "freezing" of credits in July, 1941. Their radios were taken from them and they were not allowed to send mail to the American consulates in Hong Kong and Canton.

'Surgical Operation'

Dr. Bercovitz's attitude toward the war is fairly typical of the missionaries on the Gripsholm. "I regard this war as a surgical operation—unpleasant, terribly costly, and probably long, but it has to be done if we are to survive as Americans."

Another Presbyterian, the Rev. E. W. Koons of Seoul, Korea, refused to talk of his wartime imprisonment experiences, as do most missionaries. Rev. Koons left no missionaries behind, but there are the Korean Christians to think of.

"They know we are going back after this war stronger than ever," he said.

Among the Catholics from Japan was the Very Rev. Francis E. Briggs of Boston, the Maryknoll superior in Japan, who was among those who started the work there in 1935. Now he, nine other priests and a brother have left Kyoto and three other districts in central Japan, where Maryknollers built a church and opened six chapels. They departed upon instructions from Rome.

A pioneer, Father Patrick J.

Byrne, 53 years old, of Washington, D. C., was left in Kyoto. Two American nuns remained in Kyoto and another in Tokyo. All are believed to be well.

The Fushun vicariate in Manchuria is still headed by Bishop Raymond A. Lane of Lawrence, Mass., who started the work for Maryknoll there in 1926. Bishop Lane was able to retain 14 American priests and one Canadian, as well as 15 American sisters. The Very Rev. John R. O'Donnell of New York, 12 other priests and nine nuns all were repatriated on the Gripsholm.

Six of the Maryknoll priests were due to return to the United States before the outbreak of war in the Pacific and were interned at Hong Kong for six months. They are Fathers George H. Bauer of New York, Raymond P. Quinn, Monterey, Cal.; Vincent W. Walsh, Williams, Iowa; Arthur F. Allie, Two Rivers, Wis.; John B. Calan, Boston, and Joseph Reardon, Dorchester, Mass.

GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN GOES UNDERGROUND

See Aug 30 1942
Set for 4 Weeks Hence

LEADER'S SON IS RELEASED

Authorities Think Tension Is Easing—Bombay Is Normal and Sports Draw Crowds

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 29 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi's movement of civil disobedience appears to be spreading underground after three weeks of surface demonstrations in which disorder, suppressed in India's big cities, continued to boil in the villages.

From underground channels there has been distributed a secret set of instructions to Mr. Gandhi's followers to concentrate their shut-down activities on the "first twenty cities" of India, declaring that "our activities should see that the climax of the movement, both in rural and urban India, is reached four weeks from now."

A government communiqué today reported that six Indians were killed and thirty-eight injured when officers fired into a disorder-

ly crowd around a police station in Patna Province. Such incidents, however, were not being duplicated in the cities this week-end.

An indication that the authorities were less concerned about possible violence in the cities appeared in the fact that Mr. Gandhi's son Devadas, managing editor of the Hindustani Times, was freed by a magistrate who heard charges that the younger Gandhi had violated defense regulations.

New instructions to the passive resistance leaders emphasized that the All-India Congress party wanted no disorders.

"None of our activities should be such as to endanger human life, whether Indian or British," it was stated in pamphlets that were being circulated quietly.

"We will die, great leader, but we will also do. We will free Gandhi before he fasts. Long live free India!"

As the movement ended its fourth week, increasing numbers of Mr. Gandhi's followers were in jail and the authorities were following a policy of keeping his name out of the public press under the theory, "Out of print, out of mind."

Many Britons believed that the stern suppression methods had the Congress party "on the run," but numbers of Indians, including some of the highest ranking industrialists and many Americans long resident in the country, considered that the movement had just begun and that its most serious effects were likely to show up in the next few weeks.

Generally, Indian newspapers are permitted to publish only information appearing in official communiques concerning the movement, but their editorial comment is extraordinarily free.

Barring the presence of large numbers of uniformed men, India in most respects appeared to be a perfectly normal, peaceable country.

The Poona racing season is one of the most successful of recent years.

The numbers game gambling is immensely popular in Bombay, just as it is New York's Harlem, with chauffeurs, porters, peddlers and laundry men betting a few annas of their scanty earnings.

The bright spot of the past week was the unquestioned Indian enthusiasm over the American victory in the Solomon Islands fighting.

Stores and hotels are open in Bombay. The Friday night cabaret dance at the fashionable but outmoded Taj Mahal Hotel is so popular that it is necessary to make bookings days in advance to attend.

The Poona racing season also is proving one of the most successful of recent years.

SIX DIE IN INDIAN RIOT

38 Injured as Officers Fire on Crowd at Police Station.

Bombay, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Officers fired on a crowd of Indians rioting around a police station in Patna province and killed six and injured thirty-eight, a Communist communique reported today.

New Delhi, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Devadas Gandhi, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi and managing editor of the Hindustan Times, was discharged by a magistrate today at his hearing on charges of violating the defense of India regulations.

The younger Gandhi was arrested on August 19 following publication of reports in his newspaper concerning the rioting which followed the civil disobedience campaign started by his father.

India in Tranquil Mood. Still Plays Races, Numbers

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29 (AP).—Barring the presence of large numbers of uniformed men, India in most respects appears to be a perfectly normal, peaceable country.

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2 Axis Ships Sunk

[By the Associated Press] London, Aug. 29.—British submarines in the Mediterranean, pursuing their campaign against German and Italian shipping, have sunk a large tanker and a large supply ship and scored torpedo hits on three other supply vessels, the Admiralty announced today. Four

undersea craft were cited for these new successes.

One, commanded by Commander J. W. Linton, attacked a convoy of two large supply ships escorted by three destroyers.

One Sinking In Norway "Results of this attack were not observed," the Admiralty said, "but it is considered both the supply ships were hit."

A Norwegian Government spokesman here announced today that a submarine entered Hammerfest harbor in July and sank a German-occupied Norwegian ship with 160 German soldiers aboard, many of whom drowned.

Seamen Repatriated

Vichy, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—One hundred and thirty-five officers and men of 10 French ships interned or sequestered in the United States have arrived at Casablanca. They were members of the crews of the Normandy, Sheherazade, Wisconsin, Touraine, Port Royal, Michigan, Indiana, Vannes, Memours and Alencon.

French Boat British Plane

Vichy, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Rabat, French Morocco, reported today that French fighter planes had shot down a British aircraft over nearby Port Lyautey.

The RAF craft was said to have been circling over the region of Port Lyautey, north of Rabat, where the main railway line from the Mediterranean ports of Tunis, Algiers and Oran first reaches the Atlantic.

In compliance with a decision by Gen. Jean Francois Jannekyn, air secretary, to reinforce North African aerial defenses, a French fighter patrol took off and shot it down. Observers said the British plane apparently was unprepared for hostile action.

Stockholm Report Says Laval Intends To Hand Dakar Over To Germans

London, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The Sunday Express said tonight in a Stockholm dispatch that Pierre Laval, chief of the Vichy French Govern-

ment, intended to hand over Dakar and other French ports in West Africa to Germany.

The correspondent said it was impossible to confirm the report, but that diplomatic circles had heard that one German division already was bound for West Africa to take control of strategic ports.

He said the Germans were reported to have put pressure on Laval to hand over the ports after Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy. A German note was said to have pointed out that West African ports were now in danger of attacks by Allied air and naval forces operating from Brazilian bases.

Allied Attack Repulsed: Rome

New York, Aug. 29.—The Associated Press listening post recorded today a Rome broadcast of the Italian high command reporting that Axis forces repelled a motorized attack in the central sector of the Egyptian front yesterday and "numerous enemy vehicles were set on fire or immobilized."

The high command also reported the destruction of five British planes in Egypt, three by Italian anti-aircraft artillery and two by German fighters.

Axis bombers continued their attacks on Malta, the Italian communique stated, destroying one Spitfire in the raid.

An Italian convoy was attacked by British planes in the Mediterranean, and three of the machines, caught in the fire of escorting vessels, crashed into the sea, the bulletin added.

Enemy planes bombed and machine-gunned several communities in Sicily yesterday, the Italians said, but declared attacks were ineffective.

Alexandria And Cairo Raided By Axis

[By the Associated Press] Cairo, Aug. 29.—Axis planes

raided both Cairo and Alexandria last night.

An Egyptian communique said there were four deaths in Cairo and no casualties in Alexandria.

Egyptian officials were seeking 50,000 volunteers for civil defense work in the event of further attacks.

RAF Attacks Transport

Continued RAF attacks on Axis motor vehicles in the central sector of the Egyptian front were accompanied by a slight increase of enemy air activity yesterday, a British communique said today, but there was no sign of a break in the lull in land fighting.

The communique said British patrols had been active by night along the entire front skirmishing with enemy patrols and harassing working parties.

Minor artillery exchanges in the southern sector, however, was the only other activity reported.

Airports Raided, Nazis Say

New York, Aug. 29.—In a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press listening post, the German high command said that German planes damaged parked planes and hangars in raids on British airports south of Alexandria last night, while in the Mediterranean seven out of twenty-four British planes were shot down when they unsuccessfully attacked an Axis convoy.

Three British planes were reported downed in air combats over North Africa and Malta.

U. S. BOMBERS IN EGYPT RAID

Join With British Naval Planes In Blasting El Daba

Airport RAF Leaves Whole Waterfront Ablaze In Attack At Tobruk

[By the Associated Press] Cairo, Aug. 29.—United States medium bombers and British naval and RAF planes have struck hard blows at Axis supply shipping and

centers where reinforcements were being assembled for a new battle expected soon, it was reported tonight.

The U. S. bombers, cooperating with British naval planes, bombed an Axis airport in the El Daba area last night.

RAF heavy and medium bombers at the same time smashed at shipping in Tobruk harbor, leaving at least two ships on fire and one or two others damaged.

Fires Seen 70 Miles Away

The raid on Tobruk, one of the principal harbors of the Axis in North Africa was described as a large-scale attack. The whole water front was left ablaze and fires could be seen from Salum, seventy miles away. Some of the fires were near naval fuel installations.

Elsewhere British naval planes attacked enemy encampments, tank concentrations and motor transport in the battle area with considerable success, it was reported, while the navy hit German supply lines.

Drive Of Nazi Labor Units

Land action was confined to harassing patrols, and it was significant that communiques again said enemy labor groups were being surprised and driven from their tasks. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was still employing thousands of men to dig in securely in the vicinity of El Alamein.

While Rommel was consolidating his positions the British Navy was doing its utmost to prevent delivery of his supplies, its submarines sinking a large Axis tanker and a large supply vessel. Torpedoes hit three other supply vessels but their full effect was not determined.

Russian Fight May Delay Axis Offensive In Egypt

BY EDWARD KENNEDY [Associated Press Correspondent] With the Allied Forces in the Western Desert, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The anticipated Axis offensive in the Egyptian desert appeared tonight to have been postponed, perhaps because of the strong Russian counter-attacks west and northwest of Moscow.

It is considered possible here that the Germans, weak in the air in Africa in recent months, had planned to fly several hundred planes to Egypt to back up their land forces and have been unable to do so because of developments in Russia.

Shoot Down Axis Planes

South African fighter pilots shot down two Messerschmitts and one Macchi in a fifteen-minute dogfight over the central sector of the El Alamein front this morning. They damaged several others, some of which may have been lost.

The Germans did some scattered bombing over the desert during the night. One of their attacks happened to be on our camp. A stick of bombs fell some yards from my tent. I escaped because I was not sleeping there, but in another place 7-8 miles away.

Americans Miss Comic Strips

I had been out visiting American pilots at another field and could not get back by nightfall. I found the Americans in fine spirits. Their only complaint was that they missed the comic strips which they had been following daily in American papers. They wanted to know if I had any information on what had befallen certain comic strip characters since they left America in July.

The Americans have opened an intensive campaign against the desert's most annoying pests—flies. At the door of each tent is a big fly trap. Flies are lured into the traps by watermelon rinds which the Americans say is the best fly bait they have found.

Break Up Raid On Malta

Valletta, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Spitfire fighters shot down an enemy plane and damaged others, some of which likely failed to reach their bases, when Axis fighters attempted to raid Malta this morning, it was reported tonight.

RAF Raids Nuernberg

And

Saarbruecken War Plants

38.24.-18461

30.24-18461

London, Aug. 29 (P)—United States Army Air Force Flying Fortresses bombed a German airdrome at Wevelghem, near Courtrai, Belgium, today.

The Fortresses were escorted by fighters, a joint communique said.

All aircraft in the operations which included diversionary sweeps by American fighters returned safely.

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 29—Nuernberg, a great war industries center and the rally ground of Hitler's Nazi party, and the Saar steel center of Saarbruecken were attacked heavily by a strong force of British bombers which left large fires burning in both cities last night.

The heaviest assault was on Nuernberg, the Air Ministry said. Thirty bombers were lost from the "large force" of perhaps several hundred, many of which packed eight tons of explosives each.

Objectives in northern France were raided by the smaller and swifter fighters during the night.

Attack Docks

British Boston bombers also attacked the docks at Ostend, Belgium, and power stations in the Lille-Lens area of France this morning, an authoritative British statement said. Two German fighters were destroyed and two of the American-built bombers and a fighter are missing.

In the overnight raid, the heavy bombers used the "saturation" technique of attack by which great numbers of bombers crowd into the air space over their targets.

The extent of British losses was ascribed by British observers to the brilliant moonlight and cloudless skies, highly favorable to anti-aircraft and night fighter defense.

Well In Three Figures

While the strength of the raiders was not officially disclosed, it was understood to have run well into three figures but not to have been near 1,000-bomber proportions.

The RAF bombers flew nearly 500 miles to reach Nuernberg, deep in southern Germany, once a peaceful old city and now a center of Nazi war production. Saarbruecken on the French border and only about thirty-five miles from Metz is a rich coal and iron producing center.

Thirty Bombers Lost

An Air Ministry communique said thirty bombers failed to return from the mission. On the basis of average five per cent. losses of similar large-scale raids in the past,

this would put the number of participating planes at 600.

The assault was the third this week against German industrial centers: On Thursday night a force of approximately the same strength smashed at the former Polish port of Gdynia, only a few miles west of Danzig on the Baltic Sea, and at Kassel, a locomotive-building center. Monday night Wiesbaden and Frankfurt were the targets.

Manufactures Tanks

Nuernberg is the home of the Nan tank factory and has a large aluminum works manufacturing piston rods and castings. The Siemens-Schuckert factory there makes heavy electrical equipment.

The quaint old German city is also an important railway center and has large repair shops for locomotives and rolling stock. It is on the Ludwig Canal, connecting the Main and Danube rivers.

In striking at Nuernberg, the RAF was attacking one of the best-known German garrison towns. In recent years it had acquired considerable notice as the parade ground and sounding board for the annual Nazi party conventions, but these have been suspended for the duration of the war.

Coal Mining Center

Saarbruecken, in the rich Saar Valley, is in the center of some seventy square miles of coal mines. It has gigantic iron works and steel mills.

The Saar Valley steel center was last raided on the night of July 29 when a somewhat smaller force of bombers visited it for a short, but fierce attack. Informed air sources said "much damage" was caused in that raid on Saarbruecken, in which nine British bombers were lost. The city had not been bombed previously since November 8, 1940.

Royal Canadian Air Force fliers on the raid said conditions were so nearly perfect last night that every detail of the streets and buildings of Saarbruecken stood out in relief. "We took three runs over the target before dropping the stuff and just couldn't miss," one pilot said.

"Place Was Afire"

Another pilot said "it was a marvelous trip as far as flying and bombing conditions were concerned. The place was afire in a number of spots when we arrived and there was no mistaking the target."

In addition to the massive RAF assaults, the Germans have suffered under daylight precision raids in occupied territories by Flying

Fortresses of the United States Air Force.

Yesterday the Fortresses raided Meaulte, an important airplane center in northern France, and the day before the high-flying American bombers spread destruction among the docks of the German-occupied Dutch port of Rotterdam.

Apparently roused by this round-the-clock schedule, the Germans struck back last night, dropping explosive and incendiary bombs in northeast and eastern England, mostly in coastal areas.

Eight persons were killed in one town in northeastern England when a bomb destroyed four homes. Workers dug in the debris throughout the night and rescued a baby boy alive. He was the only survivor. Bombs were dropped during daylight today on a west England town.

Nazis Admit Raid Damage

New York, Aug. 29—The Associated Press listening post recorded today a Berlin broadcast German high command communique stating that British bombers raided southern and southwestern Germany last night, causing civilian casualties and doing damage to buildings.

Thirty-two raiders were shot down, it said. Five more were reported destroyed in flights over occupied western territories last night, and two were downed in day flights over western Germany and Helgoland Bight yesterday.

German planes raided southwest and northeast England by day and night, the communique said.

USA AF MAKES SEVENTH RAID WITHOUT LOSS

Flying Fortresses Loose Loads On Nazi Airdrome At Wevelghem

All Planes Return Safely From Main And Diversionary Sweeps

By J. W. GALLAGHER

London, Aug. 29—American Flying Fortresses made their seventh raid on the Nazi-held continent today without suffering loss, following up the RAF's night attack with hundreds of bombers on Nuernberg, carnival city of Nazidom, and Saarbruecken, sprawling industrial and railroad center.

The USAAF bombardiers, accompanied by fighters, loosed their loads over the German airdrome at Wevelghem, near Courtrai, Belgium. The raid was accompanied by diversionary sweeps of American fighters, and all planes returned safely from the full operation.

British Also Active

The British also were active today, making sharp attacks on Ostend and Lille. The RAF lost thirty bombers last night, and two bombers and a fighter failed to return today—but the damage to Hitler's war potential was considered a liberal dividend for the expenditures.

Nuernberg and Saarbruecken both have major war industries. When the raiders left, their big black wings were lighted by big fires at both cities. The daylight attacks were on docks at Ostend and power stations in the Lille-Lens area.

Nuernberg is specially dear to Hitler, for he staged his Nazi party spectacles there in years of peace. The bombing force of 300 to 600 planes centered its heaviest attack on that city, but the Air Ministry said the attack on Saarbruecken was "hardly less strong."

Latest Blow Hardest

Nuernberg had been bombed three times previously, but the latest blow undoubtedly was the hardest. The last raid there was

October 12, 1941. Saarbruecken was attacked twice before, the last time on July 19 this year.

The Air Ministry said the bombers over Nuernberg used the "saturation" technique on such targets as the engineering works, a locomotive plant, the Nan tank factory, the Siemens-Schuckert electrical plant and the aluminum mills which turn out pistons and castings.

The four-motored planes traveled 500 miles into the heart of southern Germany to attack.

Directed At Rail System

The Saarbruecken raid was directed against the railway system, which is the pivotal point for the western trunk lines, as well as the war plants.

The pattern of the RAF and the United States Army Air Force bombings appeared in sharper relief than ever; the offensive is aimed at Hitler's transport system, his air force and his submarine-building centers.

Continuous blows have been aimed at the German railways and

waterways from the invasion coast to the heart of the Reich for the past month. The crippling of the German railway system is a great step in opening a second front as well as direct aid to Russia by interrupting the flow of supplies to the eastern front.

Depend On Railroads

The Nazis depend on their heavily taxed railroads to carry the bulk of their troops across Europe to meet any invasion threat.

Prior to today United States Flying Fortresses have been landing daylight precision blows to the rail network feeding the invasion coast with raids on switching yards at Rouen and Amiens and at sea transport at Rotterdam and Le Trait. The RAF's big night flights have been striking at the rail heads and locomotive works deep within Germany.

The list of the RAF's big night targets in August shows the blows aimed at transport.

These include Duesseldorf, a

communications center and home of the heavy steel industry necessary for railroads and ships; Mainz, a rail center and river port; Duisberg, one of Europe's biggest rail centers; Frankfurt, a rail junction and motor vehicle manufacturing city; Osnabrueck, a rail center; and Kassel, home of the biggest locomotive works in Europe.

Fighters Add Weight

Fighter planes and Hurricane bombers have been adding to the weight of the rail attacks by machine-gunning and bombing coastal stations and trains.

Early in August, the British radio warned railroad workers in occupied countries—particularly in France, Holland and Belgium—that the RAF was going to attack trains and stations day and night.

Secondary targets have been the aircraft factories.

The loss of thirty bombers last night raised to sixty the casualty list for two nights. Nuernberg was defended heavily and the perfect weather was an aid to the enemy interceptors.

Pilots returning from Nuernberg said they could see streets and buildings almost as clearly as in daylight.

Officers' Training School

London, Aug. 29 (P)—Establishment of a twelve-week officers' training school for enlisted men in the European theater of war was ordered today by the United States Army commander, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

5 Monarchs At Kent Funeral

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 29—Four Kings—George VI of England, Haakon VII of Norway, George II of Greece and Peter II of Yugoslavia—and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland attended a simple funeral service for the Duke of Kent at St. George's Chapel at Windsor today.

The Duchess of Kent entered with Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mother Mary, and the former helped the Duchess up the steps to the choir stalls. All three wore heavy crepe veils.

The Duchess sobbed throughout the brief rites, and as the coffin was lowered to a purple bier she sank to her knees in prayer.

King Sprinkles Earth On Coffin

Queen Elizabeth comforted her, while the Dean of Windsor intoned the burial service.

The King, with tears in his eyes, moved forward and sprinkled earth on the coffin as it descended slowly into the vaults.

The coffin was draped with the personal colors of the Duke, and two wreaths lay on it. One was from the King and Queen, the other from the widow. The wreath of the Duchess was made of red and white roses, the Duke's favorite flowers, which the Duchess had cut in the garden.

RAF rites are to take place in the historic chapel of the Order of the Garter.

It was the first funeral for a member of the Windsor family to lose his life in active service in this war. The Duke, youngest brother of the King, was killed in Scotland in the crash of a plane which had set out for Iceland on a military mission.

Duke Of Kent Is Buried In St. George's Chapel

London, Aug. 29 (P)—The Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George VI, who was killed in a plane crash Tuesday, was buried today in a vault of St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

King George and Queen Elizabeth, King Haakon VII of Norway, King George II of Greece and King Peter II of Yugoslavia, and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, were among the mourners.

The Duke's widow entered the chapel with Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mother Mary, all wearing heavy crepe veils. The Duchess sobbed throughout the brief service, conducted by the Dean of Windsor. RAF rites are to take place in the chapel of the Order of the Garter. The plane in which the Duke crashed in North Scotland was en route to Iceland on a military mission.

NAZIS CITE DIEPPE INVASION 'ORDER'

Say It Proves Attempted Second Front Failed.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 29 (A. P.).—The German High Command claimed in a communique today that an Allied operational order seized during the August 19 Commando raid on Dieppe, France, showed that the raid was intended to be the opening of a second front

In Europe.

The Allied intention was shown in Operational Order No. 121, the communique said. It added that there were only two copies of the order, one for each of two brigade staffs.

[Both before and during the raid on Dieppe, the British Broadcasting Corporation advised the French people that the raid was not an invasion.]

The announcement said that the Germans had taken a total of 2,195 prisoners at Dieppe and that the British had left more than 400 dead. Additional bodies were washed ashore daily, it added.

German losses in the Dieppe operation, dead, wounded and missing, totalled 597, the High Command reported. The German Army lost 115 killed, the Navy 78 and the Air Force 104.

Nazis Penetrate Defenses Of Stalingrad

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 29—Soviet troops have hurled back German attacks both above and below Stalingrad by vigorous counter-attacks, but enemy tanks and infantry are wedged deeply into the city's defenses in another sector and the Nazi command has moved two fresh divisions into action, the Russians said today.

Dead men clad in the greyish green of Adolf Hitler's legions were reported piled high on the sandy steppes before Soviet trenches and the Government newspaper *Izvestia* described prisoners as hungry and almost exhausted.

Transferred From Africa

A German anti-aircraft battery officer captured south of Krasnodar, Lieut. William Shaaf, was quoted by the army newspaper *Red Star* as saying that he arrived in the North Caucasus along with other officers from the Egyptian-Libyan front August 2.

Shaaf told Red Army authorities that he began his fighting days in Libya, the dispatch said. He was quoted as saying a number of

officers had been removed from the African desert to assist in the Caucasian campaign.

Major Crisis Looms

Nevertheless, a major defense crisis was apparent.

A Nazi tank division and one more infantry division maneuvered into position after a forced march from the Don bend bridgeheads and aerial transports, plying the skies with fighters and Stukas, brought up hundreds of other Germans.

Some of these dropped as parachutists behind the Russian lines. Automatic gunners duelled in the areas between fortified positions. Smoke spiraled up from bombed areas of Stalingrad sprawled on the west bank of the Volga.

The Government declared that 2,800 Germans, Rumanians and Italians died in a vain attempt to hold one wedge under Russian counter-attacks northwest of the

Bear Up Under Bombings

Red army men were declared bearing up under mass bombings and their sharp flanking blows southwest of Stalingrad were reported to have put the Germans on the defensive.

The sector of the deep German penetration was not identified, but the implication was that it was west of the town. The mid-day communique said that "in this engagement also the Germans suffered heavy losses in men and equipment."

Russian forces were reported to have struck heavily at Axis columns driving into the Caucasus and recaptured thirteen additional villages during increased assaults upon German fortifications in the

upper Volga boglands near Rzhev, 130 miles north west of Moscow.

Fuel Famine Halts Tanks

Red Star said the Germans were having difficulty supplying their tanks with fuel. At one place, along the Don front, 700 tanks were reported halted because of a gasoline famine and Russian bombers destroyed many of them.

(The British radio said the Russians in their great counter-attack on the central front had captured the Rzhev airdrome and cut an important road linking German positions. Fighting in Rzhev was said to be proceeding from house to house.)

Soviet companies still hold the northern section of Rzhev, a *Pravda* dispatch said, and are striking at the Germans behind plane-laid smoke screens.

The Red navy and supporting warplanes were credited with the destruction of four more Axis vessels, a submarine in the Black Sea, a transport in the Baltic and two transports totaling 12,000 tons in the Barents Sea.

Russia's central front offensive remained concentrated against Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, and several more points on the outskirts of that Nazi stronghold were reported neutralized.

"In another sector our rifle units, supported by tanks, stormed an inhabited locality which the enemy had transformed into a strong pocket of resistance," the Soviet Information Bureau said. "A tank crew penetrated the enemy's rear, wiping out about ninety Germans."

Railway Station Taken

Local battles were fought on the Briansk and Leningrad fronts. At Briansk a Russian battalion captured a railway station.

In the Leningrad sector the Germans tried in vain to recapture a position recently gained by the Russians.

Meanwhile, *Pravda* also reported that despite the loss of vast industrial and agricultural regions and the absorption of man power by the army, many Russian factories are increasing their production.

Soviet airplane and airplane-motor factories increased their output between seven and eight per cent in August, it was said.

Obviously Russian factories in eastern provinces, including those east of the Ural Mountains, have stepped up production to meet emergency of war.

Life will approach normal for millions of Soviet children Tuesday, when they will return to school. Supplies needed in schools are being manufactured in Siberian cities, while factories of western Russia are concentrating on war materials.

REDS BATTLE STRONGLY AT STALINGRAD

Force Nazis To Pay Heavily For Attack On Defense Lines

Moscow Reports Further Gains In Offensive Around Rzhev

By EDDY GILMORE

Moscow, Sunday, Aug. 30—The Red army, forcing the Germans to pay heavily for every inch of ground before Stalingrad, fought stubbornly today against strong German assaults while northwest of Moscow their Soviet comrades advanced in the Kalinin sector and reported crossing a river.

The Soviet midnight communique did not acknowledge any German advance on Stalingrad, either from the northwest or the southwest, the two critical areas of combat. It simply said there were no "material changes" in the fronts.

[The Berlin radio said the Russians were fighting "tooth and nail" for every bunker. It claimed that additional gains were made there and in the Caucasus, but acknowledged that "Soviet resistance remains very stiff."]

The Soviet communique said that "stubborn fighting continues" northwest of Stalingrad and that "the enemy regardless of losses keeps on attacking our positions."

Wipe Out 2 Nazi Companies

On the other Stalingrad sector, northeast of Kotelnikovski, the high command reported "fierce engagements took place in which twelve enemy tanks were destroyed and two companies of infantry were wiped out."

In the Caucasus, south of Krasnodar, Soviet troops "fought defensive engagements and repelled two German attacks," the high command said.

The communique indicated, however, that the big Soviet offensive west and northwest of Moscow still was under way.

"On the Kalinin front a Soviet formation overcame enemy resistance for a river crossing and continued its advance," it said.

Report Fighting In Rzhev
Earlier reports said the Russians

had gained possession of the Rzhev airport and that fighting was going on in the city itself.

In another sector of the front northwest of Moscow the Russians reported the Germans had launched an offensive in which large numbers of tanks and automatic weapons were used, but that they had been repelled. Thirteen tanks were destroyed and "about a company" of enemy infantry was wiped out.

Guerrillas operating in the Kalinin area were said to have wrecked a German military train consisting of six cars loaded with tanks, sixteen loaded with trucks and four with troops.

Heavy Fighting Near Mozdok

In the Mozdok area, where the Germans were trying to break through to the Caucasus oil field at Grozny, heavy fighting took place. The Soviet communique said a German attempt to cross a river was smashed.

In the Kletskeya area, northwest of Stalingrad, Russian troops were said to have defeated an Italian division, capturing 650 prisoners and a large amount of equipment.

The Germans moved new forces up by transport planes as well as across numerous bridgeheads on the Don and the presence of two new divisions was reported.

Nazis Use Parachute Troops

The Germans employed parachute troops in vain efforts to disrupt Soviet positions. Some German units west of the city were declared encircled and under annihilating attack. Northeast of Kotelnikovski, the Reds said they held fast against strong German tank charges, and had even thrown the Germans on the defense.

Red Star, army newspaper, said that 700 German tanks stalled near the Don because of a gasoline shortage and were attacked by Russian planes.

There was no evidence that the Germans had yet withdrawn men from Stalingrad or the Caucasus to bolster the Rzhev sector.

Lack of Gas Stops Tanks

One encouraging report from the Stalingrad front was from *Red Star*, army newspaper, that 700 German tanks stalled near the Don because of a gasoline shortage and were attacked by Russian planes.

With 13 new settlements added to the more than 600 taken in the last 18 days west and northwest of Moscow, the Russians increased their attacks but met sterner German resistance.

Enemy commanders moved new units into the battle, seeking to halt Russians without calling for help

from the German legions in the south. There was no evidence that the Germans had yet withdrawn men from Stalingrad or the Caucasus to bolster the Rzhev sector.

The Russians attributed the slowing of the Stalingrad and Caucasus drives to stouter Red Army tactics and the gradual weakening of the Nazis, who have been dying by the thousands in Hitler's main gamble, now more than two months old.

On the home front, the newspaper *Pravda* reported that many Soviet factories were increasing their output, despite the loss of vast industrial and agricultural regions and

the absorption of manpower by the armies.

Soviet airplane and airplane motor factories increased their output between 7 and 8 per cent in August, it was said.

Obviously, Russian factories in eastern provinces, including those east of the Ural Mountains, have stepped up production to meet emergencies of war.

All Drives Repulsed, Nazis Say, Claiming Gains

Rumania, Hungary Collect Clothing

New York, Aug. 29—A Berlin broadcast, picked up today by the Associated Press listening post, said Transocean dispatches from Bucharest reported that Rumania and Hungary had begun campaigns to collect clothing "to keep soldiers warm in the coming hard Russian winter."

New York, Aug. 29—The Berlin radio, heard by the Associated Press listening post, today quoted the German high command as reporting the Russians in fierce attacks up and down the line from embattled Stalingrad to the shores of Lake Ladoga, but all were declared to have been repulsed in heavy fighting.

German forces are continuing their own attacks against strong fortifications in the Stalingrad area and have repelled Russians who broke into the German lines in the Kaluga sector southwest of

Moscow, the high command announced.

Axis troops have broken through stubbornly defended Soviet positions in several sectors of the Caucasus, a communique added.

Reds Losses Are Heavy

"In the Stalingrad area," the communique said, "German troops engaged in progressive attack against strongly constructed enemy fortifications."

"In these operations they repulsed a number of counter-attacks."

German air attacks have cost the Russians heavily behind the lines, the communique said, mentioning two tankers set afire and twelve cargo ships damaged on the Volga.

Russian attacks in the Kaluga area southwest of Moscow were described as especially strong, with infantry, tank and air forces combined.

A penetration of German lines there was conceded, but the Russians were declared repulsed in counter-attacks.

Russians Repulsed

In these "hard battles," the Russians were declared to have suffered heavy casualties and to have lost 111 tanks, 92 of them in a single area held by a German tank division.

Near Rzhev, west of Moscow, Soviet attacks also were renewed, but were said to have broken down in the face of a counter-thrust by German troops supported by dive-bomber formations.

South of Lake Ladoga on the Northern front, the Russians also

attacked, but were said to have been brought to a standstill by counter-attack.

Red Factories' Output Increased Despite Losses

Millions of Children to Go Back to School Tuesday

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (AP).—Despite the loss of vast industrial and agricultural regions and the absorption of man power by the armies, the Communist party newspaper "*Pravda*" reported today, many Russian factories are increasing their output.

30.24.—18463

30.24-18463

Soviet airplane and airplane-motor factories increased their output between 7 and 8 per cent in August, it was said. Russian factories in eastern provinces, including those east of the Ural Mountains, have stepped up production to meet emergencies of war.

Life will approach normal for millions of Soviet children Sept. 1, when they will return to school. Children in lower grades will resume classes at the beginning of the month. Older children and their teachers, who have been working in fields this summer, will return to their classrooms a few weeks later. Supplies needed in schools are being manufactured in Irkutsk, Omsk, Vladivostok and other Siberian cities. Factories of western Russia are concentrating on war materials.

60 Russian Planes Attack Helsinki in Biggest Raid

Finns Say Only Two Planes Through Defenses
HELSINKI, Aug. 29 (AP).—A Finnish communique said today that sixty Russian planes attacked Helsinki in waves late yesterday in the heaviest raid ever attempted upon the Finnish capital. The alarm lasted four and a half hours.

The communique said that only two planes penetrated the defenses and that only a few bombs were dropped. Two fires were caused, some buildings damaged, five persons killed and twenty injured, it said.

Helsinki Reported Bombed.
London, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—A Vichy radio broadcast said today that Helsinki, the Finnish capital, was bombed last night and that five persons were killed and twenty wounded.

Italians in Lake Ladoga.
Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Italian speedboats are operating on Lake Ladoga, which breaks the Russian-Finnish front north of Leningrad, and have already sunk a 1,300-ton Russian gunboat, the High Command said today.

[The dispatch did not explain how the Italian craft were transported to Lake Ladoga, which covers 7,000 square miles of Russian territory. Presumably they and their crews were sent by train to German Baltic ports and then sailed or freighted to Finland for transfer to lake frontage held by the Axis.]

2,404 Hungarians Killed in Russia

ROME, Aug. 29 (Italian Radio Recorded by AP).—A Budapest communique tonight said Hungarian casualties on the Russian front since April were 154 officers and 2,250 men killed, 465 officers and 11,096 men wounded, and 30 officers and 530 men missing.

43 Dead In Earthquake
Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 29 (AP).—DNB reported from Rome today that 43 persons were killed and 110 injured in the northern Albanian earthquake August 27. Another 1,200 were homeless. The count of casualties was termed preliminary.

11 CZECHS EXECUTED
Woman in Group Convicted of High Treason.
Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 29 (AP).—Seven Greeks have been executed at Lamia for sabotage of an Italian military car and killing its driver, said an Athens dispatch in a Budapest paper.

11 CZECHS EXECUTED
Woman in Group Convicted of High Treason.
Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Eleven Czechs, including one woman, were executed on Wednesday after a German court found them guilty of high treason, an official announcement in Prague said today.

Model Herods
45,000 Jews Starving In Nazis' France

By the Associated Press
Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—The persecution of Jews in Occupied France "recalls the biblical story of Herod's slaughter of the Innocents in Bethlehem," it was said today in the "Schweizerische Kir-

chen Zeitung," journal of the Catholic Church in Switzerland. The abuse of Jews continues, the paper said, despite protests by cardinals, archbishops and other Catholic leaders.

The sole aim in Paris "seems to be to foot out the Jews," the paper continued. "Jewish mothers and their daughters are imprisoned in a monstrous concentration camp, 45,000 of them being herded together in the Paris Winter Hippodrome where they are given a daily ration of 200 grams (7.05 ounces) of bread and six liters (1.58 gallons) of water. "Children are snatched brutally from parents, and scenes are occurring reminding one of the slaughter of the children of Bethlehem." The paper asserted that youths and fathers of families are being sent to the East by train loads, the only explanation given being that they have left for an unknown destination.

Cardinals and archbishops of Occupied France met late in July to protest against the treatment of Jews. The paper said that because such protests are not mentioned by newspapers or the radio, the prelates now are discussing the subject in pulpits.

550,000 Germans Now Reported In Norway

Bern, Aug. 29 (AP).—A Stockholm dispatch in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung today said the number of Germans in Norway had increased greatly in the last few weeks and now totaled 250,000 soldiers and 300,000 civilians.

There are 100,000 German civilians in Oslo alone, many of them having been evacuated from northern German cities, the dispatch said.

Sub Sinks Ship; Nazis Drown
London, Aug. 29 (AP).—A Norwegian Government spokesman announced today that a submarine entered Hammerfest harbor in July and sank a German-employed Norwegian ship with 160 German soldiers aboard, many of whom drowned.

Heroic Skipper Saves Papers

[By the Associated Press]
A Gulf Coast Port, Aug. 29.—Capt. L. J. Plesner, of Algiers, La., a naturalized citizen born in Denmark, was so bent on saving his

ship's papers when it was torpedoed that after getting his entire crew off he went to his cabin for the papers, was twice carried under after escaping, but eventually fought clear of the undertow.

Expecting trouble, the captain had all his crew on deck in lifebelts when a torpedo struck in mid-August in the Caribbean, while the ship was traveling at slow speed, blacked out.

Climbs Up Water Pipe
Within four minutes all lifeboats were in the water. Then the captain went to his cabin for the papers. When the medium-sized United States merchant ship capsize, he climbed up a water pipe to get out, was carried under twice, and then swam forty-five minutes before being picked up.

Two hours later a British vessel rescued the forty-eight members of his crew and guncrew and himself, taking them to a United States port.

U. S., BRITISH SHIPS LOST

Two Merchantmen Go Down In South Atlantic In Axis Attacks

Sinkings Bring Associated Press Total To 448 Since Pearl Harbor

[By the Associated Press]
Washington, Aug. 29.—The navy disclosed today the loss of an American and a British merchantman in the South American area.

The American vessel reported destroyed by Axis submarine torpedoes was attacked in the Caribbean Sea early in August. The loss of the two vessels raised the Associated Press tally of announced sinkings in the western Atlantic to 448 craft since Pearl Harbor.

Capt. L. J. Plesner, of Algiers, La., skipper of the American vessel, reported he was carried under twice following the crew's abandonment of the craft and his own re-

turn to his cabin for ship's papers, but said he been able to fight clear of the undertow as the vessel capsize.

Entire Crew On Deck
The captain had the entire crew on deck in lifebelts at the time the torpedo crashed into the side of the slow-moving ship. All lifeboats were in the water within four minutes, crewmen said.

There was no loss of life in the encounter, the entire crew being picked up by a British ship two hours after the sinking.

Merchantman Rescued

An East Coast Port, Aug. 29 (AP).—Eighteen survivors of a torpedoed British merchantman, blasted to the bottom of the South Atlantic early this month by an Axis submarine, told of a perilous seven-day voyage before their flares finally were sighted by a United Nations vessel. Forty-six other crew members, including the captain, were missing, survivors said, following separation of four lifeboats into which the seamen had crowded.

The first torpedo smashed into the vessel, disabling the engine, the rescued crewmen related, and shortly afterward the ship was abandoned.

The ship was still afloat an hour later and the men returned for extra provisions. Minutes later, the raider surfaced and began pumping shells into the merchantman.

Crew members rushed to the waiting lifeboats as the vessel settled.

The lifeboats became separated that night, survivors reported.

One night the motion of their oars attracted a school of porpoise, and the men spent an anxious few seconds as the boat tipped dangerously above the large fish. To prevent another such incident, oars were shipped and sails rigged, and the journey continued.

On the seventh day, crewmen sighted an Allied vessel which made the rescue.

TWO SUBS GONE, HAVANA SAYS

One Reported Sunk, Another

Captured, After Torpedoing Two Merchantmen

The navy discloses the loss of an American and a British merchantman in the South American area.....Page 8

Havana, Aug. 29 (AP).—One German submarine was sunk and another captured after a battle with Allied sea and air forces off the coast of Cuba, Havana newspapers reported today.

There was no official confirmation of the story, which appeared under eight-column headlines, but publication of the information was authorized by the Ministry of Defense.

The published account, which came from correspondents in a Cuban port city, said the battle began when a submarine attacked and sank a merchant ship.

Ships And Planes Attack
"Then," said the newspaper El Avance, "ships and planes attacked the marauding submarine with depth bombs and cannon fire and it was sunk rapidly."

"An enormous oil slick appeared on the surface of the sea, together with bits of wreckage, which made the submarine's destruction evident."

"The companion of the sunken submarine, seeking to avenge the sinking, fired on another ship of medium tonnage. The ship was struck at a vital spot and also sank."

Second Sub Surrenders
Then, the paper said, additional planes entered the combat and depth charges forced the second submarine to the surface where the crew of 39 surrendered. The submarine was towed to the coast.

The account of the battle first appeared in the newspaper El Crisol and later was published in other papers.

The newspaper El Pais said: "Residents of a town near the encounter watched jubilantly the triumph of the Allied plans and ships in the battle with the Germans."

ARGENTINE DEFENSE

Castillo Asks Quick Passage of Anti-aircraft Bill.
Buenos Aires, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—With neighboring Brazil at war against Germany and Italy, President Ramon S. Castillo today

asked Congress to give speedy approval to his proposal to spend 450,000,000 pesos (about \$110,000,000) over a ten-year period in the establishment of an anti-aircraft protective system.

The Government, which several months ago failed to obtain requested war materials from the United States, did not say where it planned to get the necessary equipment and guns.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, War Minister Gen. Juan Tonazzi and Naval Minister Rear Admiral Mario Fincati testified today before the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee, which is considering a break with the Axis in compliance with the Rio de Janeiro conference resolutions. It was announced that the committee would meet again Tuesday with the same three Cabinet members.

Chilean Break Forecast AUG 30 1942

New York, Aug. 29 (AP).—Dr. Eduardo Grove, first Chilean Minister to Canada, says his people want to break with the Axis "and would like to follow the lead of Brazil in declaring war."

"But," he added in an interview, "I cannot say when this will come." Asserting that the "idea" of severing Axis relations "was born at Pearl Harbor," Dr. Grove continued:

"The general public of my country thinks that the way of democracy is the only way for them to go. Not only has the idea of severance of relations with the Axis grown, but it is being fostered in the national consciousness by government officials, as they watch it reaching maturity."

"We have established a ministry in Canada because of our desire to become more closely related to the Allied Nations."

Argentina Curbs Dollars to Aid U. S.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Central Bank of Argentina has halted dealings in U. S. dollars except by special authorization. The measure was taken to cooperate with the U. S. Government in drying up the dollar currency which was confiscated by Axis agents in occupied countries.

LaGuardia to Help Open Mexican Air Line

Mexico City, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Mayor LaGuardia of New York will lead an official United States delegation to the opening of a new air line between Mexico City and the United States, the Government announced today.

It said that Mayor LaGuardia would represent President Roosevelt on the first trip American Airlines makes on its new leg to Mexico. Mexican officials will meet Mayor LaGuardia in Monterrey, Mexico, for the dedication of the new airport there and return to the capital with him the next day.

Thomson to Get Canada Radio Post

Ottawa, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Appointment of Dr. J. S. Thomson, president of the University of Saskatchewan, as general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was recommended today by the CBC board of governors.

He would take the place of Major Gladstone Murray, who has been appointed by the board to a new position as director-general of broadcasting for Canada.

U. S., Britain Make History In Standardizing Arms

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 29—Airmen and ordnance experts in Britain and America, seeking some uniformity of guns and bullet sizes on the combat planes of the two nations, are writing a new chapter in an old military story—standardization of equipment.

Air force officers said today that this was just one phase of a problem which constantly is under study. It isn't easy, they explained, because need for immediate production is so great that even new models of fighting planes have to be designed to use the ordnance equipment for which there is production capacity.

The two air forces obviously, cannot stop using what they have while awaiting a shift to something else, even if it might be better.

Other Material Involved

Standardization does not end with a desire to put interchangeable guns, ammunition and bombs into the different planes produced

by the two nations. Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding the Army Air Forces, has said repeatedly that wherever possible there was standardization of production and even for training between the army and navy, the United States and its Allies.

The story is similar in other phases of the war production. Field guns and heavy weapons are limited to a few types. For each type, the parts are interchangeable, the ammunition the same.

Trucks Still A Problem

In tanks, the army has three types—light, medium and heavy. In

the M-4 medium tank, for instance, parts manufactured by Baldwin Locomotive Works will fit exactly an M-4 built by Chrysler. They will have identical turrets, identical transmissions. Standardization has not been achieved, however, in production of tank engines. The airplane engine, which ordnance experts deem most desirable has not always been available.

The army's truck standardization problem is as old as the grief that transport officers ran into in 1917-18.

"Going into that war totally unprepared, the army was compelled to go out and buy up any and every vehicle it saw anywhere," said Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Barzyski. "Many trucks and cars were abandoned in the field for want of a spare part."

Jeep Standardized

Efforts at standardization of motor trucks produced five chassis sizes and restriction of trucks to the smallest possible number of makes and designs—as against 316 makes, including foreign ones, in the first World War.

Similarly, the little quarter-ton jeep is standardized. When production of these vehicles started last year, three companies made them, and there were three products. They looked much the same, but there were three different engines and other less important differences. Now, Ford and Willys-Overland make identical jeeps.

Standardization extends to repair methods, and even to fuel for army trucks.

He'd Mobilize Youth Now

Cincinnati, Aug. 29 (A. P.).—Immediate mobilization of America's 18 and 19-year-old youths was urged today by Max Singer, of Boston, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, opening their forty-third national encampment here tomorrow.

"If we give these boys of the age of 18 and 19 at least two years training, we can be more certain a greater number of them will come back home to us when the war is over—not only as survivors, but as men who are able-bodied and physically fit," the commander in chief told reporters.

"We will need the active service of boys who are 18 and 19 today," Singer added. "We will most certainly have to call them when they get older. For their own protection, let's mobilize them now and give them the benefit of the extra training they will receive."

436 IN WAAC COMMISSIONED

First Group Of Women At Fort Des Moines Pins On Shoulder Bars

Record In Six Weeks Of Tough Training Praised By Corps Director

[By the Associated Press]

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 29—The army got a lot of new officers today—feminine ones—but the masculine army never had a straighter, prouder, smarter bunch of second lieutenants in its history.

At long last—or so it seemed to them—the first 436 officer candidates of the Womens' Army Auxiliary Corps got their commissions and the right to pin on those precious gold shoulder bars that designate them third officers.

Six Weeks Of Training

The tension of six weeks of the toughest training any group of

women ever encountered was broken, at least temporarily, with the granting of commissions. It was a beaming, chattering crowd of women who went back to barracks from the colorful ceremony, some to try on their newly-won bars.

"Isn't it wonderful," cried one. "It just didn't seem possible I'd ever get them."

"Aren't they beautiful?" exclaimed another, holding out her bars. "You can touch them if you like," she added facetiously.

Receive Congratulations

"I didn't think I'd make it," commented a third, referring to the formal presentation ceremony. "I felt my knees weren't gonig to hold me up."

Many of the new WAAC officers hurried to receive congratulations from their parents and friends who witnessed the ceremony. Here and there was a husband who saw his wife commissioned.

"The women were able to pin on shoulder bars denoting their rank, but they were unable to sport the other officers' insignia that eventually will mark their uniforms—eagles on their caps, 'U. S.' on their collars, the corps Pallas Athena on their lapels. The war has held up delivery of the insignia.

Two More Weeks Yet

The women have two more weeks as officers before assignment to posts about September 14. Some will go into aircraft warning, some to recruiting offices and more will stay here to train other officers and WAAC auxiliaries.

During the two weeks, some of the outstanding women will be promoted to second officers and first officer—the WAAC equivalent of first lieutenant and captain.

The women has reason to be proud tonight. Two generals took part in their commissioning and Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, telegraphed Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director:

"Their record of the first few weeks gives me great confidence in the future of the corps and the tremendous assistance they will be to the armed forces."

Oath Is Administered

Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, the army's adjutant general, administered the oath of office and Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, commander of the Seventh Service Command, handed commissions to the graduates as they marched one by one to the speakers' platform.

Also proud of her handiwork was Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (Rep., Mass.), sponsor of

legislation creating the corps.

"You will be soldiers," she told the class in a graduation address. "The eyes of America are watching you."

A review of most of the 1,700 WAACs preceded the commissioning. Accompanying the WAAC director, for his first visit to the school, was her husband, William P. Hobby, former Governor of Texas.

Uniforms For WAVE Officer Cost Less Than Navy Man's

Both Receive Same Clothing Allowance, \$250, But

Women May Dress At Lower Expense

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[By the Associated Press]

Northampton, Mass., Aug. 29—It's going to cost a WAVE officer less to dress than it does her brother—and Uncle Sam hands out the same clothing allowance to each: \$250.

The prospect of new clothes, and smart new navy uniforms at that, along with the price, interested today the small select group of WAVES, assembled as a "brains unit" (each has one to several degrees), to get the women's naval reserve training program started.

Costs Men Twice As Much

"It looks like the women are going to get by cheaper on the uniforms than us men," commented Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, (USN retired), commanding officer of the naval training school at Smith College, where for the first time in this country's history women will be trained for service in the navy, releasing men for combat duty.

Unlike the army which dresses its Ws, the navy doesn't foot the bill for the required uniforms. Instead it hands out a clothing allowance—and that only once.

An officer WAVE can get togged out for about \$140, including a second uniform to wear while one is at the cleaners. It costs her brother officer about double that for a uniform and a spare. In both cases this is exclusive of shoes, panties or shorts.

As a starter the WAVES will get a jacket and two-skirt suit.

"I suppose," said Captain Underwood, "that's equivalent to a man's two pants." The estimated

cost of this outfit will be jacket \$18 and skirts \$7 each, a total of \$32.

Here's what a WAVE can get for her \$141.80 (estimated).

2 jackets at \$18 each—\$36.
2 skirts at \$7 each—\$14.
2 navy blue rayon blouses at \$4.70 each—\$9.40.
3 reserve blue (light blue) cotton blouses at \$3.80 each—\$11.40.

3 white rayon blouses at \$5.00 each—\$15.

1 hat with three interchangeable crowns and havelock—\$21.

1 raincoat-overcoat—\$35.

"Hmm," moaned a male lieutenant as he listened to a recital of this. "It cost me about \$600 for three white uniforms, two blue and two khaki ones, an overcoat and a raincoat and two caps."

Neutral Lisle Stockings

Required dress for the WAVES also will include black ties, white gloves and neutral colored lisle stockings. They will use a navy regulation handbag with a strap over the shoulder, but the style has not yet been decided.

Regulation shoes are black oxfords with an inch and a half high heel. In the evening the WAVES may wear pumps with two-inch-high heels.

last three years, and which many Nazis thought would be a sparkling blitz enlivening a few autumn weeks in 1939, still was gathering fury on the third anniversary of the German invasion of Poland.

An impression grew in many quarters that the fourth year would bring decisions of the greatest importance and more particularly that England and America at last would be able to exert their vast strength effectively.

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The most urgent questions were: Will Russia be able to hold out another winter to tie up a good part of the German Army in the East?

Will the second front in Europe come into being?

Will the Germans be able to declare a pause in the East to open up another battle of Britain in the air this winter?

Will the Commandos so harry the continent that an appreciable portion of the German forces will wear themselves out rushing from spot to spot?

Will the United Nations make an all-out effort to smash Germany from the air with those "clouds of airplanes" for which the French Premier Edouard Daladier pleaded vainly in 1940?

Will the American occupation of some Solomon Islands grow into an effective offensive against Japan or occupy a sufficient portion of Hirohito's naval strength to prevent a Nipponese attack on Siberia—in effect, providing the second front for which Russia has pleaded?

Holding Power of Russia

Of these major questions, speculations concerning the holding qualities of Russia and the turn of Allied strategy in western Europe appeared to be the most pressing.

To the world they were questions of a vital interest and to Adolf Hitler a matter of life-and-death

War Moves Into Fourth Year AUG 3 With Big Decisions Ahead

Russian Front Staying Power and Second Front Threat Main Questions

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

NEW YORK (Wide World)—The war moves into its fourth year with terrific decisions impending and with the fate of millions hanging in a precarious balance.

The war which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain thought would

urgency. The very heart of the Axis pattern of war has been to avoid two fronts, to take on one major job at a time. But a new front in some other part of the continent would mean two fronts for Hitler—unless Russia is eliminated as a fighting factor soon.

There were suggestions in reports from Axis quarters—admittedly untrustworthy—that the German plan of the moment is to stabilize a winter line along the Volga river and then turn to the west to meet whatever blows England and America may strike from that direction.

But even if the Axis did reach the Volga on a broad front, there would remain the question of whether the Russians would permit a stabilization of the line and whether they could somewhere find the energies to duplicate last winter's offensive operations.

If Russia does find such strength the task of the Allies in the West would be simplified. So Russia at the beginning of the fourth year of the war remained an element of

utmost importance, still retaining the power to contribute measurably to the doom of Hitler even should the Germans reach the Volga and penetrate deeply into the Caucasus.

In the West, the Commando raids, persistent air attacks and the resistance from populations of occupied countries have diverted much Axis strength and the ever present threat of a second front operation is a major worry for the German High Command.

The Germans were being kept guessing as to where a second front operation might start—Norway, The Netherlands, France or even Italy after a campaign in Africa. The Commando raid on Dieppe complicated the guessing game.

Allies Taking Losses

Some elements of the High Command had been maintaining that strong coastal defenses alone would make France impregnable from the west and that consequently the second front should start at a more remote spot. But the Commandos demonstrated that if the Allies are resigned to accepting losses a landing can be made and a foothold held on a strongly defended coast. Moreover, the incidental demonstration that the Allies now are willing to accept losses—a matter which Berlin had doubted—has given the High Command something else to worry about.

Thus, a second front might be opened up the hard way. That, for the Germans, involves keeping stronger garrisons in France. And the possibility that Norway, The Netherlands or Africa might be chosen for United Nations offensives still remained.

There remained also a probability that the next few weeks or months might bring air operations in the West on an unprecedented scale. Another effort may be made to prove a theory of some militarists that a nation can be defeated by air power alone.

Germany failed in the battle of Britain, but there is no assurance

that, even a beating spell in the East, she may not try again. And the United Nations have only now attained bombing strength to attempt a major offensive. At any rate, the theory that a first-class power can be smashed from the air alone has not yet received an adequate test.

England More Hopeful In War's Fourth Year

By Russell Landstrom
Wide World Staff Writer

London, Aug. 29.—Britain starts the fourth year of the war a far brighter and more hopeful nation than it was a year ago.

Few then honestly believed that Russia could long withstand the German armies; few thought that the cities of England would escape further death and destruction in the coming winter. The United States was a neutral, though a benevolent neutral.

In many places there was less to eat, less to smoke, less to drink than now; the prospect for the winter's fuel supplies was chilling; most people expected a greater extension of rationing than has come to pass.

Potent Tonic

It would be idle to pretend that there is little or no war weariness today. Jolted by a succession of setbacks and crises, the spirit inevitably sags at times.

But a potent tonic for drooping morale has been the first displays of the strength of American arms and the range of American ingenuity. Conversations with small shopkeepers, farmers, clerks, people on trains and in saloons disclosed an almost mystical faith in the potentialities of the American contribution to the United Nations' war effort.

But it is in the little things that one learns most clearly England's temper, the fine humors of the people as a whole. Consider, for example, the manifestation of the British people's fondness for flowers.

In the suburbs, the country and the small towns, flowers are grown abundantly. The land is needed for vegetable growing, yet space somehow is found for flowers, too.

A year ago enormous prices were

charged for meals in many eating places in the cities. Now there is a one dollar limit on a meal.

Some of the best meals in all Britain can be bought for 25 cents up to a half dollar in pubs

or in industrial or mining district canteens.

In London and a few other cities there is a slight increase in formality in dining-rooms, at the theater and at receptions. One sees occasionally a dressed-up dinner party, pre-war in almost every particular, but almost always they are as dreary and hollow as reunion in Vienna, as incongruous as a Strauss waltz at a wake.

The fourth year of war finds London and provincial theaters still flourishing; "Gone With the Wind" has been running in the West End almost since the outbreak of the war.

Traveling is difficult; trains are crowded and relatively few have dining cars or sleepers. Yet there is a continual coming and going of vacationists to and from Cornwall, Devon, Wales and the lake districts of Northern England and of Scotland.

Britain is a land of saving and salvage. It is forbidden now to waste paper, string, rope, rags or scrap metal.

It is a land where attempting to get a piece of waxed paper is like reaching for the moon. Nor is it easy to get kitchen ware and dinner service.

Another year of war has further altered English country life. On the smaller places, turned over chiefly to the growing of vegetables and fruit, the acute problem is to obtain the necessary labor. In the old days the small growers had three to six hired hands; now in many instances there is a single employee whose services can be had only a couple of hours each day.

Wife Helps Out

Thus the wife of a rural householder, who himself probably has a full-time war job requiring him to be away from home all day, may not only keep the family gardens going, but help the neighbors as well, join other women in voluntary services and, of course, run the house.

These modest scale farmers also feel the pinch of the new regulations governing the distribution of gasoline. Sale of gasoline is limited to the needs of those

using automobiles on business directly concerning the Nation's war effort. Many farmers and gardeners, of course, cannot so qualify.

In numerous ways, however, the war has only collaterally affected people in the country and the villages. Many are without radios, and it is difficult to get newspapers, especially London papers, in those areas. Bombing risks are comparatively slight. Consequently, the impact of the war is much less severe than it is in the larger communities.

AUG 30 1942 War's 3d, Blackest Year Drawing To Close

By Carl T. Cranmer

New York, Aug. 29 (Wide World)—The twelve months ending September 1 seem likely to go down as the "black year" for the United Nations in the second World War.

Like 1917—the third year of the first World War—1942 saw the conflict rising fiercely to a climax which was likely to be reached in a few months.

This war year was only starting its second quarter when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor at Sunday dawn, December 7, and brought about the biggest event of the year, and perhaps of the war—the entry of the United States into the conflict.

Disaster followed disaster in sickening train. Guam, Wake, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Java, Rangoon, Bataan, Corregidor—some of them Gibraltar of the white man in the Far East—fell in quick succession, and the Japanese had in their possession nearly all of the Philippines, Malaya, Burma and the Netherlands East Indies.

Caught Unprepared

Crippled by Pearl Harbor and unprepared for a seven-ocean war, the one-ocean American navy fought a desperate battle in our own Atlantic waters with submarines which took a toll of at least 440 ships in a few months.

In North Africa, the British Eighth Army, overwhelmed by demands for men, planes and supplies for the Malaya, Burma, Australian and Indian fronts, stopped Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel only sixty-five miles short of Alexandria, and all but lost the vital bases which hold the strategic land bridges of the Middle East.

The Great Russian army, plainly weakened by stupendous losses of planes, tanks and cannon, came within an ace of losing Moscow and fell back 750 miles, from Kiev to the Caucasus—one of the greatest retreats on record.

A Brighter Side

But the war log is not entirely black.

The Red army did hold Moscow. It held Leningrad. It drove the Germans back, mile by mile, in the painful winter campaign north and south of Moscow, and when summer came it held intact while fighting a furious delaying battle against German blows which drove it slowly back in the Don bend, through Rostov, down to the subsidiary oil centers of Maikop and Krasnodar to the Caucasian foothills.

In the Pacific, Japan had been stopped at least temporarily at the outer island ramparts of Australia after convoys of United States troop reinforcements arrived and Gen. Douglas MacArthur took command.

Coral Sea And Midway

Attempts to resume the sea-air-land march met resounding defeats in the Coral Sea and Midway battles, which sent United Nations spirits soaring.

In the first battle, early in May, Japan lost thirteen ships, including at least two aircraft carriers. At Midway she lost ten more, including four carriers, and suffered damage to nine others, including three battleships.

Although the Japanese won a lodgment in the western Aleutians, they had made no progress since early June and had lost eleven ships sunk and thirteen damaged in the steady attrition of United States bomb and submarine attacks.

Then in August came the marines' victory at Tulago in the Solomons, where the United States obtained control of important bases for a future offensive.

Quitting China, Too

These were the worst defeats in Japan's modern history, and were coupled with the first bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities on April 18.

After giving British, Indians,

Chinese and Americans a new "beating" in Malaya and Burma, and cutting China's lifeline, Japan started an offensive in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces on China's seaboard. But here, too, she was withdrawing from the territory gained at heavy cost, apparently with some other project in mind.

Huge Arms Schedule

Japan still had power to deliver terrific blows, whether at Australia, India or Russian Siberia, and the uncertainty of her course was one reason why observers felt that the United Nations had other crises to face before they could see the turning of the road.

While Americans were fighting and dying in AVG planes over China, Burma, Indo-China and Thailand, and on such strange and far-separated battlefields as New Guinea, Java, the Solomon Islands and the Aleutians, President Roosevelt set the program that gave the United Nations their greatest confidence in victory—a program that called for 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of ships in 1942.

The steady, though difficult, progress toward this goal pointed the way to a bright Allied picture on Hitler's western front. It was this production upon which depended the possibility of the opening of a second land front in Europe.

It encouraged the British to proceed with the organization and delivery of the first 1,000-bomber blows upon Hitler's cities, and the mass raids on his industries and communications in which United States Army Air Forces already were joining.

On March 4, less than three months after the United States became a belligerent, it was announced that the second AEF in a

quarter century had arrived in northern Ireland to fight on European soil.

On August 19, United States soldiers set foot on French soil for the first time in this war in the great Dieppe raid by British and Canadian Commandos.

Beginning on December 27, 1941, the Commandos stabbed at the German-held coast in six major raids from Narvik to St. Nazaire, France. They set a new standard in tough training methods for United Nations soldiers who some day must fight their way ashore in a large-scale invasion of Europe.

Strategy Meetings

The year was marked also by a

series of historic meetings in an effort of the United Nations to coordinate their strategy.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in December and again in June, both times in this country.

In May and in June, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov of Soviet Russia went to London, where he signed a twenty-year alliance with Britain, and to Washington, where an agreement with his western Allies was reached on the "urgency of creating a second front in 1942."

In August Prime Minister Churchill made the long journey by way of Cairo to Moscow, where he conferred with Premier Joseph Stalin. Churchill was the first British Prime Minister to visit Soviet Russia.

First Retreat For Nazis

The year saw Hitler's armies in retreat for the first time, although the retreats did not last long.

Late in November he was forced out of Rostov. The Kerch peninsula in the Crimea was relinquished, although rewon in the spring.

On October 2, Hitler announced that the last great campaign of 1941 was being launched against Moscow. His men did get within sixteen miles of the city on the north side, but they were defeated at the Volga canal. On December 6 they began a retreat which first was rapid, and then slow.

The Russians pressed their offensive through the grim winter, but were unable to take their main objectives—Smolensk, Orel, Kursk and Kharkov.

Hitler suddenly kicked out his commander in chief, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, assumed the command himself and issued a dramatic appeal to his people to give up their warm clothing for the soldiers. In the spring, his spokesmen admitted that a disaster had been narrowly averted.

Offensive In Libya

On November 19, the British, too, began an offensive in North Africa from the Egyptian border region, and after a bad start drove to their previous high-water mark beyond Bengasi.

But their triumph was short-lived. In the spring Rommel sprang forward and rapidly pushed the British back almost to Tobruk. After only a brief pause, he chose the hottest summer weather to attack again, captured Tobruk and pushed the British almost to Alexandria. There he continued to threaten the whole British position in the Middle East.

Entry of the United States into the war also aligned a great part of the Western Hemisphere on the side of the Allies. All the countries north of the Panama Canal declared war on the Axis, and all the rest, except Chile and Argentina, severed relations. As the war year neared an end, Brazil, too, declared war on Germany and Italy as a result of submarine sinkings of her ships off her coast.

On Other Fronts

On other fronts during the year, the British sent a force to occupy Madagascar, a Vichy French possession in the Indian Ocean, and consolidated their control in Iran bordering the Russian Caucasus.

But they were unable to solve the political riddle of India, where discordant political elements rejected the proposals for eventual independence by Sir Stafford Cripps, and where Mohandas K. Gandhi launched a new civil disobedience campaign which made that country a tempting target for Japanese invasion.

MOSCOW -- ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

EVERYWHERE FROM THE BOGS OF RZHEV, 130 MILES NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW, TO THE VINEYARDS OF MOZDOK DEEP IN THE CAUCASUS DANVEROUSLY NEAR THE GROZNY OIL FIELDS, THE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS SHOWING NEW STRENGTH AND BEATING OFF THE GERMANS.

STALINGRAD, UNDER PRESSURE OF A MILLION GERMANS AND MASSES OF TANKS AND PLANES, STILL WAS IN EXTREMELY GRAVE PERIL BUT THE SOVIETS WERE FIGHTING ON UNDAUNTED AND WERE REPORTED TURNING BACK EVERY NEW ATTACK AND INFLECTING ENORMOUS CASUALTIES BY COUNTER-ATTACKS OF THEIR OWN.

BOTH SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST OF THE VOLGA INDUSTRIAL CITY, THE RED LINES WERE INTACT, AND IN SEPARATE SECTORS THE RUSSIANS SAID CONSTANT ATTACKS ON THE EXPOSED GERMAN FLANKS DROVE INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS AND EDGED THE FOE BACK.

IN THE FACE OF THESE SETBACKS, THE GERMANS MOVED NEW FORCES INTO THE BATTLE. TROOPS WERE HURRIED UP BY TRANSPORT PLANES AS WELL AS ACROSS NUMEROUS BRIDGEHEADS ON THE DON. THE PRESENCE OF TWO NEW DIVISIONS PLUS A VAST MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN THE REAR INDICATED A NEW CRISIS WAS APPROACHING FOR BOMB-POCKED AND BURNING STALINGRAD.

THE CAMPAIGN WAS DESCRIBED AS ONE OF THE BLOODIEST OF THE WAR.

THE GERMANS EMPLOYED PARACHUTE TROOPS IN VAIN EFFORTS TO DISRUPT SOVIET POSITIONS.

SOME GERMAN UNITS WEST OF THE CITY WERE DECLARED ENCIRCLED AND UNDER ANNIHILATING ATTACK. NORTHEAST OF KOTELNIKOVSKI, THE REDS SAID THEY HELD FAST AGAINST STRONG GERMAN TANK CHARGES, AND HAD EVEN THROWN THE GERMANS ON THE DEFENSE.

(THE GERMANS SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE ATTACKING HEAVILY FROM STALINGRAD TO FINLAND BUT THAT ALL ASSAULTS WERE REPELLED. A BREAK IN NAZI LINES NEAR KALUGA, SOUTHWEST OF MOSCOW, WAS DECLARED REPAIRED. GERMAN ATTACKS CONTINUED AGAINST STRONG STALINGRAD DEFENSES, DESPITE RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS. BREAKS IN SEVERAL RED POSITIONS IN THE CAUCASUS WERE CLAIMED.)

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IN THE DEEP CAUCASUS WHERE THE RED ARMY IS DEFENDING THE ROAD TO GROZNY AND THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE SUPERB GEORGIAN MILITARY HIGHWAY LEADING THROUGH THE 18,000 FOOT CAUCASUS RANGES TO THE APPROACHES OF BAKU, THE RUSSIAN LINES ALSO WERE SAID TO BE STIFFER. ARMORED TRAINS WERE SENT INTO BATTLE AGAINST TANKS, DESTROYING 15, AND RED ATTACK PLANES SWEEPED THROUGH THE FOOTHILLS TO ATTACK.

THE ACTUAL BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD BEGAN AUG. 5 WHEN THE GERMANS SEIZED KOTELNIKOVSKI IN THE COSSACK STEPPE 95 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE VOLGA CITY. THE ENEMY QUICKLY REINFORCED THEIR DEPLETED RANKS FROM LOWER DON RIVER CROSSINGS AT TSIMLANSKAYA AND ROSTOV. WHILE LARGE FORCES WERE BEING CONGREGATED, MARSHAL FEDOR VON BOCK UNLEASHED A TREMENDOUS ATTACK IN THE DON ELBOW IN THE KLETSKAYA AREA.

FULLY AWARE THAT THE GERMANS WERE SPARING NO EFFORT TO CAPTURE THE KEY TO THE VOLGA, THE RED ARMY MOVED IN REINFORCEMENTS AND SLOWED THE ADVANCE.

VON BOCK SUCCEEDED IN GETTING SCATTERED FORCES ACROSS THE DON ON AUG. 20 BUT THESE WERE WIPED OUT SWIFTLY. MORE AND MORE TROOPS WERE

30.24-18467

30.24-18467

THROWN INTO THE BATTLE AND FIVE DAYS LATER, AFTER TREMENDOUS LOSSES IN MEN AND MACHINES, THE FASCISTS CROSSED THE DON IN FORCE NORTHWEST OF STALINGRAD.

THE ACTUAL FIGHT FOR THE CITY WAS JOINED.

AS THEY DID 23 YEARS AGO WHEN DENIKIN'S TROOPS IMPERILED STALINGRAD, THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS ROSE TO ARMS.

THE INVADERS DROVE LARGE FORCES INTO THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS, ANTICIPATING A QUICK BREAK THROUGH, BUT THE RED ARMY LINES WHICH SAGGED REFUSED TO BREAK.

SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY THE GERMANS ALSO INTENSIFIED THEIR ATTACKS BUT THE RUSSIAN LINES DID NOT CRACK.

INTO THE FLAT TERRACE BETWEEN THE DON AND THE VOLGA WHICH AT KALACH IS ONLY 38 1/2 MILES BY RAIL FROM STALINGRAD, VON BOCK LAUNCHED ONE OF THE MOST VIOLENT ATTACKS IN HISTORY.

HE WAS REBUFFED RUDELY. THE NAZIS THEN TURNED THEIR AIR FORCE UPON THE CITY WHICH HAS ONE OF RUSSIA'S GREATEST TANK FACTORIES.

THE BOMBINGS AND MORE FRONTAL ASSAULTS FAILED, AND THEN THE GERMAN COMMAND APPARENTLY TURNED THEIR DRIVE TOWARD THE VOLGA BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH OF STALINGRAD. THESE, TOO, WERE HALTED.

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sunday, Aug. 30-(AP)-Lieut. Col. Roscoe T. Nichols, Jr., of (604 Northwest Ave.) Liberal, Kansas, was cited for heroism today for helping to rescue several fellow members of the U.S. army air force from the flaming wreckage of a plane after it had crashed on an Australian air field.

Nichols, a passenger in the plane, was badly shaken up by the crash, but managed to extricate himself from the wreck, the citation said.

With Sergt. Milton F. Kelm (address unavailable), Nichols plunged back into the flames and dragged other members of the plane to safety before the gasoline tanks exploded.

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sunday, Aug. 30-(AP)-The feat of repairing the retractable landing gear of a bomber in flight while hanging head down through an open hatch brought a citation for valor today to Sergt. Billy C. Gribble of the U.S. army air corps.

The citation said that Gribble had labored at his dangerous job for the better part of an hour while two other members of the plane's crew held him by the legs.

Thanks to his efforts, the citation declared, the necessity of making a crash landing was averted, thus saving seven persons from death or serious injury.

Algeciras, Spain, Aug. 29-(AP)-A Gibraltar-based British plane crashed near a bridge on Spanish territory at the outskirts of Algeciras today and four of its crew were killed. Two survivors, injured, were taken to a military hospital.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 29-(AP)-A Canadian army casualty list today said John Ramsay, whose wife lives in Milwaukee, Wis., had died of wounds received at Dieppe. He was a member of the Royal Canadian engineers.

AUG 30 1942
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 29-(AP)-The possibility of intervention by the Dominion Government appeared today to offer the only hope of averting an impending strike in two of Canada's three great primary steel producing plants.

C.H. Millard, Canadian director of the United Steel Workers of America, said last night that union workers would leave their jobs at the Sprawling Algoma Steel Corporation factory here and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation plant in Sydney at 11 P.M. Monday unless their demands for wage increases are met.

Millard gave the management until 11 o'clock tonight to meet the union's demands.

No comment was forthcoming immediately from officials of either plant. Strike votes were taken after regional war labor boards in Ontario and Nova Scotia had rejected union applications for establishment of a basic wage rate of 55 cents an hour. The present basic rate at the Algoma plant is 45 1/2 cents and at the Dominion plant it is 43 1/2 cents.

Millard announced the union's decision in the face of two appeals from Prime Minister W.L. MacKenzie King, who warned that the proposed strike would seriously endanger Canada's war effort.

Labor Minister Mitchell declared meanwhile in a statement at Ottawa that any stoppage at the two plants would be a strike against the government.

The Dominion's third big steel plant, that of the Steel Company of Canada, at Hamilton, Ont., is not involved in the controversy.

AUG 30 1942
MONTREAL, AUG 29-(AP)-CAPT. W.J. VANDERKLOOT, OF SARASOTA, FLA., BRITISH FERRY COMMAND PILOT, AND CO-PILOT CAPT. JACK RUGGLES, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO PILOTED THE FOUR-MOTORED CONSOLIDATED B-24 WHICH CARRIED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FROM LONDON TO MOSCOW, BROUGHT THE SHIP TO NEARBY DORVAL AIRPORT TODAY.

SINCE IT LEFT MONTREAL ON JULY 4 WITH LORD MALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASS-

ADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND LADY HALIFAX, THE SHIP HAD TRAVELED 50,000 MILES.

CAPT. VANDERKLOTT SAID PARTIES, GIVEN FOR THE CREW IN MOSCOW, LASTED THREE HOURS.

HE AND THE OTHERS OF THE CREW CALL THE PLANE "COMMANDO" BECAUSE "SHE'S BEEN PLACES NO OTHER PLANE WOULD CARE TO GO TO."

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, AUG 29-(AP)--SWARMS OF RAF FIGHTERS SWEEP ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IN THE DIRECTION OF FRANCE THIS MORNING, APPARENTLY BENT ON A SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY OF ASSAULTS ON GERMAN MILITARY TARGETS IN THE OCCUPIED AREA.

SOUNDS OF GUNFIRE AND THE HIGH-PITCHED ROAR OF POWERFUL MOTORS INDICATED THAT SOME OF THE RAIDERS WERE ENGAGED IN VIOLENT COMBAT ABOVE THE CHANNEL HAZE.

UNDATED JAPANESE SINKINGS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)--AN ASSOCIATED PRESS COMPILATION OF OFFICIAL REPORTS TONIGHT DISCLOSED ALLIED FORCES HAVE DESTROYED 334 JAPANESE SHIPS IN ALL CATEGORIES SINCE DEC. 7.

THE NAVY YESTERDAY (SAT) REVEALED AMERICAN DIVE BOMBERS BLASTED THREE IN A SQUADRON OF FOUR ENEMY DESTROYERS APPARENTLY LOADED WITH SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR JAPANESE UNITS STILL REMAINING WITHIN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA. A LARGE DESTROYER WAS SUNK AND TWO OTHERS WERE HEAVILY BOMBED AND CRIPPLED.

TO DATE, AT LEAST 18 JAPANESE VESSELS OF ALL TYPES HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED SINCE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS WERE LAUNCHED AUG. 8 AGAINST THE NIPPONESE IN THE SOLOMONS.

MEANWHILE, U.S. SUBMARINES, PREYING RELENTLESSLY ON JAPANESE SHIP-PING, HAVE SUNK 60 ENEMY SHIPS IN ALL CATEGORIES, POSSIBLY SUNK 16 AND DAMAGED 15 SINCE AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR. IN RECENT WEEKS, MANY AMERICAN UNDERSEA CRAFT HAVE PARTICIPATED IN PATROLS OFF THE

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, WHERE THE ENEMY'S REPORTED LOSSES TO UNITED STATES FORCES INCLUDES 11 SHIPS SUNK, ONE BELIEVED SUNK AND 12 DAMAGED.

ADMIRAL ARTHUR J. HEPBURN, CHAIRMAN OF THE NAVY'S GENERAL BOARD, REPORTED RECENTLY THAT JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES SINCE PEARL HARBOR HAD BEEN POSSIBLY FIVE TIMES AS GREAT AS THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"AND ONE THING YOU WANT TO REMEMBER," HE ADDED, "IS THAT WE ARE VERY CONSERVATIVE IN OUR CLAIMS. WHEN WE SAY A SHIP IS SUNK, SHE'S SUNK."

THE FOLLOWING TABULATION INDICATES MONTHLY SINKINGS OF JAPANESE CRAFT SINCE DECEMBER (WHERE POSSIBLE, ACTUAL SINKING DATES HAVE BEEN USED):

MONTH	NAVAL	MERCHANT
DECEMBER, 1941	51	7
JANUARY, 1942	45	15
FEBRUARY	44	14
MARCH	30	11
APRIL	15	4
MAY	20	12
JUNE	24	5
JULY	10	7
AUGUST	10	10
TOTALS.....	249	85

THE CLASS-TABULATION (FIGURES IN PARENTHESES REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF SHIPS FOR WHICH THE TOTAL KNOWN TONNAGE IS LISTED) FOLLOWS:

CLASS	NUMBER	TONNAGE
BATTLESHIPS	1	20,330
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	6	110,850 (6)
CRUISERS	21	20,700 (3)
DESTROYERS	39	1,700 (1)
SUBMARINES	29	X
TRANSPORTS	88	51,000 (6)

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SUPPLY SHIPS	11	36,000 (4)
MERCHANT VESSELS	85	214,231 (30)
SUB-CHASERS	1	X
MINESWEEPERS	13	10,000 (2)
GUNBOATS	8	X
PATROL BOATS	4	X
OILERS	4	X
AUXILIARIES	5	8,000 (1)
MISCELLANEOUS	19	200 (2)
TOTALS.....	334	473,011 (56)

UNDATED SEA WAR
BY THE ASSOCIATED "BOX SCORE"

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING
THE 156TH WEEK OF THE WAR FROM AUGUST 23 THROUGH AUGUST 29.

NATION	SUNK BY			TONNAGE	KNOWN	MISSING
	SUBS	MINES	OTHER			
	PLANES				DEAD	
	WARSHIPS		CAUSES OR			
			UNKNOWN			
SWEDEN	2	0	0	6,950	5	0
EGYPT	1	0	0	2,555	0	0
POLAND	8	0	0	1,782	0	0
JAPAN	7	0	0	X	0	0
BRITAIN	11	0	0	X	4	32
UNITED STATES	4	0	0	X	4	17
AXIS	1	0	0	X	0	0
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	X	1	4
GREECE	1	0	0	X	4	0
NORWAY	1	0	0	X	1	0
TOTAL	37	0	0	11,287	19	53

PREV. REP'T D2,274	286	803	10,190,887	43,366	13,459
GRAND TOTAL 2,311	286	803	10,202,174	43,385	13,512

X-TONNAGES ON 7 JAPANESE, 11 BRITISH, 4 UNITED STATES, 1 AXIS,
1 NETHERLANDS, 1 GREEK AND 1 NORWEGIAN SHIPS UNKNOWN.

NOTE-POLISH SINKINGS REPRESENT SMALL NAVAL CRAFT NOT PREVIOUSLY
REPORTED.

LOSSES BY NATIONS INCLUDING NAVAL VESSELS:-BRITAIN 1,145; NORWAY
308; GERMANY 220; GREECE 170; ITALY 196; SWEDEN 150; JAPAN 308;
NETHERLANDS 108; FRANCE 89; DENMARK 64; FINLAND 47; UNITED STATES
269; BELGIUM 27; PANAMA 50; SOVIET 18; SPAIN 19; YUGOSLAVIA 18;
ESTONIA 12; PORTUGAL 10; PHILIPPINES 8; ROUMANIA 6; TURKEY 9;
POLAND 14; BULGARIA 3; EGYPT 4; IRAN 3; LITHUANIA 3; BRAZIL 17;
ARGENTINE 3; HUNGARY 2; LATVIA 6; HONDURAS 6; MEXICO 5; DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC 4; NICARAGUA 3; ALLIED 37; AXIS 28; CHILE 2; URUGUAY 2;
CUBA 3, ICELAND, IRELAND, VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA EACH ONE.

TOTAL 3,400.

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BLANK

JAP FORCES SMASHED AT MILNE BAY, KOKODA; REDS THROW GERMANS BACK ON ALL FRONTS

ENEMY SUSTAINS HEAVY LOSSES OF MEN, EQUIPMENT

Australian, U. S. Forces
Clearing Last of Foes from
New Guinea Area.

AMBUSH SUCCESSFUL

Japs Fall Into Allied Trap
'With Disastrous
Results'

AIR SUPPORT STRONG

American, Australian Units
Played Important Role,
MacArthur Reports.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S
HEADQUARTERS, Australia,
Monday, Aug. 31 — (AP)
Ohtguessing the Japanese and
smashing them in a carefully
prepared ambush, Australian
and American forces have
hurled back the Japanese spear-
head thrust into Milne bay
and thereby have saved Port

Moresby for the fourth time,
General Douglas MacArthur
announced today.

A special communique, handed
out at MacArthur's headquarters
with smiles all around, announced
that the "Milne bay area is rapidly
being cleared of the enemy . . .
his losses have been heavy . . . all
his heavy supplies and equipment
including tanks were lost."

Being Rapidly Reduced

The first word of victory said
the Japanese still left in the Milne
bay area, on New Guinea's south-
eastern tip, were being rapidly re-
duced in the narrow confines of
the peninsula north of the bay.

Then shortly afterward in its reg-
ular daily communique the Al-
lied command announced that Jap-
anese ground troops had been re-
pulsed with heavy casualties in the
Kokoda area, just 60 miles east
of Port Moresby, inland from the
Gona-Buna area.

At the same time it was disclosed
that Japanese ground activity had
increased at Salamaua, 180 miles
due north of Port Moresby, in an-
other phase of the resurgence of
fighting over a wide area of New
Guinea.

Attack Jap Cruiser

The Allies attacked a Japanese
cruiser and transport at Rabaul,
big enemy base on New Britain,
with results unobserved.

But it was the Milne bay action
which provided the big news of
the day.

General MacArthur said some
remnants of the Japanese "were
probably saved from destruction by
evacuation by naval warcraft under
cover of darkness." (Presumably

they left on the Japanese cruiser
and eight destroyers reported to
have entered the bay Saturday.)

The communique disclosed that
the Allies were fully prepared for
the landing in the jungle mud of
the point of land some 225 miles

southeast of Port Moresby and 420
miles from the nearest point on the
Australian mainland.

After telling how the Japanese
had failed in three previous at-
tempts to move on the major Al-
lied base in New Guinea, the com-
munique said:

"His latest effort was to turn the
right flank by a surprise attack
at Milne bay.

Move Anticipated

"The move was anticipated, how-
ever, and prepared for with great
care. With complete secrecy the
position was occupied by our forces
and concerted into a strong point.

"The enemy fell into the trap
with disastrous results to him."

The general's spokesman, who
handed out the communique smil-
ingly, said "that's all for now.
There is no amplification of this
communique." But it told plenty.

The soldiers who fought the
Japanese to a standstill and then
threw them back in Milne bay's
treacherous ground and mud were
Australian veterans and militia,
commanded by Major General Cyril
Albert Clowes, an artillery officer,
wearer of the Distinguished
Service Order, and a veteran of the
Middle East campaign with the
Australian Imperial forces.

Air Support Strong

They were, the communique said,
"brilliantly supported by American
and Australian air units . . ."

The Japanese landed last Wed-
nesday and the battle was joined
immediately by the Allied forces
in their ambush.

Each communique indicated that
the trend was inconclusive as the
bitter struggle raged in the jungle
and on the shore but suddenly to-
day there came the special an-
nouncement of victory.

For the first time, General Mac-
Arthur gave a report on the ene-
my's efforts to capture Port Mores-
by, which would be a prime inva-

sion base for moves against Aus-
tralia.

"This operation represents an
after phase in the pattern of the
enemy's plans to capture Port
Moresby," the communique said.
"This citadel is guarded by the nat-
ural defense line of the Owen
Stanley range.

Sought to Turn Left Flank

"The first effort was to turn its
left flank from Lae and Salamaua
(where the Japanese landed last
March 8), which proved impractic-
able. He then launched an attack
in large convoy force against its
rear.

"This was repulsed and dissipated
by air and sea action in the Coral
sea.

"He then tried to pierce the cen-
ter in a weak attempt by way of
Buna-Gona-Kokoda, subjecting him-
self to extraordinary air losses be-
cause of the extreme vulnerability
of his exposed position."

Then came the thrust against
Milne bay.

Heavy Supplies Abandoned

The communique's mention that
tanks and other heavy supplies
were abandoned on the jungle
beaches was the first word that
such supplies and tanks had been
landed.

A spokesman at General Mac-
Arthur's headquarters said the pes-
simistic tone of yesterday's com-
munique was due to lack of infor-
mation and that the smashing suc-
cesses of Allied forces were report-
ed in the latest word from the
battleground.

He said the Japanese apparent-
ly had decided to withdraw as soon
as they found the Allies waiting for
them. They fought stubbornly, how-
ever, until warships arrived to at-
tempt a withdrawal.

U. S. FLIERS DOWN SEVEN JAP PLANES

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Two Air Raids on Guadal- canal Base Repulsed;

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Marines Mop Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — (AP)

American forces defending their
newly-won outpost in the Solomon
islands shot down seven out of 24
Japanese planes which came over
to attack them in two waves Sat-
urday, the Navy announced today,
raising to at least 11 the enemy's
plane losses to date in the Solo-
mons campaign.

No American planes were lost,
the Navy reported, and "damage
to our positions was minor." The
Japanese planes destroyed included
three bombers and four "Zero"
fighters.

Airbase Was Objective

The raids were directed against
United States troops and installa-
tions on Guadalcanal island, site of
a large Japanese-developed airport
which invading American Marines
have converted to their own use.
The attacks came about eight
hours apart. The first was made by
six planes, which the Navy did not
identify as to type, and the second
by 18 bombers.

The purpose of the raids appar-
ently was to harass the Americans
and disrupt as much as possible
their work of consolidating their
positions in preparation for their
next move, which may be either a
blow at Jap bases in the northwest-
ward Solomons or, if the enemy re-
news land and sea attacks, defen-
sive action.

The Japanese have offered no
serious threat in the Solomons for
four days now and the Navy an-
nounced last night that the Marines
had their positions well established.
It thus appeared that any fresh at-
tempt at dislodgement would have

to be made in force to give the
enemy any hope of success.

Japs Relax Pressure

The last report of any general
sea and air action came from the
Navy on Wednesday and said that

the Marines were holding firm in
the face of strong enemy thrusts.
The Japanese relaxed their pressure
and withdrew their sea forces,
which had included aircraft car-
riers and at least one battleship,
and since then the situation has
steadily improved.

It was announced yesterday that
Navy patrol bombers and dive
bombers had intercepted a squad-
ron of four destroyers enroute to
supply Japanese patrols in nearby
Santa Isabel island and had scored
hits on three of the ships, sinking
one, probably sinking another, and
damaging a third. This raid on the
part of the naval air forces follow-
ed several defensive air actions in
which attacking Jap planes suffer-
ed heavy losses without causing
any serious damage.

By last night the position of the
Marines had grown so strong that
the Navy could announce that only
"mopping" up operations were in
progress along with further
strengthening of vantage points on
six Solomon islands now in Ameri-
can hands — Guadalcanal, Tulagi,
Florida, Tanambogo, Makambo,
and Gavutu.

Solomon Battle Called 'Kickoff' AUG 31 1942 Top Pacific Fight

Marine Fighting Reporter Compares It to Football Game With Tokio as Goal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP). — The
Navy made public today the follow-
ing account of the Marine expedi-
tion to Guadalcanal in the Solomon
Islands by Sergeant James W. Hurl-
but, of Arlington, Va., one of the
Marine Corps' "fighting reporters":

The success which the marines
enjoyed on Friday, Aug. 7, in the
landing at Guadalcanal was much
like the opening football game of
the season. The few hours of actual
conflict represents many, many

hours of skull practice, scrimmage
and careful scouting of the opposi-
tion's plays.

I was embarked on one of the
Navy transports which carried a
part of the force. When we left our
base in the South Pacific, the ma-
rines I talked to were all in favor
of going into action. They were in
the war to lick hell out of the para-
sites of the Pacific, and the sooner
the quicker.

The long line of grim, gray war
vessels steaming out of the harbor
as we left our base must have been
a thrilling sight from the beach—it
looked very comforting from where
I sat to see destroyers and cruisers
fore and aft and port and starboard.
Scuttlebutt (marine lingo for un-
authenticated rumor) concerning our
destination included every place
from Little America to Tokio. Only
a handful knew the real objective,
and they weren't talking.

Moves in All Directions

The convoy moved north and
south and east and west, much in
the manner of the famous scout
who leaped on his horse and rode
off in all directions. Every time I
off in all directions.

We moved without incident for
several days, until one morning the
loudspeakers broke into the crisp
"ack-ack-ack" signal of general
quarters—warning that danger, real
or potential, was imminent.

There was no particular excite-
ment on my ship. The crew moved
to their battle stations with in-
credible speed and the marines re-
tired in orderly fashion to the troop
compartments. A few minutes later,
the "all clear" sounded. The three
planes which had swooped over the
horizon to the port side had been
identified as friendly.

Later in the day, marines sunning
themselves on deck saw two tiny
specks on the horizon to starboard.

The two specks became three,
then five, then more. Men with
binoculars spotted aircraft carriers,
heavy cruisers and giant transports.

Another Convoy Appears

Less than an hour after the first
two specks had appeared to star-
board, the ship's grapevine went
into action with reports of another
convoy rising from the sea to port.
Sure enough, when I walked over

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to the rail I saw what appeared to be a mirrored duplicate of the earlier scene. I felt better—in fact, I felt very good.

For a couple of days we moved along together. Occasionally a ship or group of ships slipped over the horizon, only to reappear later on. During all this time the only dry land sighted was in the sand locker.

Finally, however, we began to move through a group of blue ghost islands that seemed scarcely different from the cloudbanks the marines had been so positively identifying as terra firma. By that time it was generally conceded that a very tangible objective lay ahead of us.

Unit commanders gathered their men together and told them in detail of the plan of attack. The objectives of our force were Guadalcanal and the neighboring Florida Island in the Solomons group.

The date, Aug. 7, was well chosen. Eight months after the treacherous assault on Pearl Harbor the Allies struck a powerful initial blow in an action that is a forerunner to someday clearing up the Pacific. It was the kickoff by the best trained, best coached military team in the world. The goal line is many thousand miles away, but many marines who saw action at Guadalcanal will live to march victoriously through the streets of Japan's capital.

"See you in Tokio," is the watchword of the marines.

TULAGI JUST A TASTE FOR JAPS, SAYS KING

LORAIN, O., Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Admiral Ernest J. King today declared the battle of the Solomon Islands was only a hint of what is in store for the enemy.

Returning to his home town to participate in a patriotic celebration, the commander of the United States Fleet told workers at the American Shipbuilding Co. yards here:

"We have furnished to our enemies on Tulagi in the Solomons area but a sample of what they're going to get.

"But we cannot do the job we have to do without the help of everyone.

5 MILLION IN UNIFORMS

"We need every killing tool we can get. This is a people's war and we are all in it until it is won."

King asserted there now are five million men in the armed forces and that in another year "we will have eight million."

Praising the ship builders for the naval craft they have turned out, he said: "You are doing a mighty fine job in proving that you are the men behind the men behind the guns."

Drive to Retake Singapore Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—"Desperate and probably costly efforts to regain Singapore" eventually must be made by the United Nations as a "prerequisite of victory," said a study released today by the American Council on Public Affairs, a private research organization.

Declaring that the fall of Singapore can not be considered "exclusively a British responsibility," Professor Eugene H. Miller of Ursinus College, author of the study, said that the huge naval base "remains the most vital key to the control of the Pacific and Indian oceans and domination of those seas constitutes an indispensable prerequisite of Allied victory."

In an introduction to the study, Captain W. D. Puleston, U. S. Navy, wrote that "as long as we remain in need of vital raw materials in the Far East, as long as we have any interest in Australia and New Zealand, just so long will Singapore remain strategically vital to our interests."

U. S. FLIERS IN PACIFIC TERMED 'BEST IN WORLD'

DENVER, Aug. 30 — (AP) American pilots have returned to battle "time after time to overwhelm the enemy against tremendous odds" in the Pacific war zone, and their stamina and courage are earning them the reputation of "the best pilots in the world."

This praise for U. S. fliers came from Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific, on a surprise overnight stop in Denver.

MacArthur Honors Hero

Sergeant Hung From Legs Into Plane Hatchway to Avert Crash in Sea

GENERAL M'ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Soldiers Medal for Heroism was awarded by General Douglas MacArthur today to Sergeant Billy C. Gribble, of Alverton, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Gribble was in a plane which had taken off from an island in the Pacific last April when it was discovered that the retracting mechanism had fouled.

Following radio instructions, Gribble hung down into the nose wheel hatchway while two others held him by the legs, and after an hour had the mechanism in working shape. The citation said his courage saved the plane from making a crash landing, with possible injury to seven persons.

AUSTRALIA SUGAR RAISED

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 31.—(Monday)—(AP) The Ministry of Trade and Customs announced today that, effective immediately, Australians will be rationed to one pound of sugar weekly. It was explained that Australia must export sugar to fulfill obligations to its Allies, and that at the same time the government desires to build up reserves.

JAP MORALE HIGH, GREW DISCLOSES

Utter Defeat of Foe Essential Ambassador Asks Great Sacrifices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—(AP) A solemn warning that the Japanese will fight "with all the force and power at their command x x x until they are utterly crushed" and that great sacrifices are necessary by Americans to avoid a stalemate was delivered tonight by white-haired Joseph C. Grew, the former ambassador newly returned from Tokyo.

From the background of his 10 years' service in Japan, Grew declared that "we are up against a powerful fighting machine, a people whose morale cannot and will not be broken even by successive defeats, who will certainly not be broken by economic hardships, a people who individually and collectively will gladly sacrifice their lives for their emperor and their nation, and who can be brought to earth only by x x x complete defeat in battle."

Maximum Capacities Needed
This ominous report, delivered in an address prepared for the Columbia Broadcasting system and constituting Grew's first public utterance since his return on the Gripsholm last week, was lightened only by a declaration that we could win the conflict through "the exertion of our maximum capacities, individually and collectively, in a war of offense."

At the same time Grew gave his official confirmation to the accounts of atrocities reported by returning newspapermen and others, including a detailed account of the "water cure" administered to three elderly American missionaries and a recital of the bayoneting to death of captured soldiers.

Describes Deceit

The diplomat also recounted the deceitful manner in which Foreign Minister Togo treated his presentation of President Roosevelt's eleventh hour message to Emperor Hirohito, keeping Grew in "entire ignorance" of the attack on Pearl Harbor even as conversations took place.

"The idea should not for a moment be entertained that the failure of the Japanese forces in China has discouraged the Japanese people," Grew said. "It has, instead, served to steel them for still greater sacrifices and to prepare them better for the war of deadly purpose to conquer upon which they have finally embarked."

Speaking of an offensive spirit which permeates all classes of Japanese people, the envoy reported that the Nipponese high command has counted heavily upon the advantage this would give them over less aggressive enemies.

Normal Way Is Out

Grew said there was no question in his mind but that Japan would eventually be crushed, but warned that if Americans think "we can continue to lead our normal lives, leaving the spirit of self-sacrifice to our soldiers and sailors, letting the intensification of our production program take care of itself, we shall unquestionably risk the danger of a stalemate in this war of ours with Japan."

First of all, I should like to say how deeply we have been moved, my associates and myself, who have just returned on the exchange ship Gripsholm, by the many greetings of friends and the great volume of messages of welcome which have come to us from all over the country. The welcome given us has warmed our hearts, and it is one that we can never forget, nor can we ever forget the really inexpressible joy of coming home after the difficult months and moments through which we have passed in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories. It may be impossible to answer all those messages individually. Please let me express now to all who hear me our most grateful thanks for them.

Never Before

Never before has my native land looked to me so beautiful. Never before has a home-coming meant so much. I think you will realize a little of what it meant to us when I tell you of those last seven days at anchor off Yokohama, before our evacuation vessel finally sailed from Japanese waters.

We were awaiting the completion of the negotiations for our exchange, not knowing whether those negotiations would be successful and whether, if they were unsuccessful, we might not all be returned to our imprisonment in Japan. Among us were many Americans—missionaries, teachers, newspaper correspondents, businessmen—who had spent the preceding six months in solitary confinement in small bitterly cold prison cells, inadequately clothed and inadequately fed and at times subjected to the most cruel and barbaric tortures.

Tortures Many

I will not go into the nature of those tortures, which were many, except to mention an incident on the Gripsholm when three elderly Americans, one of them over seventy years old, gave me a demonstration of the water-cure which had repeatedly been inflicted upon them.

We went up to the bow of the ship early in the morning where a friend posed as the subject of the torture. He was tied up with his

over with his face up and water was poured, into his nose and mouth. It was a realistic performance, but only from the oral description of those men could I visualize what the actual torture must have been.

Used Six Buckets

Six large buckets of water were used by the Japanese police, so that the subject in every case lost consciousness and then was brought back to consciousness merely to have the same thing repeated. One of those elderly missionaries was given the water-cure six separate times in order to make him divulge information which he was supposed to have acquired as an alleged spy. Nearly all of the American missionaries, teachers, newspaper correspondents, and businessmen were regarded as potential spies. The stupidity of those Japanese police was only surpassed by their utter cruelty.

That same American told me that once while he was lying tied on the ground a Japanese had ground his boot-sole into his face and then had brutally kicked him, smashing a rib. When he was finally untied, he could barely stand and he said he feared that a rib had been broken.

Pounded

One of the Japanese police asked were the broken rib was and began to feel his body. As the Japanese came to the broken bone he said, "Is that the place?" And when the man answered "yes", the policeman hauled off with his first and hit that broken rib as hard as he could. In another case, a well-known American has been seriously maimed as a result of the gangrene which was caused by the ill treatment that he received in his prison cell. I had known him in years gone by and seldom have I had so great a shock as when I saw him on the ship, a mere shadow of his former self. There were many, many other cases.

I had heard indirectly of the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the rape of Nanking and of the fearful things done in Hong Kong when soldiers who had been taken as prisoners of war were bayoneted to death. But on shipboard we had

hand evidence, but the reports of reliable first-hand witnesses and, in the case of the torture, the first-hand evidence of those who had suffered the tortures themselves.

Considered Suicide

Do you wonder that during those seven days of waiting in the harbor of Yokohama several of those people told me that if the negotiations for our exchange failed they would commit suicide rather than return to their imprisonment in Japan? I know that they would have done so.

And then came one of the greatest of all moments. I awoke at 1:00 a.m. on June 25 sensing that something was happening. I looked out of the porthole and saw a piece of wood slowly moving past in the water. Another piece of wood moved faster. We were at last under way, slowly accelerating until the ship was finally speeding at full steam, away from Yokohama, away from Japan, pointing homeward. Ah, what a moment that was, even though we had 18,000 miles to cover and seventy days in all before we should pass the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor and repeat to ourselves, with tears pouring down many a face,

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead

Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land?"

Many Japs Against War

I shall have something to say tonight about the Japanese military machine which brought on this war and against which we are fighting today. But before turning to that subject, there is something else which I cannot leave unsaid. I have lived for ten years in Japan. I have had many friends in Japan, some of whom I admired, respected, and loved. They are not the people who brought on this war. As patriots they will fight for their emperor and country, to the last ditch if necessary, but they did not want this war and it was not they who began it. Even during our imprisonment in Tokyo many of those friends used to contrive to send us gifts, in spite of the usual obstruction of the police who wished to cut

Text of Ambassador Grew's Address on Japanese

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — (AP) Following is the text of the address of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting system here tonight:

knees drawn up to his chin, his neck being attached to his knees and his hands securely bound behind him so that the cords in the actual torture had penetrated deep under the skin. He was then rolled

direct evidence, for the dying shrieks of those soldiers were heard by a woman, a fellow passenger of ours, who herself told me the terrible story. This was no second-

us off completely from the outside world.

They were not the usual gifts of flowers but gifts of food, sometimes a piece of meat, which was

the most precious gift they could confer because they themselves could seldom get meat. For ten years I have broken bread in their houses and they in mine. They were personally loyal to me to the end.

But there is the other side to the picture, the ugly side of cruelty, brutality, and utter bestiality, the ruthlessness and rapaciousness of the Japanese military machine which brought on this war.

That Japanese military machine and military caste and military system must be utterly crushed, their credit and predominance must be utterly broken, for the future safety and welfare of the United States and of the United Nations, and for the future safety and welfare of civilization and humanity. Let us put it in a nutshell: there is not sufficient room in the area of the Pacific ocean for a peaceful America, for any and all of the peace-loving United Nations, and a swash-buckling Japan.

I shall come back to that subject,

but first it may interest you to know something about the last hours in Tokyo preceding the dastardly attack on Pearl Harbor. That story is of important interest.

Message from President

Late in the evening of December 7 I received a telegram from our Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, containing a message from the President which I was to communicate to the emperor at the earliest possible moment. I immediately asked for an appointment with the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Togo, around midnight, and drove at once to the minister's official residence and requested an audience with the emperor in order to present the President's message.

Mr. Togo said that he would present my request to the throne, and I left him at about 12:30 a.m. this must have been about two hours—Japan time—prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

At 7 a. m. on the morning of December 8 I was awakened by a telephone call from the Foreign minister's secretary, who asked me to come to the minister's residence as soon as possible. He said that he had been trying to telephone to me ever since 5 a.m. but had been unable to get connection.

Togo Grim

I hurriedly dressed and arrived at the official residence at about 7:30. Mr. Togo entered the room grim and formal, and handed to me the reply to the President's message to the emperor, whom I was told he had seen at about 3 a.m. presumable just after the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

At the same time he handed me

a long memorandum ending with the statement: "The Japanese government regrets to have to notify hereby the American government that in view of the attitude of the American government it cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations."

I asked the minister if he had presented to the emperor my request for an audience. The minister merely replied that he had no intention of standing between myself and the throne. He then made a little speech thanking me for my efforts to preserve the peace and as usual came downstairs to see me off at the door.

No Hint About Attack

He said nothing whatever about the outbreak of war between our countries and I returned to the embassy in entire ignorance that developments more serious than the breaking off of the conversations had occurred. It was not until at least an hour or more later that a press bulletin was released announcing the attack on Hawaii and the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States and Great Britain.

When the bulletin was handed to me I could not believe that the news was true. However, it was soon confirmed from other sources, and later in the morning an official of the Foreign office brought to my secretary the official note declaring war. Almost immediately afterwards the embassy's gates were closed and locked by the police, and from that moment we were regarded and treated as prisoners. A group of Japanese radio experts then immediately came and went through all our houses with a fine-tooth comb, taking away all short-wave radio sets so that thereafter we should have no contact with the outside world save through the Japanese newspapers which were regularly delivered to us.

Long Preparations For War

I had long known of Japan's preparations for war and I kept my government currently advised of the information which came to my knowledge on that subject.

And now, before closing, I should like to tell you something about the Japanese military machine against which we are fighting today. That machine has been trained and perfected through many years, for it has always had in view, even before the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the prospect of eventually sweeping not only to the north against Russia, but to the west and south in order to control what the Japanese have latterly termed "the co-prosperity sphere of greater East Asia including the South Seas." It need hardly be said that the phrase "co-prosperity

sphere" denoted in fact the intention to exert Japanese control, politically, economically—absolutely—over all those far-flung territories.

Perfected Tactics

In 1931 came their invasion of Manchuria. In 1937 came their invasion of China south of the wall, and while their army eventually floundered in China, due to the magnificent fighting spirit of Chiang Kai-Shek, his courageous armies, and his determined people, nevertheless the warfare which then ensued proved a practical training for the Japanese soldiers

and sailors, who tirelessly developed and perfect the tactics which they subsequently used in their landings and conquests to the south.

The idea should not for a moment be entertained that the failure of the Japanese forces in China has discouraged the Japanese people. It has instead served to steel them for still greater sacrifices and to prepare them better for the war of deadly purpose to conquer upon which they have finally embarked. As the realization came home to them of the need for greater and greater efforts, they accepted the inevitable war-footing reorganization of the country's life with characteristic calmness and determination.

Spirit Permeates Forces

Probably no other factor has contributed more heavily to the preliminary victories achieved by the Japanese in this war than the offensive spirit which permeates all of the armed forces of the empire. This spirit, recognized by competitive military men as the most vital intangible factor in achieving victory, has been nourished and perpetuated since the foundation of the modern Japanese army. The Japanese High Command has counted heavily upon the advantages this would give them over less aggressive armies.

They have put great store in what they consider to be the white man's flabbiness. They look upon us Americans as constitutional weaklings, demanding our daily comforts and unwilling to make sacrifices demanded for victory in a war against a military machine which has prepared and trained itself in spartan simplicity and the hardness and toughness demanded by war.

Count on U. S. Disunity

They attach great importance to the former disunity in the United States over the war issue and they still count on an appreciable interval before an aroused nation can find itself and develop a fighting spirit of its own. By that time, they feel, Japan will be in complete control of all East Asia. When they struck, they made no

provision for failure; they left no road open for retreat. They struck with all the force and power at their command. And they will continue to fight in the same manner until they are utterly crushed.

Great Sacrifices Essential

We shall crush that machine and caste and system in due course, but if we Americans think that, collectively and individually, we can continue to lead our normal lives, leaving the spirit of self-sacrifice to our soldiers and sailors, letting the intensification of our production program take care of itself, we shall unquestionably risk the danger of a stalemate in this war of ours with Japan.

I say this in the light of my ten years' experience in Japan, my knowledge of the power of the Japanese army and navy, and of the hardness and fighting spirit of the Japanese.

I feel it my bounden duty to say this to my fellow-countrymen. I know my own country even better than I know Japan and I have not the slightest shadow of doubt of our eventual victory.

But I do not wish to see the period of our blood, sweat, and tears indefinitely and unnecessarily prolonged.

Powerful Machine

That period will be prolonged only if our people fail to realize the truth of what I have just said, that we are up against a powerful fighting machine, a people whose morale cannot and will not be broken by economic hardships, a people who individually and collectively will gladly sacrifice their lives for their emperor and their nation, and who can be brought to earth only by physical defeat, by being ejected physically from the areas which they have temporarily conquered or by a progressive attrition of their naval power and merchant marine which will finally result in cutting off their homeland from all connection with and access to those outlying areas—by complete defeat in battle.

Maximum Exertion

I need say no more. I have told you the truth as I see it from long experience and observation. I have come home with my associates in the Far East to join our war effort with yours and I realize, perhaps better than anyone else, that nothing less than the exertion of our maximum capacities, individually and collectively, in a war of offense will bring our beloved country safely through these deep waters to the longed-for haven of a victorious peace.

We are fighting this war for the preservation of righteousness, law, and order, but above all for the preservation of the freedoms which

have been conferred upon us by the glorious heritage of our American citizenship, and for these same freedoms in other countries of the United Nations, and while we are fighting against the forces of evil, lawlessness, and disorder in the world, we are primarily fighting to prevent the enslavement which actually threatens to be imposed upon us if we fail.

Worthy of Greatest Sacrifices

I am convinced that this is not an overstatement. Surely ours is a cause worth sacrificing for and living for and dying for if necessary. "Though love repine and reason chafe, there came a voice without reply; 'tis man's perdition to be safe, when for the truth he ought to die."

RELAY OF GOODS TO JAP INTERNEES PROPOSED BY A.R.C.

Relief Supplies for Americans Would Be Transshipped from Africa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—(AP) In the face of Japan's refusal to allow a neutral ship to carry food and clothing direct to imprisoned Americans under International Red Cross supervision, the United States has proposed that these supplies be relayed in American and Japanese Red Cross ships meeting at Portuguese East Africa, the State department announced tonight.

The proposal was made in a note dispatched by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles to the Tokyo government through Swiss authorities.

Obligation Cited

At the same time Welles reminded the Japanese of their obligation under the Geneva convention to facilitate delivery of supplies to prisoners and internees and declared that the United States, "while looking to the Japanese government to fulfill its obligations under the convention, x x x is fully conscious of its own obligations x x x."

The note, in five parts, recalled that the Tokyo government in February had agreed to abide by

the Geneva convention. As a result, Welles stated, the American Red Cross assumed that the Japanese would allow safe conduct for a neutral ship to carry supplies to American prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese custody "as German and Italian governments have done and are continuing to do for supplies being sent for prisoners and internees in their custody."

The American Red Cross, the note continued, accordingly chartered the Swedish motorship Kanangoora and requested safe conduct for the vessel from San Francisco to Manila, via Koge, Shanghai, and Hong Kong. A similar request was made by the United States government through Swiss authorities.

The Red Cross announced yesterday that the Japanese had refused both requests but had agreed to permit relief shipments on vessels exchanging Japanese and United States nationals at Lourenco Marques.

Welles said, however, that the Gripsholm, when docked in this country last week with repatriated American nationals, "does not have sufficient cargo-carrying capacity to transport the amount of supplies which it is desired to send to prisoners and internees in the Far East."

"Moreover, the exchange ship does not provide a means of continued transportation of such supplies. Additional shipping space must therefore be employed if the prisoners and internees are to receive supplementary supplies as provided for by the convention."

The note concluded that "if the Japanese government will not permit the Kanangoora to proceed on its proposed voyage to the Far East with the supplies in question, then the United States government proposes that the Japanese government agree that the Kanangoora or other Red Cross ship shall proceed from the United States with the supplies to Macao or Lourenco Marques, to which the Japanese will similarly send a Red Cross ship to receive the supplies and transport them for delivery to the prisoners and internees."

Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, disclosed that supplies valued at \$50,000 had been sent on the exchange ships as suggested by Japan although cargo space was inadequate for any substantial shipments.

AUG 31 1942
CHINESE STORMING

NANCHANG SUBURBS

Map on Page 2

By SPENCER MOOSA

AUG 31 1942
NANCHANG, China, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Chinese soldiers are storming the suburbs of Nanchang, Japan's major base in Kiangsi Province for 29 months, and have recaptured the rail-river city of Lungyu in their eastward pursuit of the fleeing Japanese in Chekiang Province, the Chinese reported tonight.

A High Command communique officially stated that the Chinese began attacks on the Nanchang outskirts after pursuing enemy units northward from Likiatu, 40 miles south of Nanchang.

Heavy fighting was reported in progress near Lientang, nine miles south of Nanchang, which the Chinese captured Thursday. Japanese reinforcements launched a counter-attack.

AXIS BELITTLES DRIVE

Thus the Chinese were presenting their greatest threat to Nanchang since the Japanese captured it March 27, 1939.

(The Japanese and their German allies, meanwhile broadcast official reports belittling China's successes in Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces and declaring that the Japanese offensive launched last May had successfully achieved its objective of preventing any possibility of the United Nations establishing air bases for raids on Tokio.

(However, the Chinese already

have recaptured the three major bases for raids on Japan—at Chuh-sien, Lishui and Yushan.)

ALL JAPS GAINS LOST

The Chinese High Command announced the capture of the village of Liangklatu, about 12 miles south of Nanchang, and indicated that the Chinese thus had pushed the Japanese back to the area they held around Nanchang before they began their "disastrous" campaign last May to take Eastern China airfields and seize a railroad route to Singapore.

The High Command has not announced the capture of Lungyu but a Central News Agency dispatch said the city was occupied by the Chinese this morning after spirited fighting during the night.

Lungyu is 20 miles east of Chuh-sien, site of the biggest air base in China, and 25 miles northwest of Kihwa, former capital of the province.

It was also reported unofficially

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30.24-18473

that the Chinese had captured Lan-chi, 20 miles northwest of Kunyu and terminus of a branch rail line from Kihwa.

Nine Die in Indian Mob

Lucknow, India, Aug. 30 (P).—Nine persons are believed to have been killed by police who fired into a mob of about 200 persons attacking a railway station, south of Delhi, it was reported by a communique today.

**NAZI SPEARHEAD
AIMED AT GROZNY
REPULSED TWICE**

Aug 31 1942
**Soviet Counter-Attack
Forces Enemy Across River
With Heavy Loss.**

GAIN AT STALINGRAD
**Russians Check All Thrusts,
Seize Strategic
Hills.**

MOSCOW, Monday, Aug. 31.—(AP) The Russian defenders of Stalingrad have hurled back all German attacks and struck counter-blows in some sectors, a communique said today, while the Red army made new gains on the Moscow front and in a new offensive pushed back the German spearhead aimed at the Grozny oil field in the Caucasus.

Soviet troops supported by Volga Marines and armed peasants launched counterattacks both northwest and southwest of Stalingrad, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, particularly on an Italian battalion which was said to have lost 70 per cent of its men.

Street Fighting
The Moscow radio announced that Soviet troops had recaptured one populated place northwest of Stalingrad after they had fought the Germans "street by street and house by house."
"Towards the end of the day," the announcer continued, "the Hitlerites began to retreat, leaving

hundreds of officers and men in the streets. Another unit of the Red army drove the Germans from nearby hills, thus obtaining a commanding position over the whole locality.

The communique did not claim any gains in these attacks, but earlier reports said the Russians had driven the Germans from two settlements on the distant approaches to the city.

Make New Crossing
On the Moscow front, which extends about 70 miles from Rzhev to the north, the Russians said their forces had made a new crossing of a river (presumably the Volga) and were now fighting on the west bank. Another crossing was announced yesterday.

In the Caucasus, where the Germans had pushed a slender wedge along the railway to the area of Prokhladnenski, about 50 miles from the Grozny oil fields, the Russians also counter-attacked and recaptured an unidentified village.

Whether this was a general offensive or a local attack was not indicated. The communique merely said that "as a result of stubborn fighting our troops broke the resistance of the enemy and occupied an inhabited locality." It added that nine German tanks were destroyed and about a battalion of German infantry killed.

Announcing the new gains northwest of Moscow, the high command said:

"On the western front Soviet troops fought for river crossings. By the end of the day our troops crossed the river and continued fighting on its western bank."

All Nazi Attacks Halted
On the Stalingrad front, the communique said, "fierce fighting continued" northwest of the city, where "all German attacks were repulsed. It added:

"In some sectors our units delivered counterblows, handing the enemy heavy losses."

Southwest of Stalingrad in the Kotelnikovskii area, the communique said, one Soviet unit repulsed two German attacks, destroying three enemy tanks and wiping out a company of infantry.

"One Soviet unit dealt a counter-blow and captured four anti-tank guns, 12 mortars, 12 machineguns, and other war materials," it said. "The Germans lost over 200 officers and men in killed alone."

Air Activity Intense

The intensity of air activity over the various fronts was indicated by an increase in airplane losses listed in the weekly summary of the Soviet high command. During the

week ending Aug. 29, the communique said, the Germans lost 498 planes and the Russians 206.

These figures are the highest in many weeks. Losses as listed by the Russians recently have been: Week ending Aug. 8, "about 400" German planes, 206 Russian; week ending Aug. 15, 369 German planes, 241 Russian; week ending Aug. 22, 347 German planes, 194 Russian.

(Berlin radio said Sunday night that the Russians had lost 2,686 planes between Aug. 1 and Aug. 28.)

The terrific pressure on Stalingrad beat off the fifth day against unyielding Russian defenses.

Nazis Regroup Forces

Yet despite the momentary Russian successes, dispatches made clear that the Germans were regrouping depleted forces and shutting new troops to the Stalingrad and Caucasus fronts. This indicated violent new enemy thrusts might begin at any hour. The Germans were sorely disappointed: They had expected to be in Stalingrad by now, and instead the severity of eleventh-hour Russian attacks on the plains between the muddy Volga and Don was forcing them back toward the lesser stream. Already some of the invading spearheads had been wiped out.

A Nazi effort to land troops on the Black sea coast by ships from the Kerch peninsula in an apparent surprise attack north of Novorossiisk was frustrated by alert Russian Marines and other forces who destroyed ten cutters. On land south of Krasnodar, German advances under cover of strong artillery into dominating heights were erased completely by a wild, flanking counter-attack of the Cossacks.

Other resolute fighters blocked German attempts to encroach closer upon the Grozny oil fields. Two efforts to drive wedges in the Russian lines were repulsed, the Soviet command said.

Rzhev in Ruins

The Russians crossed the upper Volga west of Rzhev and increased their threat to the Germans who had been pushed to the center of the city in a deep pocket aimed at Moscow, 130 miles away. Rzhev, a 12th century city, was virtually in ruins with houses burned and brick and stone buildings mostly battered down. The standing walls served as machine gun and artillery positions for the heavily fortified Germans who were fighting stubbornly.

Bayonet Attack

The dispatch said the Russians

took an unnamed town in a bayonet attack after severely torturing the German flank.

Izvestia said a Soviet tank unit wedged into a German position on the distant approaches to the Volga, cut communications, and destroyed 17 enemy tanks.

Soviet bombers were reported more active against German motorized concentrations, and sailors of the Volga river fleet were mentioned in action for the first time. They had joined peasants and workers in defense of Stalin's city. Pravda stressed the growing power of Soviet aviation on the Stalingrad front.

Cable Ferries

The Red army improved its position in the Rzhev sector. Pravda said the upper Volga crossing had been made by cable ferries. The Germans sought to prevent the crossing with tremendous fire of mine throwers, artillery, and constant dive bombings but Soviet

fighters continued to rush to the south bank.

German reinforcements in new uniforms were being placed along the bogs and swamps near Rzhev, but the Red Star dispatch did not indicate whence they came.

Twin objectives of the Soviet offensive were to erase a pocket dangerous to Moscow and to draw off attacking forces from Stalingrad and the Caucasus.

The invaders counter-attacked heavily with tanks at places on the Rzhev front. They tried to dislodge a Cossack regiment from a captured place, but the black robed horsemen held and then launched their own attack, slashing 200 of the enemy to death.

Red Star said Soviet airmen swooped upon an airdrome on the western front and crippled 50 of the 80 planes parked there. Nearby artillery batteries also were disabled.

Rzhev had been fortified by the Germans for six months and two strong defense rings had been thrown around the city. The Russians broke one when they entered the northern part of the city.

Heavy Fighting in Barracks

Barracks formerly occupied by the Red army were the scene of much heavy fighting. Red Star said the Russians captured the large battered brick buildings which the Germans used as forts, with grenade attacks. Soviet artillery moved to point blank firing positions and inflicted frightful carnage, the dispatch added.

In the directions of Prokhladnenski and Mozdok deep in the Caucasus, Red Star said counter-attacking Russians had recaptured four settlements while in the mountain passes, they all but exterminated a large German group.

Prisoners were quoted as saying enemy losses were huge and some units were worn out.

Fresh German forces were arriving for a new push at the Grozny oil fields, and also at Krasnodar.

Nazi Fuel Shortage Hinted

For the second straight day, dispatches hinted at a German fuel shortage in sight of the rich oil resources they sought. Izvestia said the enemy had dug tanks into the ground south of Krasnodar when they gave out of gasoline and that Cossacks, guerrillas and Soviet bombers blew up many. The day before, 700 German tanks had been reported stalled on the Don front for lack of fuel.

Marines were fighting beside land troops in the Krasnodar sector.

Izvestia said the lush Kuban valley was littered with bodies and that captured German documents reported dissatisfaction over slowness of the German advance for which they were paying thousands of lives.

A dispatch from Stalingrad told how order was being restored to the badly bombed civilian sectors while new tanks and infantry units moved to the front.

The soldiers were said to be scowling at bomb holes in the streets, smoking buildings, wrecked hospitals and schools.

**Red Bombers
Leave Many
Fires in Berlin**

**Soviet Fliers Count 48;
Russians Also Batter
Danzig, Koenigsberg**

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 30.—Soviet airmen, pinch-hitting for the weatherbound R. A. F., left a trail of bombs in Berlin, Koenigsberg and Danzig last night, dispatches from Moscow said.

Reports from Sweden stated the alert in Berlin lasted three hours. The official German news agency, D. N. B., admitted Russian planes

visited many communities of eastern and northeastern Germany, but said damage caused by "indiscriminately dropped bombs" was slight. No details were given about the raid on Berlin.

A British broadcast quoted a Moscow report which said the raid on Berlin was of large proportions. (Soviet fliers said they counted 48 fires burning in the German capital when they started for home.)

Daylight hours brought a resumption of the R. A. F. attack on Germany and occupied territories in the west. The day's operations appeared to be limited to scattered attacks on such cross-channel targets as docks, airdromes, repair depots and motor caravans.

A D. N. B. report broadcast from Berlin said the German air force bombed Brighton and Swindon in southern England last night.

**NAZIS ADMIT LOSS
WEST OF MOSCOW**

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 30 (A. P.).—D.N.B., German official news agency, and the High Command said today that powerful Russian smashes west of Moscow had gained some ground, but declared the strongly fortified defense system of Stalingrad, on the Volga, had been deeply pierced.

German sources continued to gain on the lower Kuban of the Western Caucasus despite "difficult terrain," the High Command said.

REPORTS FOE'S LOSSES HIGH

It was insisted in official quarters that German defensive tactics and counter-attacks have stopped the Russians in their offensive west of Moscow for the past month and have inflicted on them losses "out of all proportion to tactical considerations." The German positions, in the main, are intact, the High Command declared.

OFFICER WOUNDED

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts) Aug. 30.—(AP) Colonel General Gustav Jany, commander of Hungarian troops fighting against Russia, was wounded in action, it was stated by a dispatch from Budapest today. No details were given.

**RED FLIERS START
17 FIRES IN BERLIN**

**Koenigsberg, Danzig, and
Stettin Are Also Pounded**

Aug Bombers
Aug 31 1942

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—(AP) Soviet airmen pounded Berlin and other cities of central and eastern Germany last night, starting 17 big fires in the capital and at least 31 lesser ones, the government announced tonight. Nine heavy explosions were reported.

Koenigsberg in East Prussia, and Danzig and Stettin were also attacked, the government said. In Koenigsberg 29 fires were reported, eight of them large ones; and six big explosions were noted by the Soviet raiders.

Three-Hour Alert

Swedish reports said the alert in Berlin lasted three hours.

Other results of the aerial operations were these: Danzig—eight fires and four heavy explosions; Stettin—six fires and two heavy explosions.

All Soviet planes returned safely to their bases.

LONDON, Aug. 30 — (AP) The R.A.F. was held to its bases last night by unfavorable flying weather.

**Nazis Report Raids
On 2 British Towns**

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (From German Broadcasts) (A. P.).—The German air force bombed Brighton and Swindon in southern England last night, a D.N.B. dispatch said today.

British Seizing Initiative In Mediterranean Area

Air Attack on Sicily. Com- mando Raid on Greek Island Held Indicative.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—(AP) A mysterious Commando-style raid on the tiny island of Antikythera, between Greece and Crete, and a hot 24 hours of air action directed against Sicily from reinforced Malta, indicated today that the British once more were striking strongly for the initiative in the Mediterranean.

At the same time British submarines were reported to be taking a heavy toll in attacks on convoys trying to get reinforcements, oil, and ammunition through to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel whose expected offensive in the direction of Alexandria and the Nile delta appeared to be fading with the waning of the desert moon.

Italians Claim Victory
The first word of the raid on Antikythera, which the Italians call Cerigotto, came from the Italian high command which said a "small enemy unit" made a landing attempt on the night of Aug. 28 but "fled on the quick intervention of our defenses."

The island is about five miles long, and from one to three miles wide, has a population of only a few hundred and lies just south of Kythera, southernmost of the Ionian islands. Rocky and barren, it is almost midway of the 60 mile distance between Greece and Crete.

An authoritative source here said "it is not unlikely that some sort

of landing was made" but added he would not be surprised "if we never heard of it officially."

"Minor Importance"
"There may have been something there our forces wished to destroy, but if the report is true and whatever the nature of the landing, it doubtless was of minor importance corresponding to little more than patrol activity," he said.

The raid on Sicily started last Wednesday night, the Air Ministry announced today, when a small number of Axis planes tried to pierce the defense of Malta. Two of the bombers were shot down and another was believed to have been destroyed.

Malta, which only recently received important reinforcements from

a convoy which cost the British a cruiser and a small aircraft carrier and other losses, got into action at once.

Successful Sicily Raid
British night fighters swarmed over to Sicily, attacked a seaplane base, brought down one German seaplane, and shot up a motor vessel from a low level.

On Thursday morning the Axis attempted a high-flying fighter sweep near Malta, but Spitfires engaged the enemy planes at sea and damaged two of the fighters, the Air Ministry said.

Later in the day Spitfires strafed the Sicilian airdromes, shooting up groups of soldiers, hangars, barracks, storehouses, and railroad properties. Enemy planes were attacked in the air and on the ground.

First Such Attack
This was the first time Spitfires had been used for ground strafing in Sicily. The Air Ministry said dense smoke rose all about the airdromes when the R.A.F., having destroyed ten planes, headed back for bases in Malta. The raiders shot up three schooners off the coast on the way back.

The attack by the R.A.F. was interpreted here as a significant switch to an offensive aerial policy designed to drive the Axis craft, based in Sicily, back to Italian bases and consequently reduce the enemy's chances of bolstering Rommel's forces.

'Fiercest of the War'

British Destroyer Survives Nine-Hour Attack by 50 Stukas

By Larry Allen
Associated Press Staff Writer

Aboard a British Destroyer off the Egyptian Coast, Aug. 30.—Attacked by more than 50 Stukas, this British destroyer fought her way back to port today under one of the fiercest, most intensive dive-bombing attacks made upon any warship in this war.

Hundreds of bombs fell about her as Nazi and Italian planes, operating from bases near El Alamein, droned out of the blinding sun,

dropping stick after stick of high explosives and machine-gunning her decks.

Even the Nazi shore batteries joined in the fight in an assault un-

paralleled in my experience since the bombing of the aircraft carrier Illustrious.

All aboard the destroyer went through one of the longest days of our lives, firing thousands of shells in a tremendous concentrated barrage to keep off the planes which zoomed down in spine-chilling roars, peeling out of the sun in seemingly never-ending formations.

U. S. TECHNICAL TROOPS REPORTED NEAR TIFLIS

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 30.—(AP) Paul Schmitz, Transocean correspondent in Ankara, reported in a dispatch today that United States technical troops have entered Georgia, Russian province between the Black and Caspian seas, and are stationed near Tiflis.

(There has been no confirmation of this report from any other source.)

Transocean said that Russia, previously opposed to having foreign Allied troops on Russian territory, had been induced to change its attitude in view of the German thrust into the Caucasus, and that an Anglo-American military mission has established itself at Tiflis.

Transocean also said an American mission in Teheran is reorganizing special troops of the Iranian army.

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R.A.F. WRECKED CITY, HAVRE MAYOR SAYS

Fourth of Buildings Razed and All Industry Shut Down

VICHY, France, Aug. 30 (AP)—British bombers have destroyed or severely damaged one fourth of the buildings in the once-flourishing French Channel port of Havre dur-

ing the past two years and all its industries are shut down, Mayor Pierre Courant of Havre asserted today.

On a visit to Vichy to obtain help for poor and homeless citizens of Havre, Mayor Courant said that the population of the seaport, once 200,000 had shrunk to 135,000, and that 370 persons have been killed and 1,000 gravely wounded in 390 British air raids in the past two years.

Mayor Courant appealed for American help for the city's population—"first, milk for the babies; second, intervention to turn the bombers away from Havre on other missions more useful than haphazard bombing which wrecks what is left of the city and of the health and nerves of suffering thousands."

The Mayor asserted that although the British radio had urged people in French coastal zones to move inland for their own safety, there are no accommodation elsewhere in France for such a number.

Mayor Courant protested that the air raids on Havre had no military value because, he said, no German naval units ever were based there and there have been no signs of a German concentration of invasion vessels at Havre.

Petaín Insists 'Revolution' Will Continue

By the Associated Press

Clermont Ferrand, Unoccupied France, Aug. 30.—Marshal Petaín speaking on ground where Gallic chieftains opposed Caesar in their first success against an organized invader, today assailed "backward looking Frenchmen" who labor at "treason" against his regime.

The marshal's first political speech since he explained the circumstances of the appointment of Pierre Laval as head of the French government last April was made at an imperial soil-mixing service on the second anniversary of the founding of the French Legion, the only officially sanctioned political movement in Unoccupied France.

He told the legionnaires that a "sect mocking the noblest sentiments pursues its labor of treason under cover of patriotism."

While the marshal insisted the Vichy government will carry out its program of "revolution" despite all obstacles, he failed to elaborate on details of French domestic politics,

his international policy, or the government's present drive to send workmen to Germany.

He also passed over a subject on which the French press was expressing concern—the status of Dakar.

The papers published dispatches from Berlin charging that the United States fleet is preparing to take possession of Dakar, the Azores, the Canary and Cape Verde Islands as soon as the rainy season is past.

(Rumors reported in Stockholm dispatches said Laval was about to agree to demands from Berlin to permit the stationing of a German division at Dakar to protect French territory from the Americans.)

"Too many Frenchmen look back and think it is still possible to return to the ease of former days, to the old regime," Petaín said. "They include capitalists blinded by their selfishness, trusts greedy to get back their old privileges, elements passive if not openly hostile."

"I declare to you, a page in our history has been turned. The past is dead and buried. . . . That is why my government and its chief, M. Pierre Laval, continue the national revolution, and will carry it on to completion despite obstacles."

The soil mixing ceremony on Ger-govie Plateau where the Gallic chief Vercingetorix stood against Caesar in 52 B. C. consisted of placing handfuls of earth from all accessible and many now inaccessible parts of French territory in a large urn which is to be preserved in a vault.

LABOR CONSCRIPTION DENIED

VICHY, Aug. 30.—(AP) The government today published a denial of current French rumors that workmen were being obliged to enlist for labor in Germany under threat of having their food ration cards withdrawn. The rumors were denounced as "counter-propaganda."

New Vichy Food Curb

VICHY, Aug. 30 (AP)—The government today announced workmen returning from Germany would be required to produce proof of their release from labor contracts before they would get their food cards back.

France Arrests 144 In 'Communist Ring'

VICHY, France, Aug. 30 (A. P.)—Nantes newspapers published dispatches today describing the arrest of 144 persons allegedly members of a "Communist ring," and a large number of Spanish refugees.

Some of the persons apprehended were accused of having been respon-

sible for terrorist attacks and acts of sabotage, "as well as many assassinations."

Police said they became aware of the existence of the band after the arrest of a Spaniard at railway station in whose baggage they found quantities of illegal leaflets.

Nazis Claim 31,000 in

London, Aug. 30 (P)—The Berlin radio, quoting a DNB dispatch, said German and Croat troops had defeated Yugoslav guerillas in heavy fighting in western Bosnia last week.

In one area, the radio said, the Germans followed the guerillas into the mountains and captured 983 and shot 100, while Croat units killed 50 guerillas and captured 500.

900,000 Poles' Deaths Laid to Nazis by Envoy

Detroit, Aug. 30 (P)—Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador, said here today that in a three-year Nazi extermination campaign, 140,000 Poles were executed, another 760,000 murdered or tortured to death and two million more driven from their homes.

People of Luxemburg To Be German Citizens N. Y., Aug. 30.—(AP) Ruling Is Final Step in Reich's Annexation of Grand Duchy

The population of the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which is situated between France and Germany, will be granted German citizenship, the Berlin radio said yesterday, quoting the chief of the civilian administration there. Luxemburg was overrun by German armies in 1914 and again in 1940.

The move apparently was the final step toward annexation, which has been carried out by degrees since

the Germans invaded the Grand Duchy on May 10, 1940.

On July 25, 1940, a civil governor was appointed by the Germans. On Aug. 6, German police took charge of the country and the next day German was proclaimed as the only official language. On Aug. 15, the constitution was declared void and the customs barrier between Germany and Luxemburg was abolished.

The latest move, in extending German citizenship to the population of Luxemburg, follows the Nazi practice, already adopted in Alsace-Lorraine, of giving citizenship to people of German descent in occupied areas.

GOEBBELS IN VENICE

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 30.—(AP) Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, arrived in Venice today for discussions with Alessandro Pavolini, Italian Minister of Popular Culture. The two ministers attended the opening session of the tenth International Film art show.

OUR ENVOY TO SPAIN SEES SERRANO SUNER

Foreign Minister Also Confers With German and Portuguese

MADRID, Aug. 30 (P)—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer yesterday received United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes at the Foreign Ministry and later talked with the Ambassadors from Germany and Portugal.

The subjects discussed by the Foreign Minister and Mr. Hayes were not disclosed. President Roosevelt proposed Friday that the Americas help Spain repair civil war damage to her cultural treasures and stimulate post-war tourist travel to the Iberian Peninsula.

The President's suggestions have not yet been published in Spain, but they are expected to be well received.

For the past year there has been no indication that Spain plans to leave her position as a non-belligerent in the war, although the Spanish Blue Legion is fighting in Russia and the government-controlled press favors the Axis in all things.

Portuguese Premier Scorns 'Democracy'

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (A. P.)—Arnold H. M. Lunn, a member of the British Royal Institute of International Affairs, said today that Premier Antonio Salazar of Portugal had told him that democracy "in my country merely means corruption and a change of government every six months."

Lunn arrived on a transatlantic clipper on his way to South America on an official mission for the British Government, after spending the last month visiting Spain and Portugal.

Portugal Bolsters West Africa Defense

LISBON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Additional barracks are being built in Angola, Portuguese West Africa, to accommodate an expeditionary force from the mother country and local troops, it was announced officially today.

Portugal for some time has been strengthening garrisons in its colonial possessions, including the Azores.

Italian Governor Escapes Assassin

ISTANBUL, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Advices from Tirana, capital of Italian-occupied Albania, today said an Albanian student attempted to kill the Italian governor, General Mulletti, with a bomb last Tuesday as the governor was leaving his residence.

Mulletti was uninjured, but two of his aides were killed, it was said. The student was on the spot.

FIVE SPARED IN BELFAST

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 30.—(AP) The government announced today the commutation of the death sentences of five young Belfast men, members of the outlawed Irish Republican army, who had been convicted of killing a policeman in Easter disorders. A sixth will be hanged.

U. S. SOLDIER CHARGED WITH KILLING BRITISHER

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Aug. 30.—(AP) Private William E. Davis, 23, of Cleburne, Texas, will face trial before a military court tomorrow, accused of killing a British soldier with a knife.

Davis was arrested after Private Owen McLoughlin of the British Pioneers was stabbed in a brawl following a dance Aug. 1. McLoughlin died of his injuries. At an inquest Davis said he joined the fighting when British troops started beating some of his American friends, and that he was clubbed before the stabbing occurred.

In the event of conviction on a charge of murder Davis would be subject to the death penalty. For voluntary manslaughter the maximum penalty is 10 years imprisonment, while for involuntary manslaughter the maximum penalty is three years imprisonment.

Davis will be defended by Maj. Fred Kraschel, formerly an attorney of Harlan, Iowa, and now an aide to Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle.

DUCHESS OF KENT ATTENDS SERVICE

LONDON, Aug. 30.—(AP) The Duchess of Kent, heavily veiled, attended a memorial service today for her husband at the little parish church of Iwer near which the Kents lived. The Duke was killed last week in a plane crash in North Scotland while bound for Iceland on a military mission.

The church was crowded by villagers. The service originally was planned for yesterday when the funeral of the Duke was held. It was postponed at the request of the Duchess so that she could attend.

MOLZAHN FILES APPEAL

HARTFORD, Aug. 30.—(AP)—A notice of appeal from his conviction on an espionage conspiracy charge was filed Saturday by the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, 47, Philadelphia Lutheran pastor recently sentenced to ten years imprisonment for allegedly conspiring to deliver military secrets to the Axis. The appeal notice was filed in the U. S. district court clerk's office at New Haven by Pastor Molzahn's attorney, James W. Carpenter of Hartford.

By the Associated Press. Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, Aug. 30.—Nelson Rockefeller, United States Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, arrived here by plane today.

SAILING VESSELS WILL FACILITATE SO. AMERICA TRADE

Inter-Port Services Will Help Foil U-Boat Menace, Rockefeller Says.

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 30.—(AP) Nelson Rockefeller, whose peacetime duties as coordinator of In-

ter-American affairs have assumed new significance since Brazil entered the war, was on his way to South America today to align a sailing vessel fleet and rich raw material areas with the war effort.

His far-reaching plan looks to the establishment of local, inter-port services by auxiliary-powered sailing craft, and a schedule of limited calls at ocean ports by deep sea vessels. Thus, the big ships will make fewer stops, quicker voyages, and, said Rockefeller, "help whip the submarine problem."

Will Construct Auxiliaries

The \$10,000,000 Inter-American Navigation corporation, set up by Rockefeller's government office, is to carry out the plan and assist in construction of a large number of additional auxiliary-powered sailing craft in boatyards of Latin American nations.

These vessels will transport raw materials and ships' cargoes already available, and will become increasingly important in the projected plan to open up new areas of rubber production and other needed supplies.

American-Style Tactics

Tactics which rival American operations in completing the Panama canal will be use to open up the new areas. First, Malaria will be controlled by health crews destroying mosquito-breeding spots; then farmers will go in to plant crops; and workers will follow to tap rubber trees or remove minerals from the ground.

"There are vast areas of untapped forests containing many rubber trees which cannot be penetrated until malaria is controlled and food is produced," said Rockefeller.

He will be a guest of President Vargas of Brazil. An aide Gen. George C. Dunham, will remain to complete the health and food projects. Rockefeller and another assistant, Frank Jamieson, will continue to Chile, Peru, and Colombia.

What's Behind The War News

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
(Wide World War Analyst)

You can take it from the record now that the American fighting man is a better fighter than his Japanese enemy, that his leaders are smarter than their Japanese opposites and that American arms are

a match for anything produced in the arsenals of the Rising Sun.

American military and naval men have been saying those things all along but sometimes when the war in the Pacific was going badly they had a flat flavor. And the impression got around that the Jap was an inhumanly tough and wily warrior—and how in all reason could he be licked?

This impression resulted from his successes in the Philippines, Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, although it should have been apparent that the Jap was fighting a campaign he had been planning many years while his opponents were ill-armed, little trained, and flabby.

People who had scoffed at the Japanese before Pearl Harbor began talking, in the months of defeat, about what an amazingly different sort of fellow the enemy had turned out to be. They swung

from one extreme conception to the other: the obelisk little man with a bucktooth grin became a fanged demon on whom nobody in East Asia or the Western Pacific could lay a restraining hand.

If the American Marines' successful conquest of the southeastern Solomon islands had done nothing but destroy that disconcerting illusion about the Jap's fighting prowess it probably would have been well worth while. For the record of the Solomons' action shows that while the Jap is a desperate warrior, he can be killed or captured by a braver and smarter man determined to fight through to victory.

Americans Proved Superiority

Previously in the sea battle of Macassar strait, in the air fighting over Burma, in the sea-air actions of the Coral sea campaign and in the sea-air battle of Midway, American pilots and sailors had proved the superiority of themselves and their ships over the enemy by inflicting damage out of all proportion to what they suffered. In Bataan and Corregidor, U. S. and Filipino army heroes, hungry and isolated, proved that the enemy's advances could be long and effectively resisted.

But it remained for the Marines to go into one of Japan's own fortified areas, kill the troops that would not surrender, capture the rest, and plant the American flag firmly at the spearhead of a successful offensive thrust. Here are some of the aspects of the campaign, as revealed by the Navy Saturday night, which bear upon relative American and Japanese martial qualities:

1—In the initial attack, owing to

good leadership and staff work, the Japs were caught completely by surprise and on some islands fled to the hills. (The Japs had the advantage of surprise at Pearl Harbor. They were themselves surprised on several occasions in the Coral sea and they failed completely to surprise American forces at Midway).

Triumphed in Two Days

2—The Marines actually won virtually all their important objectives in two days of fighting. From then on the job was largely one of mopping up snipers and small units. Stores of supplies fell into American hands. Yet American losses were officially described last night as "moderate" despite first warnings that heavy casualties had to be expected.

3—The Japs lost every counter-attack. Their planes losses in the Solomons to date exceed 104. Their ship losses—sunk and damaged—number about 20. Their personnel losses may run into thousands. Surprisingly, their counter-attacking forces on land were too small for their task, and their forces at sea withdrew at the first evidence of strong opposition.

On the facts so far known it would seem that the Jap leadership in the area was somewhat fumbling and uncertain and did not know how to counter the hard blows delivered by the American forces.

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ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 30—(AP)—THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY THAT A "SMALL ENEMY UNIT" MADE A LANDING ATTEMPT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND OF CERIGO, NORTHWEST OF CANDIA, CRETE, ON THE NIGHT OF AUG. 28, BUT "FLED ON THE QUICK INTERVENTION OF OUR DEFENSES."

NO FURTHER DETAILS OF THE REPORTED LANDING ATTEMPT WERE GIVEN.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT A BRITISH DESTROYER HAD BEEN TORPEDOED AND BADLY DAMAGED BY AN ITALIAN TORPEDO BOAT ALONG THE EGYPTIAN COAST.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 30—(AP)—TWELVE BRITISH AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN AND ITALIAN FIGHTERS AND ARTILLERY NEAR EL DABA IN NORTH AFRICA AND A BRITISH DESTROYER BADLY DAMAGED BY BOMBS, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

30.24-18475

A BRITISH SUBMARINE ALSO WAS BOMBED SOUTH OF THE GREEK ISLAND OF CORFU, IT WAS SAID.

LONDON, AUG. 30-(AP)-STRIKING FROM BASES IN MALTA, THE RAF ATTACKED SICILY FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS LAST WEEK, DESTROYING 14 AXIS PLANES FOR CERTAIN AND PROBABLY DESTROYING OR BADLY DAMAGING MANY OTHERS, THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE BRITISH LOST ONLY THREE FIGHTERS IN THE OPERATIONS WHICH INCLUDED THE SMASHING OF A WIDE VARIETY OF GROUND INSTALLATIONS. THE RAIDS STARTED WEDNESDAY NIGHT WHEN AXIS PLANES TRIED TO PIERCE THE MALTA DEFENSES WITH A SMALL NUMBER OF BOMBERS, TWO OF WHICH WERE SHOT DOWN.

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AFRICAN

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), AUG. 30-(AP)-A BRITISH DESTROYER HAS BEEN BADLY DAMAGED BY BOMB HITS OFF EL DABA IN NORTH AFRICA AND 12 BRITISH PLANES WERE DOWNED, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY. A BRITISH SUBMARINE ALSO WAS REPORTED SUNK SOUTH OF THE GREEK ISLAND OF CORFU BY BOMBERS.

(A REUTERS DISPATCH TO LONDON SAID A BRITISH DESTROYER FORCE SHELLED REPAIR SHOPS OF THE GERMANS AT EL DABA EARLY SATURDAY MORNING.)

ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER--FIRST ADD ALLEN'S BATTLE X X X FORMATIONS.

EMPTY SHELL-CASINGS BY THE HUNDREDS LITTERED THE DECKS. HEAVY-LIDDED GUNNERS, LITERALLY DEAD ON THEIR FEET, KEPT UP A CONSTANT STREAM OF FIRE.

THESE WERE HOURS OF HELL BUT THE DESTROYER STEAMED ON, HER WHITE ENSIGN FLYING PROUD AND HIGH.

FOR MYSELF, SOMETIMES GLANCING SKYWARD FROM THE BRIDGE TO WATCH THE HUGE BOMBS LEAVE THE RACKS OF THE DIVING PLANES, AT OTHER TIMES LYING PRONE WITH MY FACE PRESSED AGAINST THE DECK, IT WAS LIKE BIDDING

FAREWELL TO AN EXECUTIONER WITH MY HEAD ON HIS BLOCK.

EDITORS: THE REMAINDER OF THIS DISPATCH HAS BEEN DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION. IT WILL BE EXPEDITED UPON RECEIPT.)

BUT FOR THE COURAGE, RESOURCEFULNESS AND INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF A YOUNG BRITISH LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, A LARGE PART OF THE DESTROYER'S COMPLEMENT MIGHT HAVE BEEN LOST.

IT WAS A LONG VOYAGE HOME AND, EVEN THOUGH THE NAZIS BROUGHT OUT EVERYTHING BUT FLYING ARMORED CARS IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO SINK US, THERE WAS EVEN MORE DETERMINATION ABOARD THIS DESTROYER TO GO THROUGH TO OUR

BA [REDACTED] BEFORE DAWN AUG. 29 I WATCHED [REDACTED] OTHER WARSHIPS [REDACTED] ERWIN ROMMEL'S TANK BASE, REPAIR SHOPS AND SUPPLY DEPOTS HIDDEN IN THE DESERT TWO MILES FROM THE COAST AT EL DABA.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS QUOTED BY BERLIN RADIO AS SAYING A BRITISH DESTROYER HAD BEEN BADLY DAMAGED BY BOMB HITS OFF EL DABA AND THAT 12 BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. THIS MAY HAVE REFERRED TO THE SAME ACTION IN WHICH ALLEN PARTICIPATED.)

THE ENTIRE SQUADRON RAKED THE AREA IN A FAN-LIKE BOMBARDMENT FOR 42 MINUTES. THERE WAS NO ANSWERING FIRE FROM THE SHORE.

AT 4:57 A.M. THIS DESTROYER TOOK THE LEAD, PULLING AWAY FROM THE SHELLING POSITION. IT WAS FOLLOWED BY THE OTHER WARSHIPS. A YOUNG BLACK-HAIRED, BLACK-EYED LIEUTENANT COMMANDER AND I WERE STANDING ON THE STARBOARD SIDE OF THE BRIDGE.

SUDDENLY A STRANGE CRAFT EMERGED FROM A DARK PATCH OF WATER.

"ALARM STARBOARD," I SHOUTED, BUT THE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HAD ALREADY ORDERED THE GUNS TO FIRE. TRACER BULLETS SPIT INTO THE DARKNESS AS THE SHIP'S BATTERIES POURED STREAMS OF SHELLS INTO THE

30.24 - 18477
SEA.

(THE BRITISH CENSOR HERE STOPPED A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF ALLEN'S DISPATCH.)

JUST OFF STARBOARD A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY WAS THE EGYPTIAN COASTLINE AND THE NAZI AIR FORCE.

THE MOON DISAPPEARED AND IN ITS PLACE ROSE A BLOOD-RED SUN.

I KNEW AN AIR ATTACK WAS INEVITABLE.

SIX O'CLOCK--AND THE DAY IN HELL STARTED.

OUT OF THE SUN SWOOPED SIX NAZI DIVE BOMBERS. WITH A TERRIFIC SCREECHING THEY MADE FOR OUR SHIP. EVERY GUN ABOARD THE DESTROYER AND THE OTHER WARSHIPS ROARED. BUT THE GERMANS PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO THEM OR, FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE DAY, TO THE REST OF THE DESTROYERS

AS THE SUN ROSE HIGHER, THE ATTACKS WERE INTENSIFIED. ALWAYS THE BOMBERS SEEMED TO COME OUT OF THE SUN AND ALWAYS THEY WERE ALMOST UPON US BEFORE THE GUNNERS COULD GET A GOOD CRACK AT THEM. GERMAN COASTAL BATTERIES JOINED IN THE BOMBARDMENT FOR A TIME.

ALL THROUGH THE FORENOON AND AFTERNOON THERE WERE CONSTANT, WEARY SHOUTS: "STUKAS DIVING."

I THANKED GOD THAT AT LEAST WE HAD NOT RUN OUT OF AMMUNITION. IF THAT EVER HAD HAPPENED, THE STUKAS MIGHT HAVE BLASTED US OUT OF THE SEA LIKE A SITTING DUCK IN A DIME SHOOTING GALLERY.

THE ENEMY CONTINUED HIS ATTACKS UNTIL WE WERE WELL WITHIN SIGHT OF OUR HOME BASE.

THE DESTROYER, HER DECKS STREWN WITH EMPTY SHELL CASES AND HER SUPERSTRUCTURE BULLET RIDDLED, SLIPPED IN ALONGSIDE THE QUAY.

THE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN CHARGE REPORTED ONLY SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

AS FOR ME, I MADE A BEE-LINE TO WRITE MY STORY AND THEN TO DOCTOR UP CUTS FROM FLYING GLASS AND BRUISES AND TO RECOVER FROM SHOCK.

30.24-18477
KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA, AUG.30-(AP)-WALTER C. THURSTON, COUNSELOR OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY WHO WILL RETURN TO AMERICA SOON, WAS THE GUEST OF LIU TSE-YUNG, COUNSELOR OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY, AT A FAREWELL DINNER LAST NIGHT. AUG 31 1942

PRECEDE NEW YORK LUXEMBOURG

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) AUG.30-(AP)-A MAJORITY OF THE INHABITANTS OF LUXEMBOURG (THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG) HAVE BECOME GERMAN CITIZENS VOLUNTARILY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

OUT OF LUXEMBOURG'S POPULATION OF 300,000, MORE THAN 75,000 MEN HAD APPLIED FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN FOR GERMAN NATIONALITY UP TO YESTERDAY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. THIS AFTERNOON GAULEITER GUSTAV SIMON CONFERRED GERMAN NATIONALITY ON AN ADDITIONAL GROUP.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT A BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY HAD BEEN FORMED IN LORRAINE (FORMERLY A PART OF FRANCE) AND THAT ITS MEMBERS HAD BEEN GIVEN GERMAN NATIONALITY.

(EDITORS: NEW YORK LUXEMBOURG STORY MAY BE PICKED UP AND USED UNDER DASH.)

LONDON, AUG.30-(AP)-RUSSIAN SHORE DEFENSES DESTROYED TEN GERMAN CUTTERS CARRYING LANDING TROOPS ON AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO RAID AN UNNAMED SECTOR OF THE BLACK SEA COAST FROM KERCH PENINSULA, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH REPORTED IN A MOSCOW DISPATCH TODAY. AUG 31 1942

BERLIN -- ADD GERMAN-RUSSIAN
GERMAN SOURCES DID NOT

DISCUSS THE VALUE OF THE RUSSIAN ATTACKS IN THE NORTH AS AN OPERATION TO DIVERT GERMAN STRENGTH FROM STALINGRAD OR THE CAUCASUS, BUT LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT THE HIGH COMMAND IS CONFIDENT IT HAS THE STRENGTH TO MAINTAIN OFFENSIVES IN THE SOUTH AND ADEQUATE DEFENSES IN THE MOSCOW REGION AT THE SAME TIME.

DNB SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD BROKEN THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

NORTHWEST OF MEDYN, ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MOSCOW. HERE THE RUSSIAN THRUST WAS SO POWERFUL THE GERMANS HAD TO ORGANIZE A COUNTER ATTACK WHICH, DNB SAID, WAS "COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL" AND IS NOW IN THE STAGE OF A MOPPING-UP OPERATION. THE HIGH COMMAND'S COMMUNIQUE ADMITTED THE RUSSIANS HAD GAINED TERRAIN AT A HIGH COST IN MEN AND MATERIAL.

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FIGHTING IN THE VICINITY OF RZHEV, NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW, WAS EXTREMELY BITTER, DNB SAID. THE RUSSIANS STARTED A MAJOR ATTACK ON AUG. 28, THE OPENING PHASE BEING AN INTENSE ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT. THEN, AT NIGHT, DNB CONTINUED, NUMEROUS RUSSIAN TANKS ATTACKED IN SUCCESSIVE WAVES "WHICH BROKE DOWN IN OUR CONCENTRATED FIRE."

AT ONE PLACE, DNB SAID, THE ENEMY SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING A SMALL RIVER AND PENETRATING GERMAN LINES. AT THIS STAGE OF THE FIGHTING THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED IN FORCE, AND THE ENEMY "WAS EVENTUALLY ANNIHILATED," DNB ADDED.

THE RUSSIAN ATTACKS EXTENDED SOUTHWARD TO A REGION SOUTHWEST OF KALUGA, SOUTH AND WEST OF MOSCOW. THE OPERATION THERE WAS DESCRIBED BY THE GERMANS AS "DEFENSIVE SUCCESS," BUT NO EFFORT WAS MADE TO MINIMIZE THE POWER WITH WHICH THE RUSSIAN BLOW WAS STRUCK.

A RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE UPPER VOLGA AT AN UNDESIGNATED PLACE WAS "REPELLED WITH HEAVY LOSSES," DNB SAID.

THE HIGH COMMAND STATED THAT FIGHTING AROUND RZHEV AND THE REGION DIRECTLY SOUTH HAD COST THE RUSSIANS 1,572 TANKS SINCE JULY 13, AND THAT 547 SOVIET PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN OPERATIONS EXTENDING OVER ABOUT 200 MILES OF FRONT.

NORTHERN SECTORS OF THE FRONT LIVENED UP CONSIDERABLY, DNB ADDED. RUSSIANS ATTACKED SOUTHEAST OF LAKE ILMEN AND AT THE VOLKHOV BRIDGEHEAD AND SOUTH OF LAKE LADOGA.

Raids

Berlin (From German broadcasts), Aug. 30-(AP)-Russian bombers reached Berlin last night in aerial attacks on eastern and northeastern Germany, a DNB dispatch said today.

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Nazi authorities said that high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped indiscriminately without causing serious damage, but no details were given concerning the raid on Berlin.

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Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, Aug. 30-(AP)-About 200 British subjects, including Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, former British ambassador to Tokyo, who arrived from the Far East Thursday, will leave for England on the Egyptian steamer El Nil which is due here Monday.

Approximately 800 were brought here by the Japanese exchange ship Tatuta Maru, but some will go to the Union of South Africa and others to Australia, India and various places in the Middle East.

CHUNGKING, AUG. 30-(AP)-CHINESE PRESS DISPATCHES REPORTED THE WORST FLOOD IN 100 YEARS IN ANHWEI PROVINCE TODAY AND SAID THE HWAL RIVER HAD OVERFLOWED, FLOODING A LARGE AREA AND INUNDATING 21 TOWNS IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE PROVINCE.

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IN ONE DISTRICT SOME 3,000 HOUSES COLLAPSED, IT WAS REPORTED. THE PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES ASKED THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT FOR RELIEF FUNDS.

AUSTRALIAN

BY MURLIN SPENCER

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MELBOURNE, AUG. 30-(AP)-AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS FOUGHT WITH "BITTER INTENSITY" IN ARM-PIT DEEP MUD ON MILNE BAY AT THE EASTERN TIP OF NEW GUINEA TODAY AGAINST JAPANESE INVADERS, REINFORCED FROM A CRUISER AND EIGHT DESTROYERS WHICH CREPT INTO THE HARBOR UNDER COVER OF AN EQUATORIAL STORM.

(THE BRITISH RADIO, QUOTING ITS AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENT, SAID

LATEST REPORTS POINTED TO A "WORSENING OF THE ALLIED POSITION DURING THE PAST 24 HOURS. X X X THE JAPANESE HAVE NOW PUSHED THEIR WAY FAR ENOUGH INTO THE JUNGLE TO CHALLENGE THE ALLIED HOLD ON ALL OF THE MILNE BAY REGION.")

THE INCONCLUSIVE BATTLE WAS IN ITS FIFTH DAY AND THE PRIZE WAS A HARBOR SEVEN MILES WIDE AND 20 MILES DEEP, 500 MILES OFF THE

30.24-18479

30.24-18479

AUSTRALIAN MAINLAND.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE PROBABLE REINFORCEMENTS WERE "LIGHT" AND THE LANDING WAS MADE ONLY BECAUSE LOCAL WEATHER CONDITIONS MADE ALLIED AIR ATTACK DIFFICULT AND INEFFECTIVE. SURFACE VESSELS UNDER THE GENERAL'S COMMAND WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS OFFENSIVE.

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FIGHTING FLARED ALL ALONG THE RIM OF THE HUGE ISLAND NORTH OF AUSTRALIA AS THE JAPANESE TOOK THE INITIATIVE IN THE KOKODA AREA HALFWAY ACROSS THE JUNGLES TO THE ALLIED BASE OF PORT MORESBY, AND AT LAE AND SALAMAU, WHERE THEY FIRST ESTABLISHED INVASION POCKETS. THE ACTION WAS LIMITED TO PATROLS AND AIR FIGHTING.

ALLIED PLANES RANGED WIDELY OVER ENEMY-INFESTED ISLANDS NORTH OF AUSTRALIA, ATTACKING A CARGO VESSEL WITH UNKNOWN RESULTS AT AMBOINA; RAIDING JAPANESE AIRDROMES AT BUKA IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, AT RABAU, NEW BRITAIN AND AT BUNA ON NEW GUINEA.

A JAPANESE DESTROYER OFF NEW GUINEA WAS ATTACKED AND PROBABLY DAMAGED IN NASTY WEATHER AND TROOPS AGROUND WERE STRAFED AND HARRASSED WHEREVER THEY WERE FOUND. IN ALL TEN ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND TWO OTHERS WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY SHOT DOWN. NO ALLIED LOSSES WERE REPORTED.

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ALL JAPANESE THRUSTS WERE REPULSED IN THE KOKODA AREA, BARELY 60 MILES ACROSS THE HIGH OWEN STANLEY RANGE FROM PORT MORESBY, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

THE SITUATION AT MILNE BAY WAS CLOUDED BY COMMUNICATIONS DIFFICULTY BUT HEADQUARTERS ATTACHES GENERALLY WERE OPTIMISTIC YESTERDAY ON THE BASIS OF REPORTS RECEIVED UP TO THAT TIME. THE NEW REINFORCEMENTS MAY CHANGE THE BALANCE OF POWER, HOWEVER. THE FIGHTING WAS UNDER THE WORST CONDITIONS, IN DEEP JUNGLE GROWTH IN INCESSANT RAIN. GEN. SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES UNDER

GEN. MACARTHUR, CONFERRED YESTERDAY WITH WAR MINISTER FRANCIS FORDE ON THE SITUATION IN NEW GUINEA, THE SOLOMONS AND NORTHERN AUSTRALIA. AFTER THE MEETING, FORDE SAID THERE WAS A FEELING OF CONFIDENCE THAT AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WERE WELL EQUIPPED AND WELL TRAINED, READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY. AMERICANS IN THE MILNE BAY AREA ARE MOSTLY SUPPLY TROOPS, AND THE AUSTRALIANS PREDOMINATE THE ALLIED BATTLE FORCES.

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THE JAPANESE CONTROLLED THE SEA LANES NORTH OF NEW GUINEA AND ALLIED PROTECTION AGAINST FURTHER LANDINGS WAS BELIEVED PRIMARILY AIR DEFENSE. ON THE JAPANESE FLANK, HOWEVER, WAS THE NEWLY CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF UNITED STATES MARINES IN THE TULAGI AREA 700 MILES TO THE EAST.

THE JAPANESE WARSHIPS WHICH BROUGHT REINFORCEMENTS TO MILNE BAY WERE SIGHTED FIRST EARLY SATURDAY OFF THE DENTRECASTEAX ISLANDS JUST NORTH OF MILNE BAY. ALLIED SHIPS WERE SENT TO ATTACK, BUT WEATHER INTERVENED. NO TRANSPORTS WERE INCLUDED IN THE CONVOY BUT THE JAPANESE OFTEN HAVE USED WARSHIPS TO TRANSPORT TROOPS.

THE FIRST ENEMY SHOCK TROOPS LANDED AT MILNE BAY EARLY WEDNESDAY AND SWIFTLY INFILTRATED INTO THE JUNGLE WHERE THEIR GREEN UNIFORMS MADE DETECTION DIFFICULT. SINCE THEN THE FIGHTING HAS CONTINUED BECAUSE ALLIED TROOPS WERE ON THE GROUND ANTICIPATING THE ATTACK. ALLIED PLANES HAVE ATTACKED THE JAPANESE CONSTANTLY. AND HEADQUARTERS SAID THEY "INFLICTED HEAVY DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES."

THE ATTACK ON THE RABAU AIRDROME, FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE CAN REINFORCE THEIR FORCES IN EITHER NEW GUINEA OR THE SOLOMONS, WAS PARTICULARLY HEAVY. BUILDINGS AND DISPERSAL AREAS WERE SHOWERED WITH TEN TONS OF BOMBS AND FOUR AND PERHAPS SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED THE AIRDROME AT BUNA, WHENCE JAPANESE HAVE THRUST TO KOKODA. IN THE LOW LEVEL ATTACK, A ZERO WAS DEMOLISHED.

BY A DIRECT BOMB HIT AND FIVE GROUNDED PLANES WERE DESTROYED BY STRAFING AND BOMBING. THREE LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED.

THE NATURE OF THE "OUTPOST CLASHES" IN THE LAE AND SALAMAU AREAS WAS OBSCURE. IT WAS THE FIRST MENTION IN WEEKS OF SKIRMISHING IN THAT SECTOR, SOME 400 MILES NORTHWEST OF MILNE BAY.

AUSTRALIAN BUSHWHACKERS IN A COMMANDO-STYLE ATTACK PREVIOUSLY HAD RAIDED THE JAPANESE THERE, HOWEVER, AND IN RETURN THE JAPANESE ONCE ATTACKED AN AUSTRALIAN OUTPOST.

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 30-(AP)-Sergeant Lacy W. White, Jr., of Man, West Va., was awarded the soldiers medal for heroism today by General Douglas MacArthur for his work in helping to rescue men from a plane which began burning after a crash.

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General MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia, Aug. 30-(AP)-The soldiers medal for heroism was awarded today by General Douglas MacArthur to ten men of the United States Air Forces.

Among them were Tech. Sergeant M. C. Shelnutt, of Franklyn, Ga.; Sergeant Lacy Duhon, of Lafayette, La.; Sergeant Milton F. Kelm, of 808 South Second Street, Stillwater, Tenn.; Private Abney Hines, of Uowan, Tenn.; Sergeant Albert C. Corbello (no address) and Private Harry L. White (no address).

Shelnutt, Corbello, Huhon and Hines entered a blazing plane which crashed in Australia and rescued as many of the crew as could be reached.

Kelm and Lieut. Col. Roscoe T. Nichols, Jr., of Liberal, Kansas, were in another plane crash and disregarding their own safety escorted the injured to a safe distance, returned to the plane and rescued two other men just before the gas tanks and ammunition exploded.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, AUG 30-(AP)-THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR HEROISM WAS AWARDED TODAY BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO LIEUT. COL. ROSCOE T. NICHOLS, JR., OF 604 NORTHWEST AVENUE, LIBERAL, KANSAS, AND SERGEANT MILTON F. KELM, OF STILLWATER, TENN.

THE CITATION SAID THE TWO MEN, DISREGARDING THEIR OWN SAFETY AFTER A PLANE CRASH, ESCORTED SOME INJURED TO A SAFE DISTANCE, THEN RETURNED TO THE PLANE AND RESCUED TWO OTHER MEN JUST BEFORE THE GAS TANKS AND AMMUNITION EXPLODED.

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General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Monday, Aug. 31-(AP)-Three United States Army Air Force officers and one infantry officer today were awarded the distinguished service cross for "extraordinary heroism in action."

They were Second Lieut. Paul B. Gambinini of Petaluma, Calif.; Second Lieut. Frank E. Adkins of Clarksville, Tenn.; Second Lieut. William L. Turner of Idalou, Tex.; and First Lieut. Benjamin Perdido, no address available.

Capt. Melvin A. Beyers of Pacific Grove, Calif., was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart for wounds.

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Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 30-(AP)-A Monday night deadline set by the United Steel Workers of America for a strike in huge primary steel producing plants here and at Sydney, N.S., neared tonight without any sign of a settlement of the wage dispute which caused the union move.

C.H. Millard, national director of the union, said he had received no word from the government in reply to his statement Friday night when it was announced that if a favorable answer to wage demands was not received by 11 o'clock tonight (Eastern War Time) strikes would start in both plants tomorrow at 11 P.M.

The plants involved in the dispute are those of the Algoma Steel Corporation here and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation at Sydney. The union is seeking a 55-cent per hour basic wage rate which compares with the present rate of 45 1/2 cents here and 43 1/2 cents at Sydney. Men in both plants voted to strike after regional war labor boards rejected their applications for the 55-cent rate.

OTTAWA, AUG. 30-(AP)-C.H. MILLARD, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA, HAS BEEN INVITED TO COME HERE TUESDAY FOR A "HEART-TO-HEART" TALK WITH LABOR MINISTER MITCHELL IN AN ATTEMPT TO AVERT STOPPAGE OF WORK IN THE BIG STEEL PRODUCING PLANTS AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND SYDNEY, N.S., IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT.

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AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE INVITATION WAS ISSUED SATURDAY AND THERE WAS A "PRETTY GOOD CHANCE" IT WOULD BE ACCEPTED.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION WOULD BE CONDITIONAL UPON THE UNION DROPPING PLANS TO START STRIKES IN BOTH PLANTS TOMORROW NIGHT AT 11 P.M. (EASTERN WAR TIME).

THE LOCAL UNIONS INVOLVED AT THE TWO PLANTS ARE SEEKING A 55-CENT HOURLY BASIC WAGE RATE WHICH COMPARES WITH THE PRESENT RATES OF 45 1/2 CENTS AT SAULT STE. MARIE AND 43 1/2 AT SYDNEY. WORKERS IN

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BOTH PLANTS VOTED TO STRIKE AFTER REGIONAL WAR LABOR BOARDS REFUSED THEIR APPLICATIONS FOR THE 55 CENT RATE. AUG 31 1942

MILLARD SAID AT SAULT STE. MARIE TONIGHT HE HAD RECEIVED NO WORD FROM THE GOVERNMENT IN REPLY TO HIS STATEMENT FRIDAY THAT THE STRIKES WOULD BE CALLED MONDAY NIGHT IF WAGE DEMANDS WERE NOT MET. THE PLANTS INVOLVED ARE THE ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION AT SAULT STE. MARIE AND THE DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION AT SYDNEY.

OTTAWA, AUG. 30-(AP)-R.L. WELDON, 48, OF MONTREAL, PRESIDENT OF BATHURST POWER AND PAPER COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES, HAS BEEN APPOINTED NEWSPRINT ADMINISTRATOR TO SUCCEED CHARLES VINING OF MONTREAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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VINING HAS BEEN NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT'S NEWLY-CREATED WAR INFORMATION BOARD.

WELDON HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE PAPER INDUSTRY FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

FROM 1930 TO 1936 WELDON WAS CHIEF ENGINEER OF INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES, NEW YORK.

ON REORGANIZATION OF BATHURST POWER AND PAPER CO., LTD. IN 1936, WELDON BECAME PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES.

HE IS ALSO PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER ASSOCIATION, PRESIDENT OF CASCAPEDIA MANUFACTURING AND TRADING CO., LTD., A DIRECTOR OF FLEET AIRCRAFT, LTD., A MEMBER OF THE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE OF CANADA, OF THE CORPORATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AND THE TECHNICAL SECTION OF THE AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSOCIATION.

ROMMEL LAUNCHES NEW

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ATTACK IN EGYPT; STALINGRAD'S LINES DENTED IN THE SOUTH, BUT RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON ENEMY'S FLANK

May Be Start Of Offensive

Rommel Hits at Southern Flank of Allied Defense Lines.

ITALIAN STAB THROWN BACK

Communique Issued in London Says Fighting Is Continuing.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1. (P)—After a two months' pause Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's desert army, reinforced and rested, has begun an advance against the southern flank of the Allied defense lines in Egypt which may be the start of the long-expected offensive, the British War Office announced to-

day.

Using armored units, Rommel "pushed forward" early Monday in the moonlit desert near El Himeimat, a prominent peak 200 feet high at the fringe of the salty Qattara depression 25 miles due south of El Alamein, where the sweeping Nazi advance toward Alexandria and the Nile was arrested early in July.

Fighting Continuing

They were immediately engaged by Allied forces, the announcement said, and fighting was continuing when the communique was issued just after midnight today. (7 p. m. Monday, E.W.T.).

This was the first Axis thrust against Allied defenses on an extensive scale since Rommel was halted during the first week in July when he was scarcely 70 miles from the British Mediterranean base at Alexandria. At that time British counter-attacks drove the Axis forces back about 10 miles to their present positions.

Increased air activity and troop movements during the past week or two had indicated that Rommel was prepared to open a new offensive. The War Office communique referred to the Axis advance as an "offensive," but said it was too early to tell whether it was on a major scale.

Italians Hurdled Back

The British, meanwhile, threw back a weak thrust by Italian troops on what was described as the "main front." This apparently meant the northern sector around El Alamein, where Rommel had

concentrated his previous drive along the coastal road.

Rome radio said an Italian correspondent on the Egyptian front telegraphed that Italian armored detachments "made a thrust in depth against the British lines, crossing vast mine fields and repelling enemy elements which tried to prevent our reconnaissance action." This apparently was the same action mentioned by the British War Office.

Text of Communique dated Monday night:

For some days past there have been signs of renewed activity on Rommel's front and early this morning (Monday) the German forces, including armor, pushed forward against our southern flank in the neighborhood of El Himeimat where they were immediately engaged by our light forces and fighting is proceeding.

It is not yet certain whether the enemy's offensive is on a major scale.

A weak enemy thrust mainly by Italians against our main front was repulsed with loss to the enemy.

Weather Favorable

Front dispatches during the past few days had predicted an Axis attack, pointing out that the moon was favorable for night fighting and that the weather was now much cooler than the 100 degree temperature which prevailed during the early Summer.

They also said Rommel appeared to have brought his Afrika Korps back to full strength after the exhausting 300-mile drive across the desert in his bid for the Nile delta. The Allies, too, have brought up reinforcements, including American tanks and planes, manned by American personnel.

Both sides have taken advantage

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of the lull to protect their positions with mine fields, barbed wire entanglements and trenches.

There was no accurate informa-

tion as to the comparative strength of the opposing armies, since the size of reinforcements has been kept secret. Prime Minister Churchill said July 3, at the time Rommel was halted, that the Allies had 50,000 troops left out of the 100,000 they had in May. He said the Axis had 90,000, including 50,000 Germans, in May, but did not give any figures on Axis losses in the May-June fighting.

Both Sides Reinforced

Both sides, however, have been pouring in enormous numbers of troops and great quantities of equipment during the past two months. Even at the time Rommel's drive was halted reports from Alexandria told of continuous Allied columns rolling through from other parts of the Middle East toward the front.

General Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck asserted the Axis had lost 10,000 men in prisoners alone during the two months ending Aug. 19 when he handed over the Egyptian command to General Sir Harold Alexander.

Recent reports said Rommel had reinforced his army with the 164th German Division from Crete and the Italian Pistoia Division, a total of between 20,000 and 30,000 men. The Axis also was said to have received fresh units of parachute troops.

In an attempt to hamper Rommel's preparations Allied air forces, including U. S. Army Flying Fortresses, have been very active during the past week, bombing Axis communication lines and ports, especially Tobruk.

The British navy also cooperated in these activities, the main action being the great bombardment of Rommel's big base south of El Daba on Saturday.

Axis Transports Bombed

Long range fighters of the RAF attacked Axis air and land communications in the rear of the desert battle area yesterday, shooting up enemy transport in the Salum region after a night of raids on Tobruk in which United States air force bombers took part.

American bombers also effective-

ly attacked enemy airfields east of Matruh yesterday morning, as well as harbor and dock facilities at Tobruk.

U. S. headquarters said the Sunday night raid on Tobruk resulted in many fires and explosions, that heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered but no aerial interception. All the raiders returned safely.

Formations of Junkers 52 trans-

port planes were encountered in RAF afternoon raids today and two were shot down, one by a Free Belgian. Another pilot said a wheel from a plane he shot down bounced so high from the desert floor that it nearly hit him as he swooped low over his vanquished opponent.

Axis Mountain Dumps Bombed

The naval planes, which are co-operating on an increasing scale with the Allied bombers, Sunday night blasted Axis munitions and fuel dumps and vehicles and tanks. Usually, it was disclosed, they drop flares over the target area to guide the accompanying RAF, South African and United States heavy and medium bombers.

The harbor and docks at Tobruk were bombed Saturday night as well as landing fields east of Matruh. The Americans caused mile-square fires with their big explosive bombs. The RAF attacked shipping, hitting three vessels, one a 6,000-ton merchantman loaded with supplies for the Axis army 75 miles west of Alexandria.

Near misses were made on ships offshore. Fires and explosives were started among the dock facilities and around oil storage wharves.

Tobruk Harbor Area Blasted By Allies SEP 1 - 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Aug. 31—American planes attacked enemy landing fields east of Matruh and harbor and dock facilities at Tobruk Saturday night, causing mile-square fires and heavy explosions, it was announced today.

Both medium and heavy bombers participated in the operation, it was stated by American headquarters, and all American aircraft returned safely.

British four-engined bombers flew beside the United States craft in the battering raid against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's communications.

Enemy Ship Fired

Brilliant desert moonlight aided them and bombs caused large fires in supply dumps, along jetties and left an enemy ship blazing in the harbor at Tobruk.

Flight Lieut. Lee C. Holloway, of Montgomery, Ala., participated in the attack with his four-motored plane, his assignment being to concentrate on unloading points and

jetties.

His bombardier, Second Lieutenant John R. Burger, of San Francisco, said he observed explosions "which seemed to lift whole buildings into the air."

Blaze Seen 90 Miles

"Then orange and red fire spread over an area at least three blocks long and a block wide," he added. "I could see smaller explosions, with spurts of flame within the blazing area. Our tail gunner said that he could still see the glow of the fire after we had traveled ninety miles on the way home."

Another large fire was started by bombs released by Second Lieutenant Harry J. Weiss, of Broadheadville, Pa., who was flying with John H. Germeread, of Billings, Mont. Weiss got his sights on an inland supply dump and his bombs hit the middle of his target. While still over Tobruk the entire crew of the bomber saw bomb bursts swell into a mass of flame which seemed to be a square mile in area.

During the same night RAF aircraft attacked shipping in the eastern Mediterranean area. At least three ships were hit, including a 6,000-ton merchantman laden with supplies for Rommel.

A British communique said there was nothing but patrol activity on the land front.

There were some air fights over the Alamein front, and British fighters shot down at least three Messerschmitts and damaged others, the communique said.

SEP 1 - 1942 Eight British Planes Downed, Italians Claim

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Aug. 31 (AP).—The Italian high command said today that eight British planes were shot down over the Mediterranean during an attack

against Axis merchant ships. One ship was damaged, but "not badly," the communique said.

Four of the British planes were reported shot down by fighters, two by naval anti-aircraft fire and two others by German fighter planes.

The high command reported patrol actions on the Egyptian land front and "lively air activity." Two British planes were reported destroyed and two Italian planes were said to be missing.

Damaged Tanker Towed To Port

Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 31 (AP).—An American tanker, torpedoed twice, was towed to port by destroyers during the recent convoy passage to Malta through concentrated Axis attacks, Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood said today.

The commander of the British Mediterranean fleet paid tribute to the destroyer crew for saving the tanker, despite constant dive bombing.

Malta Downs 13 Raiders SEP 1 - 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Valletta, Malta, Aug. 31—Malta defenses destroyed thirteen Axis planes during twenty-four hours ending 9.30 A. M. today. Nine were bombers.

(The British radio said 807 enemy planes had been destroyed over Malta and there had been nearly 3,000 alerts there during the war.)

New British Surge Includes Swift Raid On Isle Near Crete

Action at Antikythera, First Disclosed by Italians, Is Admitted SEP 1 - 1942

[By the Associated Press]

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A swift raid by British forces on the small Mediterranean island of Antikythera, between Greece and Crete, first disclosed by the Italians, was tacitly, if not officially admitted by British sources today as a new surge of British air and sea activity on the Axis lifelines to Africa became evident.

The Italians said the raid on Antikythera, which is only about 5 miles long and from 1 to 3 miles wide, was made by "a small enemy unit" Friday night. The Italian high command said the raiding party "fled on the quick intervention of our defenses."

In London an authoritative source, who would not allow his name to be used, said "it is not unlikely that some sort of landing was made," adding that "if the report is

true and whatever the nature of the landing, it doubtless was of minor importance corresponding to little more than patrol activity."

Radio Station Possible Objective.

He added he would not be surprised "if we never heard of it officially."

"There may have been something there our forces wished to destroy," this source said.

A military commentator said a naval landing party "might have been after an enemy radio station," but emphasized the operation must have been on an extremely small scale.

"Or the navy might have seen some goats on the island and gone after fresh meat," he added.

The Air Ministry announced, however, that RAF planes attacked Sicily for more than 24 hours, starting last Wednesday night, destroying at least 14 Axis planes and smashing many ground installations. The British lost only three fighters in the operation, which started after a small number of Axis planes attempted to raid Malta, it said.

Axis Convoy Attacked.

British night fighters were sent over to Sicily and they attacked a seaplane base and machine-gunned a motor vessel from a low level. The action was continued during the day, when troop concentrations, hangars, barracks, storehouses and railroad properties were strafed. Ten planes were destroyed on this sweep, it was claimed.

At twilight an Axis convoy was attacked with torpedoes and bombs and a medium-sized merchant ship was reported sunk. Smoke was seen pouring from an escorting destroyer. That evening the attack on Sicily was resumed and two Axis planes were reported destroyed by Spitfires.

The attack on Sicily was seen here as an effort to drive Axis craft based in Sicily back to Italian bases and complicate supply problems for the Axis forces in Egypt.

1,000 Shells Hit Base In 42 Minutes SEP 1 - 1942

(Editor's Note—Larry Allen, native of Maryland, who won the 1941 Pulitzer prize award for distinguished reporting in foreign affairs for his work with the British Mediterranean fleet, is back at an Egyptian base after prolonged dive-bombing of a destroyer from which he witnessed the shelling of Axis positions near El Daba. Cut and revised, he tells in the following dispatch of the British attack and its aftermath.)

By Larry Allen

Associated Press Correspondent

Aboard A Destroyer of the British Mediterranean Fleet, Aug. 30 (Delayed) — British warships smashed Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's big Axis supply base in the Egyptian desert south of El Daba with a pre-dawn bombardment today and fought their way home under ceaseless dive-bombing concentrated on this flotilla leader.

Naval gunners fired 1,000 high-explosive shells into the sleeping German-Italian base in forty-two minutes. They left a wide area of destruction and huge fire amid barracks, tank parks, repair shops, ammunition and fuel depots.

Casualties Heavy

Casualties among Rommel's armored corps technicians, vital for maintenance of his tanks and armored cars in any contemplated offensive, were regarded by British observers as heavy.

Throughout the British attack there was little answering fire from the shore. The action was broken off in the moonlight at 4.57 A. M. and this destroyer pulled away, followed by the other warships.

I was standing on the starboard side of the bridge with the chief of the expedition, a young black-haired lieutenant commander, when a strange craft suddenly emerged from a dark patch of water. The officer ordered the guns to fire.

Streams Of Explosives

Tracer shells split the darkness as the ship's batteries poured streams of explosives into the sea. (Subsequent details of this engagement were withheld by the British censor.)

Soon after the rise of the sun, blood red, the Germans launched an attack with more than fifty Stukas, one of the fiercest and most

intensive ever loosed against a surface craft.

Out of the sun swooped six Stukas for the first round. Screeching, they made for this destroyer like a beast after prey. Bom-pom batteries, machine guns and turret guns of the destroyer were brought into play and the following warships added to the defensive fire, but the pilots paid little attention either to the guns or the other vessels.

Heavier Assaults

They droned close, then pulled out of their dives. There was the terrifying swish of heavy bombs. Holing the sea close alongside the destroyer, the bombs gave her a huge jolt, but she plowed on.

Heavier and heavier assaults came in succession. Thousands of empty shell cases littered the decks, gunners were weary and the superstructure was riddled by bullets.

The dive-bombers persisted until the destroyer was well within sight of our home base.

Nevertheless, the lieutenant commander reported the casualties were slight. I escaped with cuts, bruises and shock.

There were times I thought I would never get out of it alive.

It's funny, but once when I had my face pressed to the deck a little brown cockroach scampered before my eyes. My first impulse was to kill it. But I knew it wanted to live. I flicked it away.

Bombers In Teams

The dive bombers came in teams of sixes or tens.

Exclamations punctuated the explosions.

"Stukas! Diving. Aircraft—range one four zero."

I thanked God at least we had

not run out of ammunition, for if that ever happened the Stukas might blast the warships out of the sea like sitting ducks in a shooting gallery.

Big bombs washed the destroyer's decks with geysers of water and sand from the bottom of the Mediterranean.

German shore batteries then opened fire.

Simultaneously, more Stukas roared overhead. Near misses rocked the vessel.

Occupied By Stukas

A dozen or more German shells whistled over my head before the

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destroyer passed out of range of the land-based guns. The destroyer never answered the shore shelling. We were involved enough with the Stukas.

I had had no food or water since the previous night. But there was water in a wash basin in the cabin of a lieutenant, apparently poured just before the attacks started.

It didn't matter. I drank it to wet my parched tongue. My lips were so dry they fairly cracked and I couldn't even make myself heard in conversations with sailors.

A petty officer found some ham and bread on the mess deck. I ate ravenously.

A Nazi flier dropped a stick of eight bombs on our port side. Smoke poured from the tail of his plane as he pulled away under the gunfire.

One Plane Downed

British fighters appeared to battle the enemy squadrons and brought down one plane.

Italian bombers and Messerschmitt fighter-bombers sped into the fray and explosives fell by the score. British seaman nearly dropped from exhaustion. Minutes seemed like hours.

The launch of Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood, commander in chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, swished toward the destroyer across the blue harbor waters and the lieutenant commander reported by megaphone that the ship's casualties were slight.

"Well done, you all," the admiral said.

(The German high command said yesterday that a British destroyer had been badly damaged by bomb hits off El Daba and that twelve British planes were shot down.)

Exceeded Expectations

Naval aircraft spotters reported that the shelling of the El Daba concentration, one of the most important bases for repair and equipping of Rommel's tanks and an advanced supply center for the entire army, exceeded expectations.

Fire control was plotted from photographs supplied by aerial reconnaissance camera crews. Naval planes dropped flares over Sandy Hill, a landmark of El Daba, and that hill was the aiming point for the concentration of broadsides on the base about two mile inland.

Their guns spouting flame, the warships sailed slowly past El Daba and then reversed to send out other salvos.

There was no immediate response from the Axis shore batteries, whose crews were undoubtedly surprised, but a few hostile shells whistled out as the fleet made its turn.

Stalingrad Defenses Pierced at New Point

But Russians Claim Gain on Nazi Flank Northwest of City—Reds Also Advance on SEP 1—1942 Kalinin Front.

By Eddy Gilmore

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Sept. 1. (AP)—A new German wedge has been driven into Soviet positions southwest of Stalingrad, but the Red Army continued to gain on the Nazi flank to the northwest near Kletskaya after overwhelming an Italian detachment, the Russians announced officially early today.

Nazi Losses 'Enormous'

The Germans advanced in the Kotelnikovski sector at the cost of "very heavy losses," the communique said.

Northwest of Stalingrad between the Don and Volga rivers the Russians said their troops inflicted "enormous losses in men and materials" on a German group which "had infiltrated into our defense positions" and also routed and partly destroyed a German reinforcement column which sought to exploit that salient.

Of the situation inside the Don river bend itself where the German north flank is being menaced the communique said:

"In the area of Kletskaya our troops carried out active operations and advanced. Italian troops which were defending this sector attempted to resist but were overwhelmed. The following booty was captured: 38 guns, 265 machineguns, 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition, and a great number of rifles, trucks and other war materials. Prisoners were taken."

3 Places Recaptured

The Russians also reported the capture of three populated places and 800 German casualties on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow.

In the Caucasian foothill area of Prokhladnenski Red troops killed another 200 Nazis and destroyed seven tanks, the communique said.

South of Krasnodar where Red troops were defending the approaches to the Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk, the Russians said their troops still were beating off enemy attacks, and that Cossack

cavalrymen had wiped out 200 German parachutists who landed behind the Soviet lines.

The Germans still were moving up strong reinforcements on the Stalingrad front in a supreme effort to capture that city and sever the Volga River supply route.

acknowledged Russian attacks near Rzhev and south of Lake Ladoga.) In the Kotelnikovski sector southwest of Stalingrad where the Germans were attempting to develop the southern arm of an envelopment, numerous attacks were reported repulsed.

The Russian advance in the Kletskaya area was on the west side of the Don north of the Nazi bridgeheads on the bend of the river. The relatively narrow corridor through which the Germans were pouring forces to the distant approaches of Stalingrad was in constant danger of flanking.

Enemy resistance to the Rzhev offensive aimed at drawing off

German attacking power from Stalingrad and the Caucasus—was reported stubborn and stiffening through constant reinforcement.

Fighting Continues in Rzhev

Street fighting continued in Rzhev, but the Russians generally were silent as their operation developed. The old city is virtually a shambles and the Red Army was forced to fight for every street and house.

U. S. tanks, trucks and planes were materially aiding the Russians and winning high praise. The vaunted German east wall, a strong series of positions constructed for effective cross fire had been pulverized on a nine-mile front.

Severe fighting continued on the banks of numerous waterways in the Rzhev district, but the rains forecast a long period of stalemate in the mud of Autumn and ice of Winter.

Reports from the Caucasus said the Germans had tried to cross a waterway near the approaches to the Grozny wells, but had been thwarted for four days. The fighting was near Prokhladnaya, a junction of two trunk lines of the North Caucasus railway. The Germans were declared routed from one settlement.

The Cossacks fighting in the mountain passes south of Krasnodar were reported inflicting many casualties in surprise attacks on long enemy columns. In one such brief engagement, the Cossacks were said officially to have put 300 Nazis to the sword.

Nazis At Virtual Standstill On Sixth Day

(By the Associated Press)

Moscow, Aug. 31.—The Red army held back the growing German pincers push against Stalingrad from the northwest and southwest for the sixth day today.

Field dispatches said tank detachments were battling in the corridor between the Don and the Volga and the Soviet armored crews were holding their own, disabling many of the invasion machines.

Hundreds of tanks and bombers screened maneuvers by large invasion forces northwest of the Volga river city, where German vanguards had been swept from a strategic zone by week-end counterattacks.

The Germans struck hard also southwest of Stalingrad, in the sector officially designated as "north-east of Kotelnikovski," the Nazi-held rail town ninety-five miles below the city.

"Winter Line" Broken SEP 1—1942

Meanwhile, on the central front west of Moscow, the Red army has driven past Rzhev north and south of the city, cleared the entire northern bank of the Volga and fought into the city itself in a strong offensive, Soviet officers said.

Russian troops, riding tanks built in the United States into the battle and backed up by heavy Russian artillery, have battered their way through the vaunted German winter line on a nine-mile front.

On the first visit of foreign correspondents to the active front since the battle of Moscow seven months ago, these four points became apparent:

1. The Red army, despite the exhausting summer battles in the south, has the strength to take the offensive on a limited front.
2. United States material now constitutes a regular part of Red army equipment.
3. The German defense line, erected and expanded in the past seven months west of Moscow, can be broken.
4. The autumn rains are already starting in this thickly wooded region, bringing the prospect of a long period of relative stalemate.

Berlin Hammered

Red Army bombers pounded Berlin and other cities of central and eastern German Saturday night. The Government announced that forty-eight fires and nine heavy explosions were set off in the Nazi capital. (Swedish reports said Ber-

lin's alert lasted three hours.)

The Baltic ports of Koenigsberg, in east Prussia, Danzig and Stettin were other targets, and a total of forty-three fires and a dozen explosions were reported from these thrusts. The Government said all the bombers returned.

Moreover, it was declared that 498 German planes were destroyed during the past week, against a Russian loss of 206.

Fresh Nazi attacks upon the Russian lines before Stalingrad, bomb-scarred arsenal city on the lower Volga, were declared repulsed. Invasion columns were stemmed in the western Caucasus, and four villages were recaptured in the Prokhladnenski sector, field dispatches said.

Nazis Stalled For Fuel

While as many as 700 German tanks were reported stalled in the Don-Volga corridor area for lack of fuel, Red marines and armed peasants joined Soviet soldiers in defense of Stalingrad.

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's men forced the invaders from a

community northwest of Stalingrad in house-to-house fighting which left hundreds of German casualties in the streets, and also regained nearby hills, "thus obtaining a commanding position over the whole locality," the Moscow radio announced.

The Soviet information bureau illustrated the scope of the counterattacks by a declaration that one Red army force, supported by armored crews, destroyed eighteen German tanks and nine field guns, and wiped out about 600 Germans.

"On another sector northwest of Stalingrad," it said, "a heavy defeat was inflicted on an Italian battalion, which in the course of one day lost at least seventy per cent. of its effectiveness."

Dispatches said the Russians had engaged the Germans in the heart of Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, and crossed the upper Volga west of that fortified city in an encirclement maneuver coordinated with the frontal assault aimed to wipe out the whole Rzhev-Gzhastk-Vyazma salient.

The midnight communique also spoke of victory in a river-front battle, but did not specify whether it was in the valley of the Volga or the Vazuza, a 60-mile-long tributary which rises near Vyazma. "By the end of the day," it said, "our troops had crossed the river and continued fighting on its western bank."

Three engagements in the battle for Stalingrad were officially de-

clared to have cost the Germans 28 tanks, 16 field guns and 600 dead.

"In the Kletskaya area (within the Don bend northwest of Stalingrad) our troops continued active fighting operations and made a slight advance," it was announced.

Cossacks sabered about 300 Germans and fired 20 munitions trucks in an attack upon the rear of an infantry column in the mountainous approaches to the Black sea south of Krasnodar, in the Western Caucasus.

Russian artillerymen defending the pathways to the Grozny oil fields and Trans-Caucasia in the Prokhladnenski area were credited with wiping out about a company of German infantry, three tanks and 11 trucks at an unidentified river crossing.

Russian Flyers Tell Of Setting 50 Fires In Raid on Berlin

Bombers Tossed About By Concussion of Anti-Aircraft Fire SEP 1—1942

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—Russian planes which bombed Berlin the night of August 29-30 were tossed about by the concussion of furious anti-aircraft fire and they played a desperate game of hide and seek with dazzling German searchlights, airmen in the raid reported today.

Berlin was hit hard, they asserted. After their missions had been completed they could see fires dozens of miles from the German capital, they said.

Sergeant Danshin, pilot of one of the Soviet bombers which made the flight to Berlin, said Berlin was brilliantly lighted when he arrived. Searchlights made a bright ring around the city and flyers who had come ahead of him had started many fires.

"Comrades who had preceded me were still blasting their targets with bombs," he said.

50 Fires Counted in Berlin.

His own machine, Danshin said, was found by one light and in a moment a dozen others were on him. But he had found his target, plants of the Deutsche Industrie Werke.

"Looking back, we saw the beginning of three more fires, one of them started by a terrific explosion. The anti-aircraft fire came so close to us that the acrid smoke of bursting shells penetrated the cockpit."

The Russian raiders looked for the vast Siemens electrical appliances

and motor plant in Berlin. They expressed confidence many of their hundreds of small, medium and heavy bombs damaged those works.

About 50 fires were counted in the Berlin area, Danshin asserted.

Other Cities Attacked.

Koenigsberg in East Prussia, and Danzig and Stettin also were attacked, the government said. In Koenigsberg 29 fires were reported, eight of them large ones; and six big explosions were noted by the Soviet raiders.

Swedish reports said the alert in Berlin lasted three hours.

Other results of the aerial operations were these: Danzig—eight fires and four heavy explosions; Stettin—six fires and two heavy explosions. All Soviet planes returned safely to their bases.

Stalingrad Battle Now in Final Phase, Germans Declare

Fighting Goes On Inside Interior Defense Chain, News Agency Reports

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Aug. 31.—The German high command declared today that its assault forces had driven to within 15 miles of Stalingrad from the south and military quarters were quoted by Transocean news agency as saying "the fighting for Stalingrad has entered its final stage."

Transocean's informants said "fighting is now taking place inside the interior defense chain" of Stalingrad but not yet inside the city. The outer defense chain circled the city at a distance of 20 to 30 miles, it was said.

The high command said night bombers had spread vast fires and destruction in the big industrial center on the banks of the Volga.

Military quarters admitted the Russians had gained from 6 to 10 miles in three or four weeks of fighting on the Rzhev front northwest of Moscow, but said this offensive now could be regarded as broken.

Railway objectives and airports east of the Volga came in for heavy blasting by the German air force, the communique added, and a Soviet gunboat was sunk by anti-aircraft artillery in the Black Sea.

The high command emphasized, however, operations in the area south of the Kuban River in the

western Caucasus. There, it declared, German and Rumanian troops were making continued progress toward the Black Sea.

Northwest of Moscow Russian attacks with strong infantry and tank formations were reported repulsed. Similar attacks failed to gain ground south of Lake Ladoga on the Leningrad front, the Germans said.

Italian motor torpedo boats (perhaps transported across the breadth of Europe and the Baltic to Finland) sank a Soviet gun boat and merchant ship on Lake Ladoga, the communique reported.

Rekke massed to meet the supposed attack on the south, but the Russian battalion withdrew, the major went on. Then Russian artillery pumped shells into the enemy ranks.

The Germans were demoralized by an hour and a half of this fire and lost 60 per cent of their personnel, the major said. The Russians on the north advanced 7 1/2 miles, meeting only slight resistance from isolated enemy units.

Pogoreloye Gorodische itself was encircled and captured by Russian troops coming from the surrounding woods after Russian artillery

Although the German first line was quickly shattered, the enemy clung more tenaciously to the second line of defenses, running as much as four miles deep. They held out in some pillboxes long after the Russians passed them until they were blasted into the open.

I walked through the elaborate defenses of Pogoreloye Gorodische, outpost of the line.

There were three rows of barbed wire, flanked by minefields and backed by shallow trenches. The approaches were covered with mortar and artillery emplacements. Inside the town, casemates were dug in the cellars of the houses. The Germans had burned some of the houses to camouflage the casemates.

In the trench line were open earthworks with emplacements for three machine guns, casemates with timber roofs and deep dugouts for

barracks. The communications trenches were about four feet deep, not supported by timber, and now they were filled with clay, water and the litter of their late occupants. The walls had crumbled under Red Army shells.

"That is the work of Katiusha," the conducting officer said. He pointed to craters ten feet deep.

This "Katiusha" is the famed secret weapon which helped save Moscow last Autumn.

In the town itself more than a hundred women, children and old men, who once lived here, stumbled about the ruins, searching for their belongings, washing their clothes in the Derzha River or waiting in line for food.

Rains Have Started

A tattoo of gunfire beat over the soggy fields and damp forests, and a pall of smoke hung on the horizon. The Autumn rains have started here, promising to bog down both armies before long.

The offensive, although slowed by German resistance, already has achieved a principal purpose. It forced the Germans to bring reinforcements here from another sector, parts of five divisions.

It also proved these things:

That the Red Army still is strong enough to take and maintain an offensive on a limited front;

That U. S. material, now a regular part of Red Army equipment, has been tried and found effective.

That the German defensive line, although expanded for seven months west of Moscow, still is vulnerable to concentrated attack.

American-made trucks and jeeps as well as tanks were in on this offensive. So were the U. S. Airacobras, which the Russians like about as well as any fighter at their disposal; also U. S. Tomahawks and Kittyhawks and British Hurricanes.

The M-3 tanks demonstrated excellent fire-power, the Russian officers said. They were used against the enemy's fire-points. Their only drawback was that sometimes their narrow caterpillar treads sank down in the mud. However, so did the German tanks—thirty or seventy medium machines used by their 5th tank division were buried in the mud and used as pillboxes.

Only in their second line of defense did the Germans have concrete pillboxes, and they were not reinforced with steel. Their value was in the skillful use of natural positions and organization of enfilading fire.

Russians Pass Rzhev, Clear Volga Banks

Soviet Troops, Riding U. S. Tanks, Breach Enemy's Line

By HENRY C. CASSIDY, Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE RED ARMY NEAR RZHEV, Aug. 31.—The Red Army has driven past Rzhev north and south of the city, cleared the entire northern bank of the Volga and fought into the city itself in a strong offensive, Soviet officers said today.

Russian troops riding tanks built in the United States into the battle and backed up by heavy Russian artillery have battered their way through the vaunted German winter line on a nine-mile front.

On the first visit of foreign correspondents to the active front since the battle of Moscow seven months ago, these four points became apparent:

1. The Red Army, despite the exhausting summer battles in the south, has the strength to take the offensive on a limited front.

2. United States material now constitutes a regular part of Red Army equipment and has been tried and found effective in action.

3. The German defense line, erected and expanded in the last seven months west of Moscow, can be broken by concentrated attack.

4. The autumn rains are already starting in this thickly wooded region, bringing the prospect of a long period of relative stalemate.

Officers told me that the United States medium and light tanks

proved effective in the first major action on this front and that they were used in breaking through the German line.

Airacobras Landed.

United States planes and trucks, as well as tanks, have participated in the offensive. Officers said the Airacobras sent from United States factories were some of the best fighters at the Russians' disposal. Tomahawks and British Hurricanes also were used.

On roads leading to the front I saw Ford and Dodge trucks carrying supplies to the Red Army. Some jeeps also served as staff cars.

The United States M-3 tanks, the officers said, demonstrated excellent fire power. They were used against enemy artillery points and machine gun nests. The only criticism was that the caterpillar treads were too narrow to bear the weight of the medium tanks and some sank in the mud.

30 Tanks Used as Pill Boxes.

The Germans, however, had the same difficulty. Thirty of 70 of their medium machines of the 5th Tank Division were buried in mud and used as pill boxes.

The German line which the tanks cracked in co-operation with the Russian artillery proved to be a deep but primitive system based largely on earthworks supported by timber. Only in the second line did the Germans have concrete pill boxes and these lacked steel reinforcement.

The strength of the defenses lay more in the skillful use of natural positions and the organization of cross-fire than in actual construction.

Hitler Calls For Highest Of Sacrifices

Tells People Troops Fighting 'Under Scarcely Imaginable Privations.'

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) Aug. 31 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, appealing to the German people today at the beginning of the fourth year of the war for support in the Winter relief campaign, declared German soldiers "are fighting and staking their lives and their health" on a worldwide front, and making heavy sacrifices "under scarcely imaginable deprivations."

Hitler's appeal, read over the German radio, said "the greater part of the European nations and also the peoples of the Far East" have joined the Nazis in an alliance of loyalty "which will prevent our countries from becoming the prey of Bolshevik barbarism or Jewish Anglo-Saxon capitalistic exploitations."

Lashes at Allied Leaders

"If American and British agents maintain today that they want to establish a new and better world structure than theirs had formerly been, in which everyone shall henceforth find work, clothing and living quarters, then it would not have been necessary to attack the German Reich of all nations, for National Socialism has either solved these problems long ago or they were about to be successfully solved."

"The attempt of the international benefactors of mankind, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, to starve the European peoples can be looked upon already now as having definitely failed. But if in this most tremendous struggle of all times the

German soldier is making his heavy sacrifice in battle under scarcely imaginable deprivations, then the home country is still more obliged, particularly in this year, to make, too, the highest of its sacrifices.

"Even then, it will accomplish only a fraction of what our armed forces are accomplishing on land, on sea and in the air."

The war will end with a victory of the "have-not" nations, concluded the appeal, which was dated at Hitler's eastern front headquarters.

"I, therefore, expect that the home country will do its duty in the fourth war Winter relief work," Hitler said.

Nazi Field Marshal Reported Replaced

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Italian radio said today Field Marshal Wilhelm Siegmund List had been replaced as German Commander-in-Chief in the Balkans by Col. Gen. Alexander Loehr.

Reports to London indicated that the field marshal was transferred from that field after writing Adolf Hitler to criticize present operations and warn against another Winter campaign in Soviet Russia.

Dispatches from Ankara three weeks ago said List was reported in command of an Army concentrated on the Soviet front near Moscow for another drive at the capital.

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Nazis Claim Stakhanov, Hero Of Russian Labor, Was Killed In Battle

New York, Aug. 31 (AP) — The Associated Press recorded today a Berlin broadcast which said that on the seventh anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement in Russia, that its originator, Alexei Stakhanov, had been killed in action last fall on the Moscow front.

"But the Soviet Government only now has dared to announce his death," the Berlin radio added, quoting an Ankara dispatch of the Transocean News Agency.

No Russian announcement of this sort had been received elsewhere at the time of the Berlin radio statement.

A Moscow dispatch last December 6 said Stakhanov had been appointed director of coal mine 31 at Karaganda in northeastern Kazakhstan.

Stakhanov, a young Donbas miner, with the aid of others in his mine, reorganized the work of his night shift seven years ago. As a result of this on August 31, 1935, Stakhanov drilled 102 tons while two helpers did the reinforcing. This was a vast improvement in output and since then workers throughout the Soviet Union in all industries have had him for an example.

Second Front Feasible, Says Polish Premier

Declares Dieppe Raid Has Proved Allies Can Invade Continent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1—(AP)—The Allied raid on Dieppe "proved that an invasion of the continent is absolutely feasible," General Wladyslaw Sikorski, premier of Poland, said today in a statement marking the third anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Poland.

"The American army, gathering in Britain, and the Allies' shattering superiority in the air show

what the Germans have to expect in the future," Sikorski said. The entry of the United States into the war "automatically decided the final result," he added.

The Polish premier said the Nazis had three armies for defense of the western coast of Europe.

Sees Axis Becoming Exhausted
He declared he thought a "period of gradual exhaustion" for the enemy had started and that would "weaken him in a moral and physical respect and prepare the way for final triumph."

He estimated that German losses were about 1,500,000 dead and 3,000,000 wounded, and that the Nazis had lost 10,000 planes on the western and southern fronts since the start of the war and an even greater number on the Russian front.

The loss of 50,000 trained air force men had forced Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering to shorten the training period thus lowering the value of his air force, Sikorski continued.

The German navy, he said, had lost two battleships, five cruisers, 19 destroyers and more than 80 auxiliary vessels.

The decision of Brazil in declaring war against Germany and Italy, he went on, "best demonstrates Germany's position."

"The step taken by the South American democracy is the answer to the arrogant Hitlerite boasts and is more effective in that it is given at the end of the third year of war in a period of the greatest military effort of the Third Reich. It is also an act of faith in the certainty of victory for the United Nations."

Mussolini Expected to See Hitler Soon, File Protests

London Hears They Will Meet at Fuehrer's Russian Post

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—A foreign diplomatic source who could not be quoted by name said today he had received unconfirmed advices from the continent indicating that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini would confer soon on the dual problems of campaigns in Russia and Africa.

The meeting probably will take place at Hitler's Russian-front headquarters, the source said, adding that he had heard that the Italian Premier "has some complaints to make," possibly over the use of Italian troops and certain phases of collaboration within Italy.

Coincidentally, the Moscow radio broadcast a similar report which, it said, originated in Cairo. It said informed sources in the Egyptian capital linked the rumored conference plans with Fascist "living space" aspirations.

According to the Moscow broad-

cast, the conference has been called to iron out clashes of interest in Axis-controlled Europe. It said Italian elements dissatisfied with the Mussolini foreign policy were critical of recent Fascist press outlines of Italy's requirements, considering them too vague and too modest, especially as regards Italian designs on French possessions in the Mediterranean region.

Nazis Bomb Iceland

Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug. 31 (AP)—A German plane dropped two bombs this morning near the village of Vufershofn, northeastern Iceland, the United States Army announced.

The bombs landed in a potato patch two miles from the town, it was said, and two Icelanders were knocked down by concussion, but apparently were not seriously injured.

'All Planes Returned Safely'—Tag Line Caps U. S. Raids

[By the Associated Press] SEP 1 - 1942

"All American aircraft returned safely."

Eight times now this has been the tag line capping the success of the United States Army Air Force Flying Fortresses on the eight bombing raids they have made so far on occupied Europe.

Today the same line comes from American bombing forces on two other continents.

In North Africa, medium and heavy American bombers blasted the Axis supply port of Tobruk and enemy airfields east of Matruh. All American aircraft returned safely.

Twice on successive days American medium bombers and fighters blasted the Japanese air base—supply depot town of Mitkyina, in northern Burma. Said the air force communiqué:

"From both raids there was no damage to our planes or personnel."

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in Chungking announced week-end American bombing attacks on Lashio, rail-highway junction of the Burma road, and on Japanese bases in French Indo-China.

All American aircraft returned safely.

Million-Franc Fine

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—A million-franc fine has been imposed by the Germans against the Liege district in Belgium because of the slaying of two Rexist (Fascist) guards, the Belgian News Service reported today.

German authorities closed theaters and cafes and prohibited traffic in the community between 8 P. M. and 5 A. M.

The Belgian news agency also re-

ported that the Germans had executed Adelin Hartveld, a young Brussels lawyer who was accused of aiding the Allies. Hartveld's parents now live in New York city.

Premier Pierlot Back in London
LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Hubert Pierlot, Premier of the Belgian Government-in-Exile, returned to London today from visits to the United States and the Belgian Congo.

Execution for Theft Approved

LONDON, Aug. 31 (A. P.)—A German high court at The Hague has confirmed death sentences imposed on three Hollanders charged with taking part in the robbery of a food-control office, Aneta news agency reported today.

Yugoslav Reds Executed

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 31 (A. P.)—A Sofia dispatch said that a military court at Narva, Yugoslavia, sen-

NEW YORK, Aug. 31. — (AP) The British radio said tonight that bombs were thrown at Nazi headquarters in Antwerp, Belgium. No details were given.

The same source said German authorities in Norway had arrested the daughter of the Polar explorer, Dr. Fritjof Nansen. His son already is in a concentration camp at forced labor. CBS heard the broadcasts.

PRINCE MURAT HURT

Badly Wounded in France by R. A. F. Attack on Train.

Vichy, Aug. 31 (A. P.)—Prince Achille Murat of the Napoleonic line was reported in a serious condition tonight at the Blois Hospital, where he was taken with wounds said to have been inflicted during a recent R. A. F. attack on the Bordeaux-Paris express.

The government announced that two of his eight children were less gravely wounded.

Germans Seeking More Aid of France

Vichy, Aug. 31 —(AP)—A German official openly stated today that Germany wants France to counterbalance United States influence in the war and asserted that is the reason French workmen are encouraged to go to the Reich.

Addressing a group of French correspondents in Paris, Counselor Schwendemann of the German embassy said "if we appeal for your aid it is because our men are fighting in the East against our mutual enemy, Bolshevism, which in turn receives aid from the United States."

Pétain Denounces 'Treason Under Cover of Patriotism'

Frenchmen Who Labor Against Regime Called 'Backward Looking'

[By the Associated Press.]

CLERMONT FERRAND, France, Aug. 31.—Marshal Pétain renewed yesterday his pledge to carry the French "national revolution" to completion despite obstacles and bitterly criticized Frenchmen who pursue

their "labor or treason under cover of patriotism." He referred to Frenchmen who labor against his regime as "backward looking."

The marshal spoke at a ceremony marking the second anniversary of the formation of the French Legion, only officially sanctioned political movement in Unoccupied France.

Silent on Dakar Seizure

Marshal Pétain passed over most of the important problems of the day and did not refer to dispatches from Berlin in the French press, alleging that the United States fleet is preparing to take Dakar, the Azores and the Canary and Cape Verde Islands.

"I declare to you," Marshal Pétain said, "a page in our history has been turned. The past is dead and buried. . . . That is why my government and its chief, M. Pierre Laval, continue the national revolution, and will carry it on to completion despite obstacles."

Nazis to End Output of Civilian Goods

London, Aug. 31—(AP)—Fritz Sauckel, Nazi high commissioner for the employment of all labor, has announced that all industrial production for civilian purposes in German-occupied countries must cease immediately, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich said today.

Only factories supplying the German army and the German civil and military occupation authorities will be permitted to operate, Sauckel was reported as saying in outlining new principles for increased production.

Working hours in the occupied countries have been increased to 54 hours weekly and a decree subjecting workers in the occupied countries as well as foreign workers in Berlin to "the most severe military discipline" has been enforced, the Exchange Telegraph report said.

Reprieves Given 5 IRA Slayers; Sixth Doomed

[By the Associated Press.]

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Aug. 31—Death sentences imposed on five young Belfast members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army for the Easter slaying of a policeman have been commuted and agitation persisted today for reprieve of a sixth, Thomas Williams.

The government of Northern Ireland (Ulster) prepared to hang Williams, a 19-year-old house repair

man, Wednesday.

Death sentences of four, whose ages ranged from 18 to 21, were commuted by the Governor General, the Duke of Abercorn, to life imprisonment. The death sentence of Patrick Simpson, 18, was changed to imprisonment for fifteen years.

Reprieve Petition

The official notice did not specify the reason for the commutations. The action, however, was taken after widespread demands both in Eire and in Ulster for easing of the penalty and the case was generally regarded as adding to the strain upon relations between Eire and Britain.

More than 200,000 persons signed a reprieve petition and 10,000 attended a mass meeting in Dublin to protest that the execution of six men for the death of one was contrary to British law and precedent.

Numerous Appeals

Appeals were made to Prime Minister Eamon de Valera Eire, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Britain's Home Security Minister, Herbert Morrison.

A Dublin reprieve committee announced it would continue to seek a reprieve for Williams and warned that Wednesday would be made a day of mourning by the Irish people if the execution occurred.

Outlaw Irish Army Opposes U. S. Troops

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Aug. 31—(AP)—The outlawed Irish Republican army issued a manifesto today charging the presence of United States troops in Northern

Ireland is an act of aggression. It asserted that the IRA reserved the right to use "whatever measures present themselves" to clear the territory of such forces. If hostilities were resumed between the British and Irish and the Americans were drawn into the conflict, it said, the responsibility must rest with those "who presumed to use northeast Ireland as a military base without the Irish people's free consent."

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(The Irish Republican army, an extremist organization, has been outlawed both in Eire and Northern Ireland. It is violently anti-British and against the partition of Ireland. It has been charged in the past with many acts of terrorism.)

I. R. A. manifestos were dropped into letter boxes, slipped under doorways and left in streetcars and on park benches. Police have frequently found hidden presses turning out such material, but new underground printing plants are being set up constantly. Failure to report possession of I. R. A. documents to the police makes the holder liable to two years' imprisonment.

BELFAST POLICE SEIZE CACHE OF AMMUNITION SEP 1-1942

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Tuesday, Sept. 1. — (AP) Police killed one man and seized a large dump of ammunition including seven tommyguns, 60 revolvers, a keg of explosives, 7,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and hand grenades in a raid yesterday on a farm five miles from here.

The slain man who was armed with a tommygun was believed to have been an important member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

U. S. SOLDIER ON TRIAL Plead Self-defense in Killing of Briton.

With the United States Army in Northern Ireland, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The trend of questioning today in the opening of the trial of Private William E. Davis of Cleburne, Tex., charged with the fatal stabbing of a British soldier, indicated that his attorneys were seeking to establish that Davis acted in self-defense.

Davis is accused of having killed Private Owen McLoughlin of the British Pioneers in a fight following a dance on August 1. Preliminary testimony indicated that Davis went to the rescue of a friend who was being attacked by British soldiers, and that he was beaten before the stabbing occurred.

Major Fred Kraschel of Harlan, Iowa, is defending Davis.

Doughboys Help British Farmers Harvest Crops

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—United States soldiers from the country who miss the farm are getting a chance to exercise their muscles in British harvest fields.

Some soldiers on leave have volunteered to help British farmers, and it was understood arrangements will be made to send more to gather crops. The shortage of labor is acute in some regions.

American commanders in various districts will decide how many soldiers may be spared from training to help farmers in the short harvest period.

Some American soldiers skilled mechanically are operating modern American agricultural machinery which is strange to this country.

R.A.F. MEETS NUDISTS

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 1. — (AP) R.A.F. planes have landed in a lot of unusual places but one instructor and his pupil made a forced landing—in a midlands nudist camp. "The pilot and passenger looked surprised," said Mrs. S. Burgess, who runs the camp. "But they stayed for lunch, went for a swim and joined in our activities."

QUEEN WILHELMINA HAS A BIRTHDAY SEP 1-1942

Rally in London Honors Her on 62d Anniversary.

London, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Celebration of the sixty-second birthday of Queen Wilhelmina came to a climax at a demonstration in Albert Hall tonight in which the Premier of the Netherlands Government, Pieter S. Gerbrandy, called the Queen a symbol in the fight for freedom.

Holland will survive, the Premier assured the Queen, adding that he and virtually all Hollanders repudiate political efforts to bring about a union between the continental homeland and Germany.

"A few lackeys of the German National Socialists, who are unfaithful to their country, lately have chattered about blood, race and a union between the so-called Germanic peoples to serve as the basis for a German Reich under which the Kingdom of the Netherlands would disappear," Mr. Gerbrandy said. "Fortunately

there is not a single true Netherlander to whom such imitation of the foreign intruders appeals in the slightest degree."

The Queen, who returned Wednesday from a visit to the United States and Canada, passed the day quietly in her residence.

Aussies Mopping Up Trapped Jap Troops

Enemy Units Scattered in Milne Bay Area —Other Allied Forces Fighting in Kokoda And Salamaua Sectors. SEP 1-1942

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Tuesday, Sept. 1. (P)—Australian troops who neatly trapped the Japanese invaders of Southeastern New Guinea today were reported "mopping up scattered enemy units" left in the jungles of the north peninsula on Milne Bay while other Allied ground forces clashed with the Japanese at Kokoda and Salamaua.

Allied planes supported these far-flung ground operations by dumping explosives on enemy bases at Buna, Lae and Salamaua, and machine-gunning the Japanese in the Kokoda area, a communique said.

Three Japanese tanks were destroyed in the Milne Bay sector, an Allied spokesman said, but it was not believed the enemy had landed more than a half-dozen, because it was found that tanks could not operate effectively in the muddy terrain.

No sizable force was engaged in the ground fighting at Salamaua and Kokoda, he said, although the clashes were more extensive than those hitherto reported in those areas.

Seven Japanese fighters "made a weak attack near the airfield" at Milne Bay, but no damage resulted, Allied headquarters announced.

This was the first disclosure that there was an airfield in the area where the remnants of a Japanese invasion force had been pinned down to the narrow north peninsula to face annihilation by Australian troops under Maj. Gen. Cyril Albert Clowes.

The clashes in the Salamaua area, more than 300 miles northwest of Milne Bay, apparently were a resumption of patrol skirmishes first reported weeks ago. Salamaua was one of the first enemy bases established in New Guinea, along with Lae a few miles farther north.

The Kokoda fighting was the nearest to Port Moresby, the big Allied base 60 miles to the west

across the Owen Stanley mountain range.

"Fighting is continuing in the area," the communique said tersely. "Our fighters, cooperating with ground forces, machine-gunned the enemy."

Lae, Buna Heavily Raided
Buna is the roadhead for the

ible 30 miles away. The enemy did not attempt to intercept our planes. All our planes returned. Salamaua: Clashes are occurring between forward elements in the area. Buna: Our heavy bombers attacked an enemy camp area from a low altitude, starting fires and silencing anti-aircraft positions.

Kokoda: Fighting is continuing in the area. Our fighters, cooperating with ground forces, machine-gunned the enemy.

Milne Bay: Our land forces are mopping up scattered enemy units in the jungles of the north peninsula. Seven enemy fighters made a weak attack near the airfield. No damage resulted.

Early Counter-attack By Japs Predicted

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(P)—The Daily Mail said today in a dispatch from Melbourne that a new Japanese counter-attack against U. S. Marines in the Solomon islands

was expected to develop "within a few days."

Japanese naval forces are concentrating in strength somewhere behind New Guinea, the dispatch said, adding that Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley was "awaiting the probable Japanese thrust, expecting that he may for the first time come to grips with the full strength of the Japanese navy."

Enemy In Milne Area Being Reduced

Wirephotos showing U. S. Marines fighting on Solomon Islands on Pages 3 and 20.

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 31.—Hard-fighting Australian ground troops, slashing through the muddy jungle of southeastern New Guinea and bolstered by United States and Australian air units, have smashed the Japanese invaders of the Milne Bay area in a carefully laid trap and with them a new menace to Australia.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a special communique today, announced that Australian troops

commanded by Maj. Gen. Cyril Albert Clowes, an Australian veteran of the Middle East campaigns, had driven the Japanese out on the narrow peninsula north of Milne Bay where they are being "rapidly reduced."

Heavy Jap Losses

Although a portion of the Japanese forces probably was saved from destruction by evacuation on Japanese warships at night, their losses have been heavy, the communique said.

All of their heavy supplies, including tanks, were abandoned on the narrow beach of Milne Bay, which they entered so confidently last Wednesday.

The communique, passed out at MacArthur's headquarters, told how the Allied command in complete secrecy prepared for the Japanese thrust, the fourth enemy attempt to reach the advanced Allied outpost at Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Fall Into Trap

"The enemy fell into the trap with disastrous results to him," the communique concluded.

Milne Bay is only 420 miles from the nearest point on the Australian mainland and some 225 miles southeast of the Allied base at Port Moresby, New Guinea.

(Seven hundred miles to the east, in the Solomon Islands, the only official report was of two Japanese bombing raids Friday on American positions at Guadalcanal. A communique issued in Washington said three enemy bombers and four fighters were shot down. Damage to American positions was described as minor and no United States planes were lost.)

Flyers Hampered

Australian imperials and militia, "brilliantly supported by American and Australian air units," were credited with achieving the Milne Bay success.

United States service troops also were in the Milne Bay area.

The Japanese who escaped from the Milne Bay trap apparently were taken off on eight destroyers and a cruiser which slipped into the bay Saturday night. Allied bomber pilots, hampered by bad weather, were unable to break up the action.

Praise From Curtin

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, informed of the Milne Bay communique, said: "I express our gratitude to the gallant forces and able leadership for all that is

being done for us. Australia served."

Army Minister Francis M. said that "in their planned execution Australia's militiamen acted with great fortitude and ability. Although the news is encouraging, it does

minimize the seriousness of Australia's position. . . ."

Fourth Attempt

The Japanese adventure was the fourth phase of an endeavor to capture Port Moresby, the communique said. The Allied base is on the south coast of the island and is protected on the north by the high and forbidding Owen Stanley range.

The Japanese first tried to turn its left flank with their landings at Lae and Salamaua, but this "proved impracticable," the communique said.

The next attempt was aimed at the rear and a large convoy force was engaged in this operation when it was intercepted in the Coral Sea and "repulsed and dissipated by air and sea action."

"Weak Attempt"

(The communique did not say specifically that this air and sea action was the battle of the Coral Sea from May 4 to May 9 in which United States and Australian land and naval air forces inflicted such great damage on a Japanese fleet unit that it was forced to retire. But that battle was the only action reported from the Coral Sea of the scope suggested by the communique.)

The third Japanese effort, which the communique described as a "weak attempt," was the landing in the Buna-Gona region, on the northeast shore of New Guinea, and the advance inland to Kokoda, only sixty miles from Port Moresby.

More Anticipated

This action still is in progress, but the enemy is held up by the Owen Stanley range and the communique reported that he "is subjecting himself to extraordinary air losses because of the extreme vulnerability of his exposed position."

"His latest effort," said the communique, "was to turn the right flank by a surprise attack at Milne Bay. The move was anticipated, however, and prepared for with great care. With complete secrecy the position was occupied by our forces and converted into a strong point."

SEP 1-1942

Australians Acclaim Victory at Milne Bay

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 31.—(P)—The Australian press and public enthusiastically acclaimed today the Allied victory in the Milne Bay entrapment and defeat of the Japanese.

The news that the Japanese had risked a cruiser and nine destroyers to evacuate all they were able to rescue of their ill-fated expedition which landed last Wednesday and that the small remainder had been compressed into the narrow finger of marshy land which forms the northern shore of the bay at the southeastern tip of New Guinea was accepted as another herald of an important turn in the Pacific warfare.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique announcing that these remaining forces were being "rapidly reduced" and that the Japanese had been forced to abandon all their heavy equipment, including tanks, was seen as not only disposing of the fourth Japanese strategem to take Port Moresby but also as putting into Allied hands a new key to the initiative.

Tokyo Silent
(So far, Tokyo broadcasts received in New York have said not a word about the Milne Bay action, not even mentioning that a Japanese landing was made there.)

Contributing greatly to Australian elation was the fact that although American service troops were in the area, the action was an Aussie victory under an Australian commander.

There was little doubt, however, that as one British military commentator put it, the action bears the MacArthur touch.

It appeared that, as at Midway, Allied strategists had shrewdly calculated the next Japanese move on the basis of their previous efforts and had planned for it.

Allied preparation at Milne Bay was "eloquent of the tactical ability to outsmart the Japanese and shows that the offensively-minded defenders of Australia made good use of their breathing space to set up a defense which was easily switched to offense," said the British commentator.

Prime Minister John Curtin said "Australia is well served" by "gallant forces and able leadership," and Army Minister Francis M. Forde declared "in their planning and execution Australia's military advisers acted with great foresight and ability."

Coupled with the successful action by United States Marines in seizing the Tulagi base that the Japanese were preparing in the Southeastern Solomons, the Milne Bay action was believed by observers to have materially eased

the threat to Australia and set the stage for the next phase of Allied plans.

Unchallenged possession of air facilities at Milne Bay will greatly aid the Allies in sealing Australia's eastern flank through the Coral Sea, and will make it easier to attack Japanese bases farther to the north on the New Guinea coast

and in the Northern Solomons and New Britain.

Officials and press coupled their praise with a word of caution to Australians, however. The Sydney Sun said: "Our elation over this success must not be allowed to merge into the easy complacency which has followed other successes in past months."

Mr. Forde said: "Although the latest news is encouraging it does not minimize the seriousness of Australia's position."

Lehrbas Made Colonel By Gen. MacArthur

By the Associated Press.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Aug. 31.—Gen Douglas MacArthur today promoted his aide, Lt. Col. Lloyd Lehrbas to a full colonel. The advancement followed Col. Lehrbas' return to headquarters from a mission to the New Guinea battle front.

Col. Lehrbas, whose home is at Pocatello, Idaho, obtained leave from the Associated Press soon after the United States went into the war and joined Gen. MacArthur's staff. His promotion came on the eve of the third anniversary of the bombing of Warsaw, of which Col. Lehrbas wrote a vivid account for the Associated Press.

Japs Claim Capture Of Allies Landed on New Britain by Sub

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 31.—Domei reported today that a small Allied force recently landed on the Island of New Britain from a submarine, but said the submarine was sunk and the party captured.

New Britain lies between New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The main Japanese base there is Rabaul, which has been attacked time and again by Allied bombers.

There has been no report from any Allied source of any

attempt at a landing there and no confirmation of the sinking of a submarine.

Solomons Cannibals Awed By White Man's War

By Walter B. Clausen
[Associated Press Correspondent]

A Pacific Airfield, Aug. 31.—The greatest show on earth is being staged far from the maddening throngs in reverse from old circus methods but with infinitely more dramatic realism.

Instead of crowds, lured by a Barker, dishing out money to see the wild men, the real wild men, without charge, gather around the great sky monsters of modern warfare and watch army flyers and marines, flying admirals and generals busy in the land of the cannibals.

Habitat Of Cannibals
The South Pacific area, where the major action in the Pacific is now centered against the Japanese, is the habitat of midget cannibals of the Melanesian groups and the larger and more ferocious cannibals of the Solomon Islands, great parts of which never have been explored.

Some of the world's most powerful bombers are operating in this area and the cannibals are witnessing ferocious fighting which must cause them to wonder among themselves whether they ever have been fighters.

Japanese Wiped Out
It was in the Solomons that the United States Marines moved ashore and chopped to pieces the Japanese fighting elements that had been entrenched there for months. The devildogs, moving in machine-like precision but as hard-bitten individual fighters, wiped out the Japanese in various sectors with the toll averaging thirty Japanese to one marine.

Meanwhile, overhead the great sky monsters of the American bomber force roared, perhaps causing greater consternation among the cannibals than the violent earthquakes for which the Solomon Islands are noted, and with combat bursts that must have appeared like giant flying dragons emerging from the live volcanos of this cannibal area.

Natives Usually Timid
But wherever the American fighting forces found the natives they have proven to be smiling, though

often timid, friendly allies. There is no indication that the Japanese have been able to make much progress with the natives, for it is legend among the natives that generations ago the Japanese used to land on Solomons and other islands and attack the natives.

Officers and men of the United States Army Air Force, as well as of the marines and navy, report that they have received the utmost cooperation from the natives.

Morale Is Excellent
While these steaming jungles, with all their perils to the health and comfort to the white man, are the most difficult terrain from which American Army men have had to operate and live in, officers report that the morale and physical condition of the men have stood up excellently.

Among noted visitors to these island airfields have been Rear Admiral John S. McCain and Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon.

Sergeant Tells Marines' Story Of Guadalcanal

Combat Reporter Describes Routing of Japanese in Smashing Island Attack

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (P).—The Navy made public today the following report of the Guadalcanal action, dated Aug. 14, from Sergeant James W. Hurlbut, of Arlington, Va., a Marine Corps combat correspondent:

This is no parade-ground bunch of Marines on Guadalcanal. The pretty blue uniforms are all back home and the green dungaree field uniforms are torn and dirty. The boys are rough, tough and nasty, and they are plenty mad. They don't need any entertainment to keep their morale up. A little chow, a lot of ammunition and an enemy to use it on, and the boys will take the situation in stride.

To a man, the Marines in the

Solomon Islands pay tribute to the gallantry of the naval units that took part in the attack. During the torpedo-bombing attack launched by the Japs on Aug. 8, gunners of those units manned their guns with devastating effect, scoring hit after hit on the low-flying enemy planes.

Only meager details of the naval engagement which took place during the night of Aug. 8 have been received at Guadalcanal. We know, however, that no enemy ship slipped through to aid the beleaguered Japanese land forces.

Contrary to precedent in amphibious operations, the offensive action in the Solomons was accomplished with comparatively small losses for attacking Marine forces and disastrous casualties for the defending Japanese.

Enemy losses in the South Pacific are also measured in millions of dollars worth of equipment and thousands of man-hours of construction work taken over by the marines on Guadalcanal. The surprise attack was made so swiftly that the Japs had no time to sabotage their own materiel and construction. They headed for the hills so fast that breakfast was left unfinished on many camp tables.

Information obtained from prisoners indicates that enemy forces on Guadalcanal consisted of pioneers (members of labor units) and seasoned veterans of the Philippine and Singapore campaigns. Among the personal effects found in the camps were United States Marine Corps and British Army insignia. The Japs who left them behind will have a hard time getting them back again.

The entire enemy force on Guadalcanal has been scattered and marine units are busy wiping up. Enemy action at present is mainly of a harassing nature. Snipers operate at night, but they are few in number and have done almost no damage. Almost every day at noon enemy bombers have flown high over the island, but about all they do is indicate the time.

Several enemy submarines are operating off Guadalcanal. Early this morning they surfaced and peppered our area with five-inch shells, but without effect. Just after noon they tried the same trick, with the same result.

Heroism is taken as a matter of course. There have been countless examples of gallantry beyond the call of duty, but it seems that every man has surpassed himself in whatever effort he has faced.

U. S. Flier Releases Bombs Before Dying

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 31.—(P)—The story of a Flying Fortress bombardier who sent his plane crashing on the Japanese at Milne Bay, New Guinea, just before

died of shrapnel wounds was relayed from the front today.

The man was Sergt. Earl W. Snyder, of Pennsylvania, who was making his first operational flight.

The navigator, Lieut. David Hirsch, of New York, was wounded by the same shrapnel, but in spite of intense pain guided the big ship back to its base in bad weather.

Maj. Felix J. Hardison, of Washington, D. C., the squadron leader, said Snyder had complained daily that his name never was listed for an operational flight.

Medal For Flyer Who Fled Japs

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Aug. 31.—A United States airman who rode the handlebars of a Javanese bicycle to get back into action after he had lost his plane was honored by General MacArthur today for heroism in air combat.

He is Second Lieutenant Frank E. Adkins, of Clarksville, Tenn., one of three United States Army Air Force officers awarded the Distinguished Service Cross "for extraordinary heroism in action." The others were Second Lieutenant Paul B. Gambonini, of Petaluma, Cal., and Second Lieutenant William L. Turner, of Idalou, Texas.

Lieutenant Adkins' plane was shot down March 1 over Java, when he and others of his squadron were attacking enemy landing barges.

Strike: The Water
Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire from warships and beach batteries, Adkins dived close to the water in a machine-gunning attack.

His plane struck the water, but he regained control, and continued his attack until his plane caught fire. Then he headed for land and parachuted safely to earth within sight of hostile ground forces.

Commandeering a bicycle and its Javanese rider, he rode the handlebars while the Javanese pedaled. But that proved to be too slow—so the officer took over the bicycle, and pedaled himself back to his base.

Lieutenant Gambonini won his award for action February 7 over Den Passar, Bali.

His flight was on the ground being serviced when enemy aircraft approached. When seven

Allied planes in the air were attacked by more than three times their number, Gambonini took off and joined his comrades, although his plane's fuel tanks were only partly refilled.

Seeing a fellow-pilot in trouble, Gambonini went to his assistance. He drove off the enemy plane and continued to fight until his gasoline was exhausted. He landed safely.

Lieutenant Turner won his award for action at the same time and place.

He was patrolling with another plane when he saw a lone American plane attacked by several enemy aircraft. He went into action and shot down one, but his own plane was so badly damaged he was forced to withdraw. He made a crash landing.

U. S. STILL IN, JAPS CONCEDE

SEP 1 - 1942

People Now Being Warned To Be Prepared For New Attacks

Naval Commentator Says Enemy Not Yet Completely Annihilated

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Japanese people, who were told after the battle of the Coral Seas that the United States Pacific fleet had been annihilated, now are being warned to be prepared for new attacks by a "superior force," the Office of War Information reported today.

OWI quoted Capt. Hideo Hiraide, Japanese naval spokesman, as saying, "The enemy could not be completely annihilated," and warning the people to expect fresh attacks.

"Can Not Be Considered"

Captain Hiraide, speaking over the Tokyo radio, was quoted as saying:

"It cannot be considered that the enemy has lost its ability to carry out further counter-attacks or that the enemy has abandoned its future intentions."

"It would be common sense to us to think that the enemy will come forward again in the future. When America comes forth to the attack against us with a superior force we must be prepared to meet them with a force that could not be overpowered. You are already aware of the fact that some losses in planes, warships, vessels and submarines must be expected."

Frequently Annihilated

OWI said that Japanese propaganda frequently had annihilated the American Pacific fleet. After the battle of the Coral Seas, it said Japan reported the fleet "reduced to a fourth rate naval power," and after the first Solomon Islands battle it was "reduced to a third-rate power."

After the second Solomon Islands battle Japan propaganda said that "from the strategic point of view, our forces have completely crushed the hopes of the enemy."

Chinese Make New Gains In West Chekiang

U. S. Bombers Raid Jap Base in Burma 3 Times

CHUNGKING, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Chinese "made further advances in pursuit of the retreating Japanese" in western Chekiang provinces today after annihilating more than half of the enemy forces occupying Sungyang which fell late last week, the high command said tonight.

As Chiang Kai-Shek's men continued their offensive which has netted more than 200 miles of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, American bombers struck three sharp blows at the Japanese air base in northern Burma at Myitkyina. The RAF attacked river craft at Akyab.

Monsoon Nearing Finish

With the Burmese monsoon dripping toward its finish, the Myitkyina base could be used effectively should the Japanese attempt an invasion of the southern province of Yunnan through which the Burma road courses. Chinese Intelligence places the Japanese strength in Burma at five divisions and grow-

The communique mentioned no locations of fighting in Chekiang or Kiangsi in eastern China, nor did it refer to the Chinese operation in Kwangtung where the Japanese were last reported driven to within 40 miles of Canton, great metropolis of the south.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the U. S. air forces in China, said three large fires were started in Myitkyini yesterday.

Chinese Army Drives Into Nanchang Outskirts

CHUNGKING, Aug. 31—Driving forward with the momentum of new victories over the Japanese in Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces, Chinese forces were reported fighting bitterly today only nine miles from Nanchang, which the invaders have held for more than two years and outfitted as their principal Kiangsi base.

The Chinese also were pressing their southward drive against Canton in Kwangtung province.

Kuntien Menaced

Field dispatches said the new Chinese offensive there was making good headway, now menacing Kuntien, only about twenty-five miles north of Canton. The Japanese around Tsungfa, thirty miles north of Canton, were reported withdrawing after one of their counterattacks was crushed. A small force near Tsungfa was reported surrounded.

The Chinese high command communique confirmed Sunday night's press reports that the Chinese had reoccupied Sungyang, southwestern Chekiang, on Saturday. The attackers wiped out more than half of the unstated number of Japanese there, it was said.

The Chinese high command announced that retreating Japanese forces had been pursued to the outskirts of Nanchang after the Chinese recaptured Likiatu, forty miles to the south.

Fighting At Lientang

The recapture of Liangkiau, twelve miles south of Nanchang, was announced officially, and heavy fighting was reported from Lientang, nine miles from the city.

It was reported unofficially that Lanchi, twenty miles northwest of Lungyu, had fallen to the Chinese. The city had been held by the Japanese since May 30, when it was captured in the drive

which resulted in temporary Japanese possession of the 450-mile Chekiang-Kiangsi railroad.

U. S. Raiders Also Hit Jap Base

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 31—American bombers raided the Japa-

nese-occupied city of Myitkyina and its airdrome in northern Burma yesterday, starting three large fires in the city, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today.

This thrust rounded out a week end of far-flung operations which saw the American bombers striking on Friday against Japanese bases in French Indo-China and on Saturday against Lashio, in northern Burma.

In the Friday raid, a headquarters communique said, "American bombers attacked Japanese installations in the vicinity of Hoang-supsi and Psolu, in northern Indo-China."

"Enemy installations at both places were damaged and a railway in the vicinity of Psolu was extensively damaged."

In Saturday's raid on Lashio, at the head of the railway from Rangoon and marking the beginning of the famous Burma Road to China, bombers with fighter escort were credited with scoring thirty-two hits in the airport area and starting a large fire at one corner of the airfield.

Another objective, the warehouse area of the city, also was attacked.

"Many hits were scored in the warehouse area," the communique said, "and at least three large fires were started."

From all the week-end raids the American planes returned without loss.

Japanese Base In Burma Is Pounded

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, Aug. 31—Striking after the Japanese had repaired damage caused by American bombing raids, Allied flyers in two days of attacks struck sharply at the important Japanese air base at Myitkyina, in north Burma, it was announced today.

A communique issued by Brig. Gen. Clayton Bissell, United States commander of air forces in India, Burma and China, said the new raids were carried out on successive days by medium bombers and fighters of the American Air Forces and the RAF.

Damaged Previously

(Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters in Chungking, China, issued a communique today reporting that American bombers yesterday raided the city and airdrome at Myitkyina. This represented an additional attack to the ones reported by Brigadier General Bissell.)

The Japanese air base had been put out of commission temporarily in the previous American bomber raids.

No Allied Losses

Of the new attacks, the communique said:

"The first raid scored direct hits on the air field and dispersal areas."

"Anti-personnel bombs were dropped on barracks and the town."

"On the second raid direct hits were made on the runway and anti-personnel bombs were scattered among buildings."

"From both raids there was no damage to our planes or personnel."

FLOOD IN CHINA GROWS

300,000 Already Homeless—60,000 Starving.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The worst floods in fifty years in south Kwangsi province had routed 300,000 Chinese from their homes today and inundated thirty-two districts. About 700 already were reported dead and another 60,000 were said to be starving. Some 20,000 were reported living only on grass.

201 Killed in Indian Riot

Police Reported Firing on Mob Near Gorakhpur, United Provinces

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Tuesday) (AP).—The Exchange Telegraph News Agency reported from India today that 201 persons had been killed and others injured near Gorakhpur, United Provinces, on Aug. 28 when

police fired on a rioting mob.

There was no immediate confirmation of this report in other messages reaching London.

In 1919, at a time of unrest in India, about four hundred Indians were killed when the authorities ordered troops to fire upon an unlawful assembly at Amritsar, in the Punjab.]

SEP 1 - 1942 Vargas Includes Japan In War Decree on Trade

Brazil Put on Military Basis; 10-Hour Day Authorized

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 31 (AP).—President Getulio Vargas formally followed up Brazil's declaration of war of Aug. 22 with a constitutional decree today that the state of war exists in all national territory, and with four other measures to put the nation on a war footing.

The measures supplementing the decree were prohibition of the operation of German and Italian insurance companies; granting of an option to all Brazilians to cancel contracts with Germans, Italians and Japanese; authorization of a ten-hour working day in defense industries and a provision for a 20 per cent increase in overtime pay, and authorization to state governments to extend one-year enlistment periods in police forces.

Mexican Guerrilla Army

Mexico City, Aug. 31 (AP)—Plans to raise a guerrilla army on a nation-wide scale, with fighters trained in the school of Pancho Villa and other noted rough riders, were announced today by Antonio Jimenez head of the newly-formed "legion of Mexican Guerrilla Fighters."

FORMATION OF THE LEGION HAS BEEN APPROVED WITH "DEEP SATISFACTION" BY THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT. IT WILL PUT ON ITS FIRST PARADE SEPT. 13, IN CONNECTION WITH FORMAL CEREMONIES AT WHICH IT WILL ADOPT ITS BATTLE FLAGS.

Senor Jimenez said his plan was to organize units of the legion in all parts of the country and to establish a system of rapid communication that would permit quick mobilization in any emergency.

SEP 1 - 1942

CANADA BEGINS ABLE WORKER MOBILIZATION

Joint Order SEP 1 - 1942
Employables From Being Idle

None May Be Dismissed Nor Quit Without Written Notice

[By the Associated Press]
Ottawa, Aug. 31—The Canadian Government's policy of total mobilization of all able workers goes into effect at midnight tonight.

A joint order, announced today by Humphrey Mitchell, Labor Minister, and Elliott M. Little, director of national selective service, provides among other things that "no person capable of working may remain voluntarily unemployed and any person not working full time for a period of two weeks or more can be ordered to take full-time suitable work."

The order also provides that no employer may dismiss any worker and no worker may leave any job without giving seven days' notice in writing; and no person may seek employment and no employer may hire or interview with the intention to hire any person unless that person holds a permit to seek employment.

Employers Must Report Needs
"All employers," the order says, "must report to employment and selective service offices their future labor needs and must fill their current needs through the employment office."

"Voluntary unemployment is something we cannot afford," Little told a press conference, while Mitchell declared the policy would make effective the Government's intention "completely to mobilize the man power of the dominion."

No Age Limits Given
The orders followed a nationwide broadcast by Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King on August

19, in which he said "the Government's policy is that every man and woman capable of performing some form of war service should undertake the service for which he or she may be best qualified and which the demands of war require. No age limits were mentioned in

the regulations which appeared today in a special edition of the Canada Gazette, and selective service officials said they apply to every employable person.

Little said selective service officials desired that farmers should

undertake other war work in slack periods on the farm.

An effort will be made to arrange transfers so that men will not be asked to go to jobs with a lower wage rate than that which they now receive.

Canada's Idle Must Work

[By the Associated Press]
Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 31—Compulsory employment for persons now unemployed is provided in a joint order announced today by Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell and Elliott M. Little, director of National Selective Service.

Under these orders, which become effective at midnight tonight, Selective Service officers are enabled to seek to induce any worker to take more essential work than that he is now performing.

Four main points in the order were:

1. No employer may dismiss any worker, and no worker may leave any job without giving seven days' notice in writing.

2. No person may seek employment, and no employer may hire or interview with the intention to hire any person unless that person holds a permit to seek employment.

3. No person capable of working may remain voluntarily unemployed, and any person not working full time for a period of two weeks or more can be ordered to take full-time suitable work.

4. All employers must report to employment and Selective Service offices their future labor needs, and must fill their current needs through the employment office.

Steel Union Chief Called To Anti-Strike Parleys

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—C. H. Millard, national director of the United Steel Workers of America, has been invited to come here tomorrow for "heart-to-heart" talk with Labor Minister Mitchell in an attempt to avert stoppage of work in the big steel producing plants at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and Sydney, Nova Scotia, it was reported last night.

An informed source said the invitation was issued Saturday and there was a "pretty good chance" it would be accepted.

Acceptance of the invitation would be conditional on the union dropping plans to start strikes in both plants at 11 o'clock tonight.

The local unions involved at the two plants are seeking a 55-cent hourly basic wage rate, which compares with the present rates of 45½ cents at Sault Ste. Marie and 43½ at Sydney. Workers in both plants voted to strike after regional war labor boards refused their applications for the 55-cent rate.

PROTEST INCOME TAX

SOREL, Que., Aug. 31.—(AP) Four thousand workers of one shift at Marine Industries, Ltd., staged a "cessation of work" here at 2:15 p. m. today as a protest against the new direct federal income tax. Workers on another shift starting at 6 p. m. went to their jobs as usual. The plant is engaged in war work, and is devoted largely to ship production.

The walkout did not spread to Sorel's other major war plant, Sorel Industries, Ltd., which is making guns.

Soldier Tied to Railroad By 2 Who Spoke German

Reports They Questioned Him on Canadian Army Camp

RED DEER, Alta., Aug. 31 (CP).—Private B. Schweigert, thirty years old, told police today he had been bound hand and foot and left on a railroad Saturday night by two German-speaking men who questioned him about the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps camp here.

W. Barrett, engineer of a north-bound Canadian Pacific Railway freight train, said he applied his brakes in time to halt the train within a few inches of Schweigert's body. The soldier was unconscious from shock. His feet had been wired to one rail.

Schweigert told police he struck up acquaintance with the two men in Red Deer Saturday night. They offered to drive him to camp, but instead they headed in the opposite direction and asked him questions about the camp which he refused to answer.

Schweigert said the men finally gagged him, tied him with wire, and left him by the track with his feet wired to one rail. He said he heard the two men talk German before they moved away.

He is in the hospital here for observation.

Nazi Claim 30 Ships

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that German submarines during the last week sank thirty ships totaling 181,000 tons in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and off West Africa.

It said that five other ships were torpedoed but were not claimed to have been sunk.

Three More Sinkings Reported By Navy

By The Associated Press

Two additional sinkings in June—the United Nations' worst month in the submarine battle of the western Atlantic—and another in April were disclosed by the Navy yesterday. But announcements of sinkings in July and August indicated that Axis submarines were gradually losing the fight.

Latest sinking releases brought the Associated Press total of ships announced sunk in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 451. The ship announced as sunk in April had already been included in the total in May on the basis of announcements from Cuba.

One hundred and eleven ships have been announced as sunk in June, 45 in July and 23 in August. The totals represented an average of less than two ships a day since the United States entered the war.

U. S., BRITISH, DUTCH SHIPS SUB VICTIMS

Navy Announces Sinkings Of Merchant Vessels

In Atlantic

Survivors Are Landed At East Coast And Gulf Ports

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 31.—The navy announced today the sinking of three United Nations vessels by enemy submarines. The latest announced victims were:

A small United States merchant vessel sunk by gunfire from an enemy submarine late in April in the Atlantic, approximately 150 miles off the East Coast. Survivors have been landed at a Gulf Coast port.

A small British merchant vessel attacked late in June by shell fire from an enemy submarine in the Atlantic several hundred miles off the northern coast of South America. Survivors have been landed at an East Coast port.

A medium-sized Dutch merchant vessel torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine late in June several hundred miles out in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America. Survivors have landed at United States ports.

New Jersey Skipper Prisoner On Nazi Sub

An East Coast Port, Aug. 31 (AP). Capt. L. O. Everett, of New Jersey, was taken prisoner aboard a German submarine which killed six crewmen in a rain of shellfire that sank a British merchant ship in the Caribbean in June, survivors reported on arrival here.

The fifteen men brought here covered 800 miles in eleven days before their lifeboat reached land in the Caribbean, the navy said in announcing the sinking today. These men reported that sixteen others had been accounted for to the satisfaction of the ship line.

Attacks Early

Attacking the vessel early in the morning, the submersible raked her with shells and machine-gun bullets, keeping the crew away from their guns and forcing them to take to the lifeboats within thirty minutes. Two boats were damaged, but two others were launched successfully.

30.24 — 18489

fully. Chief Officer Frank Delany, of Arlington, N. J., said he was awakened by the noise of shelling and machine-gun fire and saw a rain of flares, star shells and red and green tracer bullets over the ship.

Shortly after the crew pulled away in lifeboats, the submarine commander ordered Captain Everett to come alongside. After Everett was taken aboard the undersea raider turned her guns on the blazing ship and sent her to the bottom, aided in searching for other survivors and then moved away.

Dutch Merchant Ship Sunk By Submarine

A Gulf Coast Port, Aug. 31 (AP).—Torpedoed without warning, a medium-sized Dutch merchant ship was sunk in the Atlantic Ocean several hundred miles off the east coast of South America early in the evening in the latter part of June, the navy today announced.

Dutch Cargo Ship Sunk SEP 1 - 1942

[By the Associated Press]

An East Coast Port, Aug. 31.—A medium-sized Dutch cargo ship was sunk in the Caribbean late in June by torpedo and shellfire from an Axis submarine which followed the vessel for five hours before the attack, twenty-four crewmen reported on their arrival here.

These survivors, including three members of the ship's navy gun crew, sailed in a lifeboat for eight days before reaching a sparsely inhabited Caribbean island. They told naval officers they had learned the other nineteen crewmen had been landed safely at a southern United States port in a second lifeboat.

The navy announced the sinking today.

Chief Officer Johan Pieter Cornelis Reggeveen, of Scheveringen, the Netherlands, told officers that an unidentified object was sighted several times during the five hours before the attack.

Keeping in mind that an American ship had been torpedoed that morning seventy miles south of the Dutch vessel's position, Roggeveen reported, the crew "altered course . . . with a fierce zigzag . . . and speed was increased."

Shortly afterward, the first of-

ficer said, "a terrific explosion shook the whole ship . . . the cargo went up in the air high above the aftermast. Both aerials . . . came down on deck, broken by the explosion."

The blast dislodged the aft gun platform, rendering it useless. After the crew abandoned ship the submarine surfaced and fired about forty shells into the stricken merchantman, setting her afire and sending her to the bottom within two hours.

The two lifeboats became separated after four days at sea. The day before the mate's boat reached land red flares at dawn revealed a lifeboat with two rafts attached carrying forty-nine survivors of an American steamer which also had been sunk. Reggeveen shouted the distance they were from land and promised to report their position when he and his men landed.

An East Coast Port, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—An enemy submarine found an intended American merchant victim too tough, says storekeeper Harry Simpson of Philadelphia, who survived the attack. On a clear moonlit night in July, the submarine nosed to the surface of the Caribbean sending a torpedo crashing into his ship's engine room, and apparently prepared to finish her off with shellfire, Simpson said. "But our navy gun crew fired a shot that went right over the sub's conning tower," the survivor related on arrival here, "and that submarine didn't waste any time diving."

Although the torpedo blast wrecked the engine room, killing two men, the ship remained afloat, Simpson said. About twelve hours after the attack a Canadian naval vessel came along and towed the damaged merchantman safely into port.

Sailor Hoards Tin Foil For 9 Days On Raft

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—In Coxwain Donald H. Eaton's locker at the armed guard center on Treasure Island is a pasteboard shoebox with a story.

The story begins early last June, when Eaton sailed out of Galveston, Texas, aboard an American mer-

chantman.

A tall and sturdy young sailor from Meridian, Idaho, Eaton was in command of the vessel's navy gun crew. The night of June 4 they were torpedoed.

No Chance To Fire

"I yelled the general quarters alarm to my men. But we never got a chance to fire. When I saw that well deck filling up with water, I yelled, 'To the life rafts, fellows!' and started for the after port raft."

"I jumped on the hatch cover, worked over to the raft, and jumped down into the water to slip the ring on the pelican hook. Just as I slipped the ring, a mountain of water hit us from over the gun-

wales. "The downcurrent began whirling the raft over and over. It turned over three times. On the second turn I saw the last bit of the bow of the ship going under, right down beneath us. When the raft stopped turning, we got the oars loose and started to row."

Flour Sacks Jam Raft

Scores of men were swimming and crying for help, Eaton recalled, but hundreds of sacks of flour from the ship's cargo jammed around the raft and kept Eaton from paddling to the rescue of others. Fifteen men were lost.

Eaton had ordered his gunners to remain dressed, but many of the ships regular crew were unclothed. The navy men peeled off part of their clothes and shared them, yet even so none had sufficient protection against the next day's broiling sun.

"We fixed that up. The rafts were lashed together. Mine was one of the middle ones, and I kept working like the devil to keep some slack in the ropes. It seemed to be heavier than the others, and

"A convoy pulled up on us, two English ships and several American ones.

"Little by little the convoy dissolved until by the night of June 10, only the two English ships and one American remained.

"At just past midnight, I awoke suddenly," Eaton said. "A loud explosion had come from some distance off the starboard. I saw two bright flashes coming from the other English ship, and I knew she'd been torpedoed."

Toppedoed Again

"Our own ship was loaded with ammunition, TNT, powder, tanks and guns—not a comfortable load if you're expecting a torpedo. I hurried back to the 4-inch gun.

It was manned. Then I yelled at an Australian gunner that we might as well man the 20-MM. Just as we got started rigging it the torpedo hit on the port side.

"I ran to the boat deck just as the officers were lowering the last lifeboat, and it was a little one at that. Just as we got ready to cast away the ship went down—so fast that the forward davit pulled our lifeboat under before the English sailor could get it loose. It piled us into the water. Some of us didn't have life jackets. And the shrouds of the mainmast nearly got me before I could get clear of the ship.

"A piece of hatch came floating by finally, and I grabbed it. I had just located some sailors on a larger piece of wreckage when someone yelled 'Look out!'

Sub Was "Well-Shaped"

"I turned around and saw the sub bearing down on us. It looked like she was going to run us down, but she passed about thirty feet away. She was a large, well-shaped one, something like our Argonaut." Her captain hailed one of the lifeboats in perfect English.

"I've got a passenger for you." "He let an English sailor they'd picked up off into the lifeboat and sent two cartons of cigarettes."

Nine days and nights in the lifeboats followed, while the refugees drifted ever farther into the equatorial Atlantic. No wind blew, and the searing sun caused intense headaches.

Twenty-seven men were packed into one boat. Gradually they grew querulous and discouraged. Once a fight broke out, but the officers stopped it.

Plane Finally Sighted

SEP 1 - 1942

On the third day out they sighted a plane, but couldn't get its attention. On the fifth an army bomber passed overhead and radioed that the boats would inform the naval patrol of their plight. But nothing developed.

On the seventh day they sighted a navy patrol bomber and saw the smoke of a distant ship. A mail plane flew overhead, but they couldn't rouse the pilot. That night, attracted by a light, they rowed for hours, thinking they were approaching land. The light was made by a fire at sea.

Water rations were reduced sharply, and thirst grew terrible under the severe daytime heat. Once a mess boy was caught trying to drink salt water.

Two Crackers Daily

Each man's meal was limited to two crackers spread with pemmican, two milk tablets and a tiny chocolate bar.

On the night of the eighth day, a navy patrol bomber was sighted and its attention attracted with a flashlight. The plane dropped flares and headed away.

Next morning a destroyer picked them up. Landed in Panama, Eaton shipped aboard another merchant vessel to his present station here. With him he brought his shoe box.

He guards it closely, for it is filled with his contribution to the scrap-metal drive—little balls of tinfoil saved from the lifeboat's chocolate bars.

Freighter Temnaren Arrives

New York, Aug. 31 (AP)—The American-Swedish news exchange said today that the safe-conduct freighter Temnaren, 3,141 gross tons, had arrived in Swedish waters with piece goods from the Gulf of Mexico.

Only Five Ships Lost Among 2000 Convoyed

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Figures showed that June, with 109 announced sinkings, was the most disastrous period in the United Nations' fight against the Axis undersea raiders. Forty-five reported ship losses for July gave the first indication of how the Allies were progressing.

Even sharper than the recent monthly figure as evidence of the reduced number of sinkings was an announced total of only nine victims for last week, whereas many past weeks had seen seven times that number reported sent to the bottom.

Two incidents last week provided a further hint as to how merchantmen were faring lately:

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Warship-escorted convoys along American coastal waters and in the

The following compilation represents totals saved, dead or missing:

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British	450	3,408	596
Norwegian	114	1,044	90
Panamanian	198	739	66
Netherlands	72	512	22
Brazilian	614	960	34
Greek	84	369	34
Honduran	69	137	0
Yugoslavian	6	175	0
Swedish	6	166	33
Latvian	23	140	2
Nicaraguan	20	42	0
Dominican	17	23	30
Mexican	25	86	14
Uruguayan	0	48	1
Russian	0	36	0
Chilean	27	1	0
Argentinian	5	36	0
Colombian	6	6	0
Belgian	1	47	0
Cuban	32	37	0
Portuguese	2	8	34
Unidentified Allied	28	152	80
Totals	3,984	13,810	1,767

Caribbean during August appeared to be more than a match for enemy submarine forays on Allied sea lanes.

British planes, cooperating with American forces patrolling vital coastal zones, already have engaged Axis raiders, while British and Canadian warcraft steam alongside slower-moving merchantmen on the great convoy routes in the north and south Atlantic.

Since May 14, not more than five ships out of 2000 convoyed in Atlantic coastal zones have been lost, Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Navy Public Relations Director, reported recently. He added that for the first time since January and February the nation's shipyards in July built more ships than were sunk. Bolstering the naval side of the shipbuilding picture was War Production Board Chief Donald M. Nelson's report on a 22 percent July gain in construction of naval vessels over June.

The United States Maritime Commission announced in August that American shipyards completed 71 cargo ships and tankers, totaling 790,300 deadweight tons, in July, setting a world's record for steel

ship construction for the third consecutive month. These figures, compared with those of June, which show 67 ships, of 748,154 tons, appeared to indicate that President Roosevelt's goal for 1942—8,000,000 tons—not only might be achieved but surpassed.

American shipyards, racing ahead of production schedules, today turn out 10,000-ton Liberty ships in anywhere from 46 to 70 days, each, it was officially announced, as Henry J. Kaiser, west coast shipbuilder, swung into the job of building giant cargo planes which soon may be roaring safely to all parts of the globe over the submarine-pocked sea lanes of the Atlantic.

Following is a tabulation of Allied and neutral ship losses since Dec. 7, with actual sinking dates being used where officially announced:

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Total
United States	5	11	24	28	39	46	19	4	176
Great Britain	5	6	8	3	21	18	10	5	76
Norway	7	1	5	6	10	12	4	1	46
Panama	2	2	2	3	5	8	1	0	24
Netherlands	0	0	2	2	6	2	2	6	16
Brazil	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	9
Greece	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	6
Honduras	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5
Sweden	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	6
Latvia	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	5
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Chile	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unidentified Allied	0	3	3	3	7	3	1	0	20
Totals	21	27	50	49	102	109	45	23	426

(Note: Between Dec. 7 and Jan. 11, a total of 23 unidentified merchantmen were reported sunk by submarines in the Caribbean. Since exact sinking or announcement dates were undisclosed, these are not listed in the table above.)

150 WARSHIPS' INITIATION SET FOR LABOR DAY

SEP 1 - 1942
Launchings And Keel Layings "Naval Victory For Free Labor"

Thousands Of Workers To Join In Celebration Of Achievements

[By the Associated Press]
Washington, Aug. 31—The navy announced today that more than 150 warships, including many small vessels, would be launched or would have their keels laid on Labor Day.

The navy did not say how many of the total would be launched. The 150 vessels, it said, would include destroyers, submarine chasers, motor torpedo boats, mine sweepers, coastal transports, tank landing craft, seaplane tenders and others.

"Victory By Workers" The statement termed the program scheduled for Labor Day "another naval victory—a victory won by the workers of America."

"The United States will celebrate Labor Day this year," the statement said, "with the central theme, 'free labor will win,' and thousands

of shipyard workers in seventy-five municipalities of twenty-seven States where these launchings and keel layings will take place—on the Atlantic Coast, on the Pacific Coast, on the Gulf Coast and in the Great Lakes and inland waterways areas—will join in this best celebration marking actual achievement in the navy's shipbuilding program. "Organized labor, shipyard employees and management representatives will participate in these ceremonies—an inspiration to all citizens and particularly to the more than 400,000 workers in over one hundred shipyards from coast to coast who are keeping production of United States naval vessels ahead of schedule."

Admiral King Asks More 'Tools' For Navy

Tulagi Offensive Just Hint of What Japanese Are Going to Get, Says Chief of Naval Operations.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31. (AP)—To those critics who "would have us do everything everywhere all at once," Admiral Ernest J. King today gave the assurance:

Navy's Activity Curbed "When we get more tools we'll kill more Huns and Japs."

"Our two ocean Navy is not yet in service," the chief of naval operations said. "The smaller ships for it will begin to come into service around Thanksgiving or Christmas."

"The plain fact is we haven't the tools yet. Some of our critics would have us do everything everywhere all at once. It can't be done with what we have to work with."

"Literally, we are confronted daily with answering the question of how to do the best we can with what we've got—of where to go from here."

But the Tulagi offensive, Admiral King declared, was "a token to the Japanese of what they're going to get more of and very soon—as soon as we get the tools to work with."

"The United Nations are engaged on eight fronts," he observed. "No one of them can be slighted."

Admiral King said the present naval strength of perhaps 600,000 or 700,000 men would rise to a million and a half, and commented:

Navy Doesn't Want Draftees "Enlistment in the Navy so far has been entirely voluntary. We of the Navy wish to keep it that way."

This statement drew applause from his Cleveland Chamber of Commerce audience.

Earlier the naval chief addressed workers of the American Ship Building Co.'s Cleveland plant—he had spoken to the company's workers at nearby Lorain Sunday.

Noting that they were building mine sweepers, Admiral King urged the workers to see that the craft "get to salt water before navigation closes" on the Great Lakes. He said it was up to them whether the boats spend the Winter here "or at sea hunting down Hun submarines."

The hundreds of shipyard workers gave him the "V" sign and a great cheer.

Admiral King ate bacon and eggs at the home of his brother here this morning after passing the night in the spare room—unguarded.

"That's the way Ernie wanted it," said the admiral's sister-in-law, Mrs.

Norman King, with a laugh. "I thought how the British had sent fifty men to capture General Rommel and wondered how our house would stand something like that."

The Cleveland Kings live upstairs in a double house. The William T. Jack family, which lives downstairs, flew a flag in the admiral's honor, and that was the only sign in the neighborhood that the United States' top admiral was there.

Navy Is 'In There Fighting'

U. S. Dedicated to Defeat of Axis, Declares President.

URGES CIVILIANS PRACTICE SAFETY

Roosevelt Speaks at Ceremonies Dedicating Big New Naval Hospital.

The text of President Roosevelt's address at the new naval medical center at Bethesda, Md., will be found on Page 8.

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 31. (AP)—President Roosevelt dedicated a monumental new naval hospital here today with an assertion that America was wholly dedicated to the defeat of German, Italian, and Japanese tyrants and "to the removal from this earth of the injustices and inequalities which create such tyrants and breed new wars."

He spoke from a platform in front of the white, 270-foot-high section of the new Naval Medical Center and the radio carried his words to all parts of the world by short

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The United States Maritime Commission announced in August that American shipyards completed 71 cargo ships and tankers, totaling 790,300 deadweight tons, in July, setting a world's record for steel

ship construction for the third consecutive month. These figures, compared with those of June, which show 67 ships, of 748,154 tons, appeared to indicate that President Roosevelt's goal for 1942—8,000,000 tons—not only might be achieved but surpassed.

American shipyards, racing ahead of production schedules, today turn out 10,000-ton Liberty ships in anywhere from 46 to 70 days, each, it was officially announced, as Henry J. Kaiser, west coast shipbuilder, swung into the job of building giant cargo planes which soon may be roaring safely to all parts of the globe over the submarine-pocked sea lanes of the Atlantic.

Following is a tabulation of Allied and neutral ship losses since Dec. 7, with actual sinking dates being used where officially announced:

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Total
United States	5	11	24	28	39	46	19	4	176
Great Britain	5	6	8	3	21	18	10	5	76
Norway	7	1	5	6	10	12	4	1	46
Panama	2	2	2	3	5	8	2	0	24
Netherlands	0	0	1	2	6	3	1	2	15
Brazil	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	6	16
Greece	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	9
Honduras	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	6
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Sweden	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	6
Latvia	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	5
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Chile	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unidentified Allied	0	3	3	3	7	3	1	0	20
Totals	21	27	50	49	102	109	45	23	426

(Note: Between Dec. 7 and Jan. 11, a total of 23 unidentified merchantmen were reported sunk by submarines in the Caribbean. Since exact sinking or announcement dates were undisclosed, these are not listed in the table above.)

150 WARSHIPS' INITIATION SET FOR LABOR DAY

SEP 1 - 1942

Launchings And Keel Layings "Naval Victory For Free Labor"

Thousands Of Workers To Join In Celebration Of Achievements

[By the Associated Press] Washington, Aug. 31—The navy announced today that more than 150 warships, including many small vessels, would be launched or would have their keels laid on Labor Day.

The navy did not say how many of the total would be launched. The 150 vessels, it said, would include destroyers, submarine chasers, motor torpedo boats, mine sweepers, coastal transports, tank landing craft, seaplane tenders, and others.

"Victory By Workers"

The statement termed the program scheduled for Labor Day "another naval victory—a victory won by the workers of America."

"The United States will celebrate Labor Day this year," the statement said, "with the central theme, 'free labor will win,' and thousands

of shipyard workers in seventy-five municipalities of twenty-seven States where these launchings and keel layings will take place—on the Atlantic Coast, on the Pacific Coast, on the Gulf Coast and in the Great Lakes and inland waterways areas—will join in this best celebration marking actual achievement in the navy's shipbuilding program. "Organized labor, shipyard employees and management representatives will participate in these ceremonies—an inspiration to all citizens and particularly to the more than 400,000 workers in over one hundred shipyards from coast to coast who are keeping production of United States naval vessels ahead of schedule."

Admiral King Asks More 'Tools' For Navy

Tulagi Offensive Just Hint of What Japanese Are Going to Get, Says Chief of Naval Operations

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31. (AP)—To those critics who "would have us do everything everywhere all at once," Admiral Ernest J. King today gave the assurance:

Navy's Activity Curbed
"When we get more tools we'll kill more Huns and Japs."

"Our two ocean Navy is not yet in service," the chief of naval operations said. "The smaller ships for it will begin to come into service around Thanksgiving or Christmas. "The plain fact is we haven't the tools yet. Some of our critics would have us do everything everywhere all at once. It can't be done with what we have to work with."

"Literally, we are confronted daily with answering the question of how to do the best we can with what we've got—of where to go from here."

But the Tulagi offensive, Admiral King declared, was "a token to the Japanese of what they're going to get more of and very soon—as soon as we get the tools to work with."

"The United Nations are engaged on eight fronts," he observed. "No one of them can be slighted."

Admiral King said the present naval strength of perhaps 600,000 or 700,000 men would rise to a million and a half, and commented:

Navy Doesn't Want Draftees
"Enlistment in the Navy so far has been entirely voluntary. We of the Navy wish to keep it that way."

This statement drew applause from his Cleveland Chamber of Commerce audience.

Earlier the naval chief addressed workers of the American Ship Building Co.'s Cleveland plant—he had spoken to the company's workers at nearby Lorain Sunday.

Noting that they were building mine sweepers, Admiral King urged the workers to see that the craft "get to salt water before navigation closes" on the Great Lakes. He said it was up to them whether the boats spend the Winter here "or at sea hunting down Hun submarines."

The hundreds of shipyard workers gave him the "V" sign and a great cheer.

Admiral King ate bacon and eggs at the home of his brother here this morning after passing the night in the spare room—unguarded.

"That's the way Ernie wanted it," said the admiral's sister-in-law, Mrs.

Norman King, with a laugh. "I thought how the British had sent fifty men to capture General Rommel and wondered how our house would stand something like that."

The Cleveland Kings live upstairs in a double house. The William T. Jack family, which lives downstairs, flew a flag in the admiral's honor, and that was the only sign in the neighborhood that the United States' top admiral was there.

Navy Is 'In There Fighting'

U. S. Dedicated to Defeat of Axis, Declares President.

URGES CIVILIANS PRACTICE SAFETY

Roosevelt Speaks at Ceremonies Dedicating Big New Naval Hospital.

The text of President Roosevelt's address at the new naval medical center at Bethesda, Md., will be found on Page 8.

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 31. (AP)—President Roosevelt dedicated a monumental new naval hospital here today with an assertion that America was wholly dedicated to the defeat of German, Italian, and Japanese tyrants and "to the removal from this earth of the injustices and inequalities which create such tyrants and breed new wars." He spoke from a platform in front of the white, 270-foot-high section of the new Naval Medical Center and the radio carried his words to all parts of the world by short

Wave.

Human Race Shall Be Free
"Let this hospital then stand," he said, "for all men to see throughout the years, as a monument to our determination to work and to fight until the time comes when the human race shall have that true health in body and mind and spirit which can be realized only in a climate of equity and faith."

Participating in the program by radio were Navy men stationed in Iceland, Ireland, Panama and Hawaii.

Mr. Roosevelt, declaring that Pearl Harbor contained "the darkest hour in our Navy's history," said that in the months without victories that followed enemies taunted us with the question, "Where is the United States Navy?"

Enemy Now Knows Answer
Those enemies know today the beginning of the answer, the President said.

They learned in the Atlantic, in the Coral Sea and off Midway, he said, and they are learning now in their attempts to recapture lost areas in the Solomon Islands.

The Navy, he asserted, is where it has always been—"In there fighting," and carrying out the command "to hit our enemy, and hit him again, wherever, and whenever we find him."

The center which the President personally helped design was dedicated on the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the Chief Executive pointed to the vital work that the doctors and nurses of the bureau are accomplishing in keeping physically fit the men who man the fighting ships.

Remarkable progress has been achieved, he said, in the science of attuning human bodies, as well

as minds and hearts, for modern warfare. In doing their tasks of alleviating suffering and restoring the wounded, the men and women of the bureau are risking their own lives that those of others may be saved, the Chief Executive declared.

He stressed the importance, also, of keeping civilians fit because the whole population is involved in winning the war. He cited the heavy toll taken annually by industrial and auto accidents and said that among those killed or disabled were persons who could have helped build planes, tanks, ships and guns.

"Carelessness in driving on the highways, or in the operation of

machines in factories," he warned, "can cost us many lives needed by our country in using every resource most effectively."

With the national shortage of doctors and nurses, he added, every preventable civilian accident diverts sorely needed medical, surgical and nursing care from the imperative requirements of the armed forces.

"It is not going too far to say," the President asserted, "that any civilians in the United States who, through reckless driving or through failure to take proper safety measures in industrial plants, kill or maim their fellow citizens, are definitely doing injury to our sons and brothers who are fighting this war in uniform. And similar injury to our armed forces is done by pedestrians or workers who, through thoughtlessness and carelessness put themselves in harm's way."

"Not all of us can participate in direct action against our enemies; but all of us can participate in the saving of our manpower."

The President recalled that three years ago tomorrow the Nazis set in motion their blitzkrieg against Poland.

"In these three years," he said, "men have died, and nations have been tortured and enslaved, to satisfy the brutal lust for power of a few inhuman tyrants—German, Italian and Japanese."

"To the defeat of such tyrants—to the removal from this earth of the injustices and inequalities which create such tyrants and breed new wars—this nation is wholly dedicated."

as minds and hearts, for modern warfare. In doing their tasks of alleviating suffering and restoring the wounded, the men and women of the bureau are risking their own lives that those of others may be saved, the Chief Executive declared.

Score Civilian Carelessness

He stressed the importance, also, of keeping civilians fit because the whole population is involved in winning the war. He cited the heavy toll taken annually by industrial and auto accidents and said that among those killed or disabled were persons who could have helped build planes, tanks, ships and guns.

"Carelessness in driving on the highways, or in the operation of

ROOSEVELT PLEADS FOR SAFETY EFFORT

Asks Nation to Reduce Huge Total of Work Days Lost Through Accidents

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 31—(AP) Citing the almost incredible total of 42,000,000 man days" lost last year through industrial accidents, President Roosevelt appealed today to greater safety in the factories, and on the highways as well.

Dedicating a towering new naval medical center here in suburban Washington, Mr. Roosevelt declared that it was "not only our ene-

Text of Roosevelt Talk Will Be Found on Page Nine

mies who kill valuable Americans" but that "carelessness in driving on the highways, or in the operation of machines in factories, can cost many lives needed by our country in using every resource most effectively."

40,000 Highway Deaths

He listed 40,000 persons killed in

automobile accidents last year and nearly 1,500,000 injured; 19,200 fatalities in industry and more than 2,000,000 injuries, 100,000 of them permanent.

"Among those who have been killed or disabled," he said, "were men and women who could have helped to build planes, tanks, ships and guns—who could have served in civilian defense or in many other essential services."

Moreover, in view of "a national

shortage of doctors and nurses, he added that "every preventable civilian accident diverts sorely needed medical, surgical and nursing care from the imperative requirements of our Army and Navy."

Carelessness Injures Fighters

"It is not going too far to say," the President continued, "that any civilians in the United States who, through reckless driving or through failure to take proper safety measures in industrial plants, kill or maim their fellow citizens, are definitely doing injury to our sons and brothers who are fighting this war in uniform. And similar injury to our armed forces is done by pedestrians or workers who, through thoughtlessness and carelessness, put themselves in harm's way."

"Not all of us can participate in direct action against our enemies; but all of us can participate in the saving of our manpower."

The center with its 270-foot tower, which Mr. Roosevelt personally took a hand in designing, was dedicated by him "as a monument to our determination to work and to fight until the time comes when the human race shall have that true health in body and mind and spirit which can be realized only in a climate of equity and faith."

Text of Talk Given By Pres. Roosevelt

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 31. (P)—President Roosevelt's address dedicating the new Naval Medical Center follows:

Lauds Anonymous Heroes

In this hospital which we dedicate in this green peaceful Maryland countryside, our Navy battles against disease and disability and death.

Those who fight this vital battle here are anonymous heroes of this war—the officers, men and women of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, which today celebrates its hundredth birthday. They are surgeons and nurses, scientists and technicians, who are part of the service extending throughout the world. On land and sea and in the air, they have carried on their unend-

ing fight "to keep as many men at as many guns as many days as possible."

*The cornerstone of this hospital was laid by me on Armistice Day of 1940, less than two years ago.

We were then at peace. But even then we could see the designs of our foes; we had already begun to arm on a vast scale to meet their attacks.

Less than a year later, men of our Navy were killed in action in the North Atlantic. They were men of the destroyers Kearney and Reuben James, patrolling the sea lanes of the North Atlantic. These American ships were attacked by Nazi submarines many weeks before their partners in crime, the Japanese, launched their attack on Pearl Harbor.

That day of Pearl Harbor—Dec. 7th, 1941—contained the darkest hour in our Navy's history. Infamously attacked, seriously damaged, ships of our fleet were put out of commission, and more than three thousand men were killed or wounded.

Foe Now Knows Where Navy Is

In the months that followed—months without victories—our enemies taunted us with the question, "Where is the United States Navy?"

Today, those enemies know the beginning of the answer to that question. They learned in the Atlantic, they learned in the Coral Sea, they learned off Midway, they are learning now in their attempts to recapture that which was taken from them in the Solomon Islands.

Where is the United States Navy?

It is there where it has always been. It is in there fighting. It is carrying out the command to hit our enemy, and hit him again, wherever and whenever we find

Today, in distant places, we are fighting battles the like of which have never before been known. In the Southwest Pacific, the ships and planes of our fleet, and the long-range bombers of our Army, are striking at the enemy from widely separated bases—and striking together. To carry such battles to successful conclusion, men who fight on land and in the air must work in perfect unison with men who fight above the sea and on the sea and under the sea.

Such warfare requires men of extraordinary physical alertness as well as exceptional daring. A split second lost in timing by one individual may cost innumerable lives. Therefore, it is not enough for the doctor to work out new methods of healing and cure. He must work out entirely new methods of preparing men for unprecedented combat conditions in submarines, planes and tanks.

Too Many Civilian Casualties

Without this work of conditioning, flesh and blood could not possibly meet the demands of this modern war. Men must be perfectly attuned in their bodies, as they are perfectly prepared in their minds and hearts, for the fierce test of battle.

That remarkable progress has

been achieved in this science can be attested by those of our enemies who have faced our men in battle. But this progress in prevention and cure must not be limited to the armed forces, because of the simple fact that our whole population is involved in winning this total war.

There are today far too many casualties among our civilian population. The number of fatalities from automobile accidents last year was 40,000. How many of these deaths were preventable? The number of people injured in such accidents was almost a million and a half.

In industry last year the number of fatalities from accidents was 19,200. How many of these deaths were preventable? The number of people injured in such accidents was considerably in excess of two million, including over 100,000 permanent disabilities.

Among those who have been killed or disabled were men and women who could have helped to build planes, tanks, ships and guns—who could have served in civilian defense or in many other essential services. As a result of industrial accidents alone, quite apart from those which were fatal, the time lost last year reached the almost incredible total of 42,000,000 man days.

It is not only our enemies who kill valuable Americans. Carelessness in driving on the highways, or in the operation of machine in factories, can cost us many lives needed by our country in using every resource most effectively.

Shortage of Doctors, Nurses

And we must remember that there is a national shortage of doctors and nurses. Every preventable civilian accident diverts sorely needed medical, surgical and nursing care from the imperative requirements of our Army and Navy. It is not going too far to say that any civilians in the United States who, through reckless driving or through failure to take proper safety measures in industrial plants, kill or maim their fellow citizens, are definitely doing injury to our sons and brothers who are fighting this war in uniform. And similar injury to our armed forces is done by pedestrians or workers who, through thoughtlessness and carelessness, put themselves in harm's way.

Not all of us can participate in direct action against our enemies; but all of us can participate in the saving of our manpower.

Three years ago tomorrow morning, on September 1st, 1939, Hitler's legions launched their first blitzkrieg against the people of Poland. In these three years men have died, and nations have been tortured and enslaved, to satisfy the brutal lust for power of a few inhuman tyrants—German, Italian and Japanese.

To the defeat of such tyrants—to the removal from this earth of the injustices and inequalities which create such tyrants and breed new wars—this nation is wholly dedicated.

Let this hospital then stand, for all men to see throughout the years, as a monument to our determination to work and to fight until the time comes when the human race shall have that true health in body and mind and spirit which can be realized only in a climate of equity and faith.

Roosevelt Lauds Poles On Attack Anniversary

Washington, Aug. 31 (P)—President Roosevelt, in a message of encouragement to Poland on this third anniversary of Germany's attack on that country, today praised the fortitude and spirit of the fighting Poles and voiced assurance in final victory for all oppressed peoples.

Addressed to President Wladyslaw Racziewicz and delivered to the Polish chief executive today in London, Roosevelt's message said:

"On this, the third anniversary of the unprovoked and wanton attack by the Nazi hordes on your country I express to you on behalf of the American people and myself the deep admiration felt by freedom-loving peoples for the courage, fortitude and indomitable spirit shown by your countrymen during this trying period."

"The forces of ruthless aggression unleashed by Hitler three years ago are now opposed by the overwhelming might of all the United Nations. Their combined efforts in the common cause to which Poland is making such contributions assure victory and the liberation of all oppressed peoples under a just and enduring peace."

Meat to Be Rationed On Nationwide Scale

**System to Take Effect in About 4 Months
—Record High Civilian Consumption
Forces Action.** SEP 1-1942

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. (AP)—The government tonight decided upon nationwide rationing of meat in view of what Secretary of Agriculture Wickard called an abnormally large demand arising from "record high civilian buying power."

Urged by Food Control Agency

The decision took the form of a "recommendation" to the War Production Board by the Food Requirements Committee, composed of representatives of the Army, Navy, Lend-Lease Administration, WPB, the Office of Price Administration, Board of Economic Warfare and the State and Agriculture departments.

Inasmuch as the committee is the top food control agency in the government, its recommendation was considered tantamount to a final decision.

Under the recommendation, the rationing would take effect in about four months, or as soon as rationing machinery can be set up.

Packers' Sales to Be Curbed

In the meantime, packers' sales for civilian use will be curbed by a War Production Board order assigning quotas for civilian sales. The order, expected in about two weeks, will apply to beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton and sausage.

A government campaign for voluntary reduction in civilian consumption, possibly including "meatless days," will be instituted shortly to cut average consumption to about 2 1-2 pounds per person per week—about the average of the last ten years.

"The Food Requirements Committee unanimously agreed that consumer rationing is the most equitable method of assuring each

civilian his fair share of the normal total supply," said Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, chairman of the committee created some weeks ago by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

"The committee asked the Office of Price Administration to speed up its preparations for the institution of consumer rationing of meat as early as possible."

Supply About Normal

Wickard said the supply for civilians would be about normal, but would be insufficient to satisfy the "abnormally large current demand, caused by record high civilian buying power."

Actually, record-shattering supplies of meat will be going into packers' warehouses this Fall and Winter, but it has been estimated that 25 per cent of it would be required for use of the armed forces and for lend-lease shipment.

Rationing will be necessary to insure that the remaining supplies are distributed equitably, rather than sold to those best able to buy, Wickard said.

The committee's action culminated six weeks of intensive study by representatives of the eight government agencies.

The WPB conservation order establishing sales quotas for packers already is being drafted. It will be so framed as to safeguard military and lend-lease needs during periods of scarcity, Wickard said, but at the same time would have sufficient flexibility to give civilians supplies if the shortage is eased.

"In the meantime, to help meet the situation," Wickard continued, "the committee recommended that civilians voluntarily conserve the so-called 'red meats'—beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton—by substitution cheese, poultry, fish and beans for part of their meat requirements."

"Suggestions of various ways in which civilians can voluntarily reduce meat consumption, including the possibility of meatless days, will be announced shortly by the committee."

U. S. Meat Consumption Highest

The total of 2 1-2 pounds weekly per capita, which is about the level of the late 1930's, is "far in excess of the meat consumption in other belligerent nations," Wickard said. Britain allows slightly more than

one pound per person, the German ration is 12 1-2 ounces and the Italian 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 ounces.

"The committee warned that the need for voluntary action by civilians to conserve meat will necessarily continue through the period when record-breaking supplies of meat will be going into packers' warehouses as the huge crops of hogs and cattle go to market during late Autumn and early Winter," the announcement said.

"A substantial part of the record slaughter in those months will have to be conserved against military needs, the needs of our allies, and for civilian use in the Spring and Summer of 1943 when marketing as always, will be lighter than in the Winter months. It will be necessary for packers to hold the meat back, and for civilians to understand that the huge supplies must be reserved for later use."

Statement by Wickard

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, chairman of the Food Requirements Committee, issued the following statement on "managing the meat supply in wartime":

"The following are the facts about meat output and meat demand developed through six weeks of study by the Food Requirements Committee:

"1. The total supply is the largest on record. Livestock production is the greatest in history. Packers are handling and will handle more meat than ever before. For the present marketing year, the meat output of America will be over 24 billion pounds.

"2. The total demand is also the largest on record. Our fighting forces need large quantities of our meat. Our Allies need large supplies. Military and lend-lease schedules now call for about 6 billion pounds, and may go higher if ships become available. On top of that, our civilian population, with the highest incomes on record, working harder than ever before, want more meat than ever before. They would take about 21 billion pounds this year.

"3. The total demand adds up to more than the total supply, 27 billion pounds of demand; 24 billion pounds of supply.

Fighting Men Must Be Fed

"4. We can't take the meat away from our fighting men. Also we must keep sending our Allies enough to sustain their war effort.

"The first problem before the committee, then, is how to make sure that the supply is managed so that our fighting men and their Allies get their minimum requirements."

"The committee's decision is a WPB conservation order, limiting the amount that packers can sell into civilian trade in this country. The committee recommended that

it be issued as soon as possible. It will allow packers to supply civilians with as much meat per capita as they have eaten on the average in the past 10 years. It will give our civilians approximately 2 1-2 pounds of meat per person per week, as contrasted with the one pound to the British civilian, 12 ounces to the German, 5 ounces to the Belgian. It is an adequate meat supply. When you add in the increased supply of poultry, and cheese, and dry beans we have, it provides a top-notch protein diet for us.

"But still, the civilian meat supply will be less than civilians would buy."

Distribution Problem

"Therefore, the second problem before the Food Requirements Committee is how to assure fair distribution of the supply among the people of the country. We ought to manage the supply so

that the housewife who can't get to the store until afternoon won't be forced to do without, so that everyone has a chance to buy his fair share of the total. Also we must see that the supply is divided evenly throughout the year. That is, if civilians eat unlimited amounts of meat during the heavy marketing season this winter there may be serious civilian shortage next spring and summer when livestock marketings will decline, as they always do, at that time of year.

"Here are the committee's conclusions on how the meat supply should be managed to assure fair distribution among consumers and among seasons:

"1. Completely fair distribution can best be assured by rationing. As soon as it can be made ready, we should install a program of meat rationing. But rationing cannot be made ready in less than four months.

"2. Meantime, there is need for voluntary conservation of meat. Within a few days we will begin to suggest ways in which citizens can hold their meat consumption at normal."

**All Production
Of Whiskey To
Halt By Nov. 1**

**Every Distillery in U. S. to
Be Converted to Man-**

Manufacture of War Alcohol.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31. (AP)—All 128 distilleries in the United States are to be converted to the production of war alcohol by Nov. 1 or earlier, Matthew J. McNamara, whiskey conversion official of the War Production Board, declared in an address today.

Manufacture of whiskey, gin and other beverage spirits will cease by Nov. 1, McNamara told the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association. The audience consisted of liquor control administrators from 17 states and about 200 distillery officials.

The conversion from peacetime production of alcohol will be completed as soon as possible, he asserted.

"We will need 476,000,000 gallons of war alcohol next year," McNamara predicted. He added that more than one-half of the alcohol would be needed in the manufacture of synthetic rubber—butadiene.

He said the remainder would be used in the production of smokeless powder, and various products for military warfare and essential civilian uses.

Morgenthau Warns Of High Cost of War

**Will Require Over Half of 1942 National Income, He Tells Bankers in Unique
'Convention-in-print.'**

NEW YORK, Aug. 31. (AP)—The Secretary of the Treasury told the country's bankers today more than half of this year's national income must be devoted to war, but that "our taxes and borrowings must not handcuff the hands already willing to work for victory."

Roosevelt Sends Message

In a unique "convention-in-print" which supplanted the usual meeting of 5,000 members of the American Bankers Association from all parts of the country, Morgenthau said this proportion of the national income must go into the struggle "without slackening the determination of the American people to win this war and win it outright."

President Roosevelt sent the bankers a message in which he said:

"For over a year they (the bankers of America) have played a distinguished role as volunteers in the promotion and sale of war savings

bonds.

"They have met unprecedented demands from industry for the expansion and conversion of production necessary to win the battle of production."

"They have been in the forefront of the fight against inflation not only through the sale of savings bonds to the people but by putting into effect restrictions on consumer credit and combatting unnecessary expenditures of all kinds."

"They have been indispensable in the freezing of foreign funds to prevent their use directly or indirectly by the enemy."

"I mention all this in the past tense, not because the job is done but because even now it represents a record of accomplishment of which you all may be justly proud."

Warns Against Complacency

Morgenthau, warning against complacency, told the bankers:

"x x x It is a cause for some satisfaction that inflation has been more effectively controlled to date in this war, in the face of a production and expenditure program of immensely greater dimensions, than in the corresponding state of our participation in the World War of 25 years ago."

"I have just seen an estimate of the Department of Commerce show-

tion, every occupation, every national background, race and creed. "In this voluntary program the bankers of America have stood in the forefront. x x x"

Henry W. Koenek, president of the association and of the Security Bank of Ponca City, Okla., foretold difficult times ahead growing out of the huge borrowing program of the government, drying up of the civilian economy, rising taxes and continue low interest rates and shortage of manpower.

SEP 1-1942

Love
Black

Taft Expects Draft of Men 18

Senator Urges Uniform National System of Induction to Take Single Men First.

Washington, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—Action by Congress to make 18 and 19-year-old men subject to the draft was predicted today by Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, who said the selective service system ought to be overhauled at the same time to provide a fixed schedule of inductions.

Mr. Taft told reporters he had no doubt that Congress would be called on this fall to lower the draft age to meet the army's demand for younger men in the service. At the same time he said a uniform national system of inductions should be established under which married men with children would not be called for active service until the eligible men in other classes had been exhausted.

Selective Service recently has acted set up Statewide pools in which local boards co-operate to shift quotas so that married men will not be taken before the supply of eligible single men is exhausted. Previously local boards filled their quotas from their own lists, resulting in married men being called in some areas and not in others.

The Ohio Senator said he thought the whole nation, rather than each State, should be placed on the pool basis and the schedule of induction fixed by law rather than left to the discretion of the administrative agency.

Sabath Sees Men, 19, Needed.

Representative Sabath, Democrat, of Ill., chairman of the Rules Committee, told the House that he believed it would be necessary eventually to call 19-year-old youths into the armed service, but did not believe they should be sent to the war fronts. Neither did he believe that 18-year-olds should be drafted.

Because of the time required to train youths, he added, it was improbable that any draftee of 19 would see combat while at that age. It would be preferable, he said to take younger men than to induct married men with families and other responsibilities. Sabath, Republican, of Ohio, criticized the policy of some draft boards in inducting married men with children, while single men were available.

Would Pool All Single Men.

Mr. Young suggested the pooling of all single men in the draft board areas and their induction before married men in the same areas were drafted.

"It is high time that efficient people be put in charge of the war effort," Mr. Bender said, after complaining that the United States was becoming "a government of men instead of government of laws."

If a person disagrees with the man in charge, he added, "you are liable to find yourself in the same dilemma that the Associated Press finds itself in."

He made no further reference to the Associated Press and the civil anti-trust suit filed against it last week by the Government.

Three Newspapers Accused Of Harming U.S. War Effort

Story Tipped Off Japs That Navy Had Gotten Code, Says Rep. Holland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP) Rep. Holland (D-Pa.) told the House today that "American boys will die because of the help furnished our enemies by Joe Patterson, Robert McCormick, and Eleanor Patterson through The Chicago Tribune, The New York Daily News and The Washington Times-Herald."

He contended it was public knowledge that a story published in the three papers concerning the composition of the Japanese fleet at the battle of Midway "tipped off the Japanese high command that somehow our Navy had secured and broken the secret code of the Japanese navy."

Japs Changed Code

"Three days after the Tribune story was published, the Japs changed their code," Holland said in another of several speeches criticizing the three papers and their publishers.

"Through the unthinking and wicked misuse of freedom of the press, by the Tribune, our side had been deprived of a military advantage of enormous utility," Holland continued.

He referred to the finding of the Chicago grand jury that The Chicago Tribune did not violate the espionage act in publishing the Midway story, but added:

"In the proceedings, The Chicago Tribune convinced itself of practicing a journalist confidence game, along with its fellow partners of the vermin press, The Washington Times-Herald and The New York Daily News."

"Robert McCormick blandly pleaded, in the defense of his newspaper story, that they were not culled from naval intelligence documents. Although the story stated that it was based on information received from 'naval intelligence' and was printed under a Washington date line, The Chicago Tribune said that was just done to deceive its readers."

Feared More Revelations

"I wonder," Holland continued, "whether the military branches of the government wanted a true bill rendered? x x x Is it not possible when our naval officers and

and suggested, if he had that Holland "waive his congressional immunity and submit that proof to a court of law so that it can be properly established."

"I think the proper place and the proper forum to decide such matters," Scott said, "is the forum where the defendant has an opportunity to be heard and to answer."

Holland responded that "all you have to do is read the editorials of The Chicago Tribune and compare them" with those appearing in papers in France and Austria before those countries were conquered. He continued:

"He (Colonel McCormick) may unconsciously be a friend of Hitler because when a man's hate becomes so great that he hates a certain individual and loses all reasoning power, which I believe the Pattersons and Colonel McCormick have, they may feel that any thing they can do for Hitler or to disrupt our war effort is going to embarrass our commander-in-chief."

Man Charged With Treason For Aiding Nazi

Anthony Cramer Accused Of Assisting Two Executed Saboteurs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (P).—A charge of wartime treason carrying with it the possibility of a death sentence was returned today against a 43-year-old German-born mechanic, Anthony Cramer, who was accused by the government of assisting two of eight German saboteurs landed by submarine on the American East coast.

Arraigned on the charge before Federal Judge John C. Knox, Cramer was held in default of \$50,000 bail and will appear for pleading Sept. 4. He was the first to be indicted of 14 accused aides of the saboteurs. The eight Nazis were convicted by a Military Commission in Washington and six were electrocuted.

Came From Germany in 1925

"Traitorous and treasonable acts," was the way the indictment summed up the 10-counts against Cramer, who came to this country from Germany in 1925 and became a naturalized citizen in 1936.

According to the indictment, Cramer harbored, aided and advised Werner Thiel and Edward John Kerling, both of whom died in the District of Columbia electric chair for having landed in this country on a mission of sabotage for the German Reich.

When the charge was read to him in court, Cramer said:

"I can't understand why I am accused of treason. My old friend came to me and I saw him, but I didn't conspire to do anything."

Other accusations against Cramer were that he met both Thiel and Kerling in New York shortly after both reached the American shore near Ponte Vedra, Fla., and accepted \$3,670 in American currency from Thiel which he subsequently deposited in a safe deposit vault of a New York bank.

The eight saboteurs, four of whom landed on a Long Island beach, carried with them approximately \$150,000 in American money with which they planned to carry out acts of sabotage against the United States.

Another count against Cramer charged him with establishing contact between Thiel and persons who might be disposed to give aid and comfort to him. United States Attorney Mathias Correa said Cramer mailed a letter to Miss Norma Kopp of Westport, Conn., at Thiel's instigation purportedly to arrange an appointment between Thiel and the woman.

Subsequently, Correa said, Cramer escorted Miss Kopp to a New York restaurant to meet Thiel. No other details of this meeting were announced.

Student of Psychology

Cramer was arrested June 27 in his Yorkville apartment where books and other belongings indicated he was a student of psychology, philosophy and music. The indictment charged that after the arrest Cramer gave false information regarding Thiel to two FBI agents.

The government described Cramer as a former member of the Friends of New Germany, predecessor to the German-American Bund. He was born at Allendorf, Germany.

It was disclosed in July that Cramer once was certified as a shipwright at the Brooklyn Navy Yard,

but actually never worked there because he failed to answer roll calls.

Correa said the minimum penalty for a treason conviction was five years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

ARMY'S NEWEST TANKS CALLED THE BEST YET

Chief of Armored Force Says They Surpass Those in Africa

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP) Although American-made tanks already have given a fine account of themselves in North Africa, they would be no match for the models now being supplied to our Army, according to Major Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chief of the armored force.

General Devers told a conference of all staff officers engaged in the California desert manoeuvres which began today that the Army's new light and medium tanks were "an entirely different type of cat—even a young girl could drive the light tank."

"We think we can take care of any tank in any foreign army that we know of," the 54-year-old armored force expert added. He is here on a three-day tour of inspection. "At the same time we are striving constantly for the standardization of equipment, an essential to smooth operation in a war in which our forces are fighting all over the world."

Both General Devers and Major Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., who leads the Blue Army in the first manoeuvre problem against Major Gen. Homer C. Brown's Red Army, urged the officers not to devote too much attention to tactics, but to bear down on such elements as communications and supply, which have proved decisive in desert campaigning overseas.

Most important of all communications are those between the ground forces and the supporting air elements, both generals pointed out.

RELIEF SUPPLIES AID ALL ALLIES, STATES RED CROSS

60 Million Dollars Spent to Help War Victims in Europe, Asia, Africa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP) The American Red Cross reported today that in the three years since the war broke out in Europe Sept. 1, 1939, \$60,000,000 in relief supplies have been distributed in Europe, Asia and Africa to aid 20,000,000 sufferers.

Aid to Russia has passed the \$4,000,000 mark, the agency reported, and included the dispatch of 300,000 warm garments for women and children refugees from the fighting areas and more than 2,500,000 pounds of toilet and laundry soap.

More than half of the total expenditure went to aid England, \$33,000,000 having been spent for the most part to aid civilians bombed out of their homes in the battle of Britain.

Relief to China totalled \$4,000,000 for aid to 4,245,000 persons, including 1,600,000 children.

Food packages for prisoners of war in Europe were reported to have constituted a large item in the program. The Red Cross said it had sent 500,000 food parcels to Geneva for distribution along with 15,750,000 cigarettes, 50,000 boxes of tobacco, 58,130 pieces of underwear, 44,000 shoes, 320,800 bars of soap and 12,000 sweaters.

NEW RECORDS SET IN FLIGHTS ACROSS ATLANTIC, PACIFIC

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (P).—Speed records for both Atlantic and Pacific flights have been broken, the first by a commercial airline's Flying ace and the other by an Army Fortress named "The Swoose."

Capt. Edward A. Stewart traveled from a European port to New York in 19 hours and 54 minutes' flying time and his elapsed time was 20 hours and 54 minutes—both new records.

Flying from Brisbane, Australia, to San Francisco required only 36 hours and 10 minutes for a four-motored bomber bearing Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

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Red Army's Opposition - 1942 To Hitler Reassuring

Valiant Chinese Also Proving Tide Can Turn Favoring Allies

By DE WITT MACKENZIE

Allies, Inc., took down their shutters for business this morning with prospects not quite so blue-Mondayish as usual, which is a cautiously backhanded way of recording that things looked a bit brighter—and this was true both in the crucial European theater and in the Orient.

Not that there had been any big swing of fortune, but there were signs that the Axis powers were beginning to feel the strain of the fierce pace they've been maintaining in their effort to achieve victory this year, before the Allied striking power becomes too great. Into this picture, of course, fits the steadily growing strength of the United Nations.

Now please don't misunderstand me. We are not to jump to the conclusion that the enemy are on the point of breaking up, or anything of the sort. Our dangers are terribly great in the face of Germany and Japan. Either or both of them may be preparing great fresh offensives as this is written.

Coming Exhaustion Presaged By Strain

Still, the signs of strain undoubtedly are there. Strain is the symptom which points to coming exhaustion.

That to my mind is the most important development in this fierce race against time. The Allies' hopes of winning without having to wage an interminable war of attrition depend largely on their ability to hold the master gangster on the Russian front during the few remaining weeks until winter comes to stall him. This means much hangs on how long the Hitlerites can keep up the terrific speed they've shown thus far—a rate which couldn't be carried on indefinitely by any fighting-machine.

Moscow reports a continuation of the remarkable hardening of the Red defense. The Bolsheviks are holding on the vital Southern front, while further up the line they actually are maintaining their smashing offensive against the Nazis northwest of the capital.

While this stiffening of Russian resistance is due in part to their own stout spirit coupled with the employment of reserves held for eventualities, I believe we must attribute a good deal of the change

to a natural weakening of the Nazi offensive. There's nothing strange in this, for the endurance which the Germans have displayed in their great drive has already exceeded expectations of many observers.

Several Elements

Favor United Nations

Several things are working against the Nazis at this stage:

1. Their fighting forces are increasingly feeling the physical strain of this unprecedented offensive.

2. Their communications must be getting into sad state, being greatly over-extended and their transport in the recently captured territory being dependent on war-torn highways and broken down railways which have the wide Russian gauge that doesn't fit German rolling stock.

3. Their war industry at home is slipping, partly because of deterioration of machinery which can't be replaced, partly because of lack of skilled workers, and partly because of shortage of raw materials. We have fresh evidence of this in the known shortage of German warplanes, and a scarcity of gasoline which the Russians report is so bad as to have stalled a large number of tanks in one sector.

Has Hitler the strength to smash Russia before he himself collapses? That's the crux of the matter, and the indications are that he hasn't.

Out in the Orient the Japs have been getting it from both the Americans and the Chinese in no uncertain manner. Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announce the defeat of an enemy force which landed at Milne bay, strategic point on the southeastern point of New Guinea, uncomfortably close to the Australian mainland. We also have annihilated the Nipponese who tried to recapture the islands which we took in the Solomons recently. And three more enemy destroyers have been sunk or damaged by bombers.

On top of this the amazing Chinese, who just won't be beaten, are running riot in Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces in an offensive which has carried them steadily forward. A notable achievement has been the capture of Chuhshien, which has the largest airport in China and is within easy striking distance of Japan. Chinese possession of this field presages some moments of hell for Tokyo and other Japanese cities in days to come.

The Battle For Patents Millions Are Involved In War Secrets Fight

By Howard W. Blakeslee

[Wide World Science Editor]

Washington, Aug. 3—Fifty thousand German patents, potentially exceeding the wealth of the Midas touch piled on Croesus' riches, are the stakes in a gigantic battle against Hitler now getting under way in Washington, Chicago, San Francisco and New York and in American industrial and scientific laboratories.

These patents are the unknown, but probable, number Germany holds in America. Many are filed in the names of Americans, neutrals or otherwise camouflaged.

They run the scientific gamut from essential war materials to Patent No. 2,287,619, for taking pictures with neutrons. Neutron pictures at present are valueless. Nevertheless, this patent was issued to two Germans of Berlin after it became evident that the United States would enter the war, because it is conceivable that on some future date neutron pictures may outdo X-rays in importance to mankind.

No. 2,287,619 is merely one of the last links in a twenty-year chain of apparently clever planning to get a sizable portion of world domination for Germany through American patents.

Laws Helped Germans

American laws helped the Germans. Anyone, foreigner or not, may under these laws retain a patent seventeen years, merely to prevent anyone else from use or credit. The Germans have a long record of doing that. This freedom seems inherent in a democracy. It is argued that canceling this right could destroy most of an inventor's reward. The question of what to do is now before the Senate's Bone committee considering patent-law amendments.

To break Hitler's hold, especially on patents vital to the war effort, President Roosevelt directed that the enemy patents be seized and not permitted to revert to enemy aliens after the war.

The job was assigned March 11 to tall, ruddy, white-haired Leo Thomas Crowley, Chicago bachelor, Wisconsin University graduate, once State director of Wisconsin NRA, public utility official and chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a Government agency under the 1933 Banking Act. His title is Alien Property Custodian.

4,600 Already "Vested"

Today Crowley has a staff of 500. Investigation headquarters are in Washington, administration of seized patents in Chicago, and there are New York and San Francisco branches. To date, he has seized about 4,600 patents and about 3,000 applications, ninety per cent. of them German.

The correct word is not seize, but vest. That means the custodian has power to administer them as if they were his own. He can, under Congressional act, sell or otherwise deal with them. But he is restricted to action in the interest of the United States.

He has joined in the consent decrees which dissolved German-American and other patent cartels, and has vested some of the patents of cartels.

World War Fight Recalled

The cartels are one of several ways in which the Germans made a stronger drive for world domination through patents than they did in the World War. Then the Alien Property Custodian seized 17,000 patents and copyrights. Even so, the fight was not finished until years after the war's end and it took a United States Supreme Court decision to beat the Germans. They were not permitted to get back their American patents, and that broke their monopoly in the United States. The patents were licensed exclusively to bona fide American firms, and used to help build the present American chemical industry. All those patents have lapsed

under the seventeen-year limit.

This time the cartels—agreements for world division of markets depending on patent rights—joined powerful American companies in mutual interest with the Germans. The Americans are presumed to have entered them innocently. The cartels were in fact regarded after the World War as good business for a United States expanding in its world sphere.

Hitler Lost First Round

But the German preponderance was overwhelming. Thurman Arnold, of the Department of Justice, has said that about 160 of about 200 cartels were made by just one great German trust, the I. G. Farben Company, which holds Germany's chemical monopoly.

Hitler lost the first round when

the Americans dissolved the cartels with consent decrees. Cartel patents so obtained included synthetic rubber, T. N. T., magnesium, aluminum, tungsten carbide and indispensable drugs and dyes.

That brings up another difference in this war that looks as if it was deliberately planned: Concealment. In the World War, the Germans owned more of their American patents frankly as Germans or German companies.

Licenses Curbed Use

Some of the methods used this time were outlined to the Senate committee on patents by Crowley. Many patents were assigned to American holders with the understanding that they would be held or used in a manner inconsistent with American welfare.

Enemy-controlled domestic corporations may have licensed their patents, he said specifically, in a manner so prejudicial to the public interest that their licenses must be wholly or partly abrogated.

Great numbers of patent applications, he found, were being prosecuted by patent attorneys for enemy owners.

Know-How Concealed

Oldest trick of all was German patent concealment of the "know-how"—a patent that fails to tell enough for anyone else to produce the product. Crowley said the know-how drawings, blueprints and other knowledge may be very difficult to locate.

Seized medical remedies already are causing some concern. Laboratories are studying the formulae. It is not merely that the formulae may be incomplete, but there is a

possibility of fatalities due to unskilled manufacture. This war so far is fatality-free, but concealment of the know-how by Germans cost lives in the World War.

Hitler struck after this war began in 1939 to block the United States from obtaining the method for making bunas, the synthetic rubber now planned for most of our military tires.

Full Data Withheld

Standard Oil of New Jersey held the American rights to this patent. Arnold presented evidence to the Senate Truman committee that the German concern held back in the rubber process, despite its contract agreements, and that the Hitler government was directly responsible.

He quoted Frank A. Howard, Standard's vice-president, as writing almost two months after the invasion of Poland:

"We do not have complete technical information on bunas manufacture in this country and cannot obtain any more information from Germany."

Fight On New Basis

In the three years since then, it is presumed that Standard Oil's chemists, and very likely other American scientists, have filled in all the missing know-how on bunas.

This time, as contrasted to the World War, it is planned to fight the patent battle on a different basis, by government operation instead of by private business.

Prospects of Long War Mean Boys and Married Men Will Be Drafted, Rationing Is

Certain

By GEORGE ZIELKE
Wide World Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Prospects of a long war are taking on a greater meaning for the average civilian, striking closer home.

Since the commando raid on Dieppe and the battle of the Solomons, government spokesmen have been pointing out anew how a long and costly war will affect the average American family—in terms of manpower (which implies disruption of family life), wages, living costs.

Now President Roosevelt is

planning a message to Congress and a fireside chat to tell the administration's current plans for combatting inflation.

Here's the way the latest pronouncement adds up:

Manpower

For the armed forces: Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey advises that reclassification of all married men probably will begin in October, not later than Christmas. ("If I were a married man with a wife only, I would make arrangements to enter the Army now").

Chairman Sabath (Dem., Ill.), of the House Rules Committee says action on legislation to permit drafting of 18- and 19-year-olds can be expected before the end of the year.

Secretary of War Stimson discloses that the Army will accept enlistments of men 45 to 50 years old with special skills, to release younger men for general military service.

For war work—General Hershey says industry must get ready to replace so-called vital men. ("We have learned there are very few irreplaceable men").

Miss Thelma McKelvey of the war manpower commission says 5,000,000 women will be added to the growing number of feminine workers by year's end. ("That means one out of every three or four housewives between the ages of 18 and 44 will have to take a

Wages and Prices

Price Boss Leon Henderson sounded the keynote in a speech at Norfolk, Va.:

"It is a question of whether we want to win this war or whether we want personally to profit from it."

He said the need was for lower prices on many farm products, stabilization of wages, and reduced income for corporation shareholders and officers.

President Roosevelt said again this week that something must be

done about wages and prices of farm commodities, that labor and agriculture must make sacrifices. He'll express more definite views, no doubt, in his report to the nation, probably later day.

OPA says plans are being formulated for a price ceiling on live hogs, and foresees similar action on cattle prices.

The War Labor Board, which had laid down its own wage stabilization policy of a 15 per cent increase for added living costs since Jan. 1, 1941, this week granted a 54-cents-an-hour wage boost for 250,000 employees of the U. S. Steel Corporation, retroactive to Feb. 15.

Taxes

Government economists warn the public to expect drastically higher taxes and savings legislation early in 1943.

The Senate Finance Committee has put its seal of approval on the House-passed plan for a check-off of individual income taxes from wages, salaries and dividends. Under this plan the starting rate Jan. 1 is to be 5 per cent (with stated pro rata allowance for personal exemptions); in 1944 it's to be 10 per cent.

This set-up means payment in 1943 of taxes on both 1942 and 1943 income.

Both withholding of taxes and savings deduction proposals are

conceived by financial experts as anti-inflation forces; the less cash you have in your pockets, the less you'll spend for the diminishing list of civilian goods.

For corporations — Senate Finance Committee members lean toward some form of post-war rebate to cover such things as re-conversion of war plants to peacetime industry, and maintaining repairs postponed because of materials shortages.

Rationing

Banning of delivery of gasoline in tank cars in 20 states west of

the Appalachians sounds like a forerunner of much-discussed nationwide rationing, which in most capital discussions is proposed to save tires rather than gasoline.

Another cut in the available supply of coffee brings more talk of rationing — possibly by use of some of the tickets on sugar ration cards.

Getting the Goods

War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, who announced he was going to "get tough" has taken away from hundreds of Army, Navy procurement boards the right to

issue priority ratings, takes this matter entirely into WPB hands.

Delivering the Goods

New York Marine underwriters have made their first reduction in cargo war risk insurance rates in months, crediting "an increasing improvement in the convoy system" and implying a sharp drop in sinkings by submarines.

The announcement added a footnote on Latin-America's war role: "It is believed by the underwriters that the declaration of war by Brazil will tend to reduce the war risk hazards."

Populace In England Demanding Changes In Old School System

Educational Equality Is Theme Raging Over Britain

BY ALFRED WALL
LONDON—(Wide World)—The British school system is likely to undergo some drastic changes after the war if the demands for equality of opportunity are a guide to the country's educational future.

"Down with the old school tie! Out with the public schools! Chorus the modernists. 'We must have equal opportunity of education for all. We will make use of all our brains, not just those of the lucky upper crust.'"

The traditionalists retort: "The public school, the old university traditions, made us what we are today—we must retain them."

Even the letters to the editor columns of The Times are heavy with words of British having their say about what is wrong—and what is quite right—about the country's educational system in which opportunity has been for the few.

If your parents can afford it, you can get tutored privately or sent to small private schools when you are a kid. Then you are sent to a private school for your secondary education. If your people are important enough you may get into one

of the great "public" schools which are anything but public. There you are prepared for Oxford or Cambridge, after that you may study law or medicine or engineering.

It isn't so pleasant if your folks are not well fixed. And the great majority aren't.

As an English friend of mine put it: "If you have the brains you can get all the education you want in this country — if your parents can afford it."

WHEN R. A. BUTLER, president of the board of education, made his recent annual report to the House of Commons, his dissertation merely provided fuel for the flames.

Butler said that: "Normalcy" of school life provided for 5,000,000 children under stress of war; the annual expenditure for schools had increased roughly \$9,389,516 during the past year to a new high of about \$230,044,471; the number of children receiving "full time" education had increased from 96.5 per cent of the child population in 1941 to 99 per cent in 1942; 700,000 children now are receiving meals in schools; the board of education would "refurnish" the school system during the war; an important parliamentary committee had been set up under Lord Fleming to inquire how the benefits of public school education could be extended to those not now able to afford it.

Butler's critics jumped on him with both feet.

Parliamentary debate on the report showed how people of Britain are thinking.

Socialist William Cove, who worked in the mines as a boy, became a teacher and president of the National Union of Teachers, declared that in every community the children of the wealthy and the poor alike should attend the same schools. He held that this would induce fathers of moneyed children to take an interest in state-aided education.

THE DISCUSSION has cropped up again and again in both houses of Parliament. Viscount Samuel, himself a product of a public school and Oxford University, called for expansion of national education after the war and said it was Parliament's duty to form a postwar educational plan now.

By United States standards, the program sought by the educational torchbearers is modest indeed.

Here is the educational program approved by resolutions of Britain's influential Trades Union Council: Establishment of nursery schools. Raising of the school "leaving" age to 15 and then to 16. (Now it is 14.) Free secondary education for all with facilities for vocational training and the teaching of

mentary economics and politics.

The curriculum should be based on the assumption that the school's major duty should be to enable the child to read and write the English language well, to count well, to understand the elements of social and individual health, to understand the elements of science, as well as "to grasp the elements of economics and politics so that the child may never mistake a paper note for real wealth or a millionaire for a national hero."

ARRIVAL OF U. S. MEN IS TONIC FOR BRITONS

—1942
Great Far Higher Than It Was Year Ago

FLOWERS REFLECT MOOD

Many Country Dwellers Who Work In Cities Go Home Daily To Produce Food As Extra Activity

By RUSSELL LANDSTROM
The Commercial Appeal Special News Service

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Britain starts the fourth year of the war a far brighter and more hopeful nation than it was a year ago.

Few then honestly believed that Russia could long withstand the German Armies; few thought that the cities of England would escape further death and destruction in the coming Winter. The United States was a neutral, though a benevolent neutral.

In many places there was less to eat, less to smoke, less to drink than now; the prospect for the Winter's fuel supplies was chilling; most people expected a greater extension of rationing than has come to pass.

It would be idle to pretend that there is little or no war weariness today. Jolted by a succession of setbacks and crisis, the spirit inevitably sags at times.

U. S. Effort Proves Tonic
But a potent tonic for dropping morale has been the first displays of the strength of American arms and the range of American ingenuity. Conversations with small shopkeepers, farmers, clerks, people on trains and in saloons disclosed an almost mystical faith in the potentialities of the American con-

tribution to the United Nation's war effort.

But it is in the little things that one learns most clearly England's temper, the fine humors of the people as a whole. Consider, for example, the manifestation of the British people's fondness for flowers.

In the suburbs, the country and the small towns, flowers are grown abundantly. The land is needed for vegetable-growing, yet space somehow is found for flowers, too.

Men with pushcarts go about London's streets selling flowers; women set up sidewalk stands and offer blooms to passersby for small sums.

Ceiling not Absolute

A year ago enormous prices were charged for meals in many eating places in the cities. Now there is a one dollar limit on a meal. Fancy continental cooking is virtually no more. Because of the extra charges on a dinner check in most hotels and restaurants, the dollar maximum plan has provoked considerable scorn. One of the current West End revue gags expresses the mockery this way: "You pay five shillings for the meal, and ten shillings for the privilege of paying it."

Some of the best meals in all Britain can be bought for 25 cents up to a half dollar in pubs or in industrial or mining district canteens.

In London and a few other cities there is a slight increase in formality in dining rooms, at the theater and at receptions. One sees occasionally a dressed-up dinner party, prewar in almost every particular, but almost always they are as dreary and hollow as re-union in Vienna, as incongruous as a Strauss waltz at a wake.

The fourth year of war finds London and provincial theaters still flourishing; "Gone With the Wind" has been running in the West End almost since the outbreak of the war.

Traveling Difficult
Traveling is difficult; trains are crowded and relatively few have dining cars or sleepers. Yet there is a continual coming and going of vacationists to and from Cornwall, Devon, Wales and the lake districts of Northern England and Scotland.

Britain is a land of saving and salvage. It is forbidden now to waste paper, string, rope, rags or scrap metal. Attempting to get a piece of waxed paper is like reaching for the moon. Nor is it easy to get kitchen ware and dinner service.

Another year of war has further altered English country life. On the smaller places, turned over chiefly to the growing of vegetables and fruit, the acute problem is to obtain the necessary labor. In the old days the small

growers had three to six hired hands; now in many instances there is a single employee whose services can be had only a couple of hours each day.

Doubles In Garden

Thus the wife of a rural householder, who himself probably has a fulltime war job requiring him to be away from home all day, may not only keep the family gardens going, but help the neighbors as well, join other women in voluntary services and, of course, run the house.

These modest scale farmers also feel the pinch of the new regulations governing the distribution of gasoline. Sale of gasoline is limited to the needs of those using automobiles on business directly concerning the nation's war effort. Many farmers and gardeners cannot so qualify.

In numerous ways, however, the war has only collaterally affected people in the country and the villages. Many are without radios, and it is difficult to get newspapers, especially London papers, in those areas. Bombing risks are comparatively slight. Consequently, the impact of the war is much less severe than it is in the larger communities.

U. S. Soldier Today Better Than in '17

No Comparison Between Two A. E. F.s Seen

By RUSSELL LANDSTROM

With the United States Forces In Britain, Aug. 31—(Wide World)—The soft-voiced American colonel of engineers looked over a good-sized chunk of United States equipment in Great Britain and remarked "we're so far ahead of what we were in 1917 there's no comparison," and that's what a lot of people in this country are thinking today.

From Whitey, a mongrel dog brought overseas in a barrack-bag to mascot for an infantry battalion, to the most impressive gold-braid, the second A. E. F. to Europe looks far better than the first.

It is generally agreed that the American soldier of 1942 is better educated, more physically fit and better trained than was the doughboy of 1917-18.

Moreover, he certainly is more personable.

Many a soldier from the States

arriving here in the last war wearing an ill-fitting uniform—a uniform which never was any great shakes even when it was the right size—with bulky equipment clanging about him. Possibly he even wore one of those old-fashioned campaign hats, with the wide brim and the dents in the crown.

The American soldier in Britain now invariably is a well-appearing fellow. He received a good uniform before he left home, and he keeps it clean and pressed.

Those who have witnessed or participated in the arrival of two American Expeditionary Forces in Great Britain also have noted a contrast, often decidedly pronounced, in the reception of the troops.

When United States soldiers came over in the last war, they were roundly cheered by the English, who gave the newcomers many of the good things they had. It is rather the other way round this time. Rationing being what it is, the United States soldier is more likely to share with the British his own good things, instead of accepting the proffered largesse from the people of this country.

Several United States Army officers said they believed the British were more hospitable to Americans than they were 25 years ago, and that American soldiers generally were getting along better with the British than they did their predecessors.

A colonel cited "a good example."

"I just got a letter from a prominent woman asking if she might entertain a group of American officers at dinner. They just didn't do that sort of thing here before."

Realistic and shrewdly observant non-commissioned officers commented, too. Said a sergeant of infantry with 24 years Army experience:

"They can talk all they want to about the older soldiers—these kids are good. They're fit and they're eager. I think they've got an edge

on us veterans—as we were 25 years ago."

And now, let a soldier in the ranks speak:

"If we go on getting fed this well and if the people here don't get fed up with us, we'll have no gripe coming. As for extra chow, let them send over guns and ammunition, not food that we can get along without. After all, the British have been getting along on this food—and much worse."

"I like the British because they mind their own business. Why should anyone think we'd have to be coddled? Are we a bunch of Campfire Girls?"

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Britain Laying Plans For Postwar Building

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LONDON, Aug. 28. (Wide World)
How would you like to order your peacetime house now, along with that car or those tires you probably intend to get when they become available?

In Britain they're making plans for 4,000,000 houses to be built when the time comes—after the war.

The ministry of health says they'll be built along the lines suggested by the people who will live in them.

The ministry has been collecting ideas from the public to help it decide what type and size are wanted, and how they will be outfitted.

To double-check against the public's whims, it will issue a booklet of architectural drawings based on public suggestions, thus giving everyone a chance to complain about

features he thinks were omitted or should have been omitted.

About 150,000 British school teachers will get larger war bonuses soon, it was announced during the week.

Men teachers getting less than \$1,050 a year will receive a bonus of \$180 compared with the \$104 now paid, and women in that bracket will be increased to \$144 from \$78.

Salaries between \$1,050 and \$2,100 now calling for a men's bonus of \$52 and women's bonus of \$42 will call for increases to \$140 and \$112, respectively.

The stock market spent a quiet week, stirred only by Brazil's declaration of war and a resultant temporary weakness in Brazilian issues.

Resume Milk Rationing

Milk rationing will be resumed Aug. 30 after three months of unrestricted use. The allotment will be three pints a week with extra supplies for expectant mothers, for children and for invalids.

The dairy industry, incidentally, is concerned over spreading of hoof-and-mouth disease in some sections. Some large herds have been slaughtered in an effort to stop it. Thousands more women will soon

be in the services or the munitions factories as a result of a request to government departments to release 60 per cent of their women employees between 20 and 30 years of age for more active work... the wholesale fashion association is alarmed by a plan to release 140,000 workers for war by switching clothing factories to other uses... A bumper plum crop, some 120,000 tons, is overflowing fruit stands and canneries.

LONDON, AUG 31-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID TODAY GERMAN TROOPS HAD CAPTURED 983 GUERRILLAS IN YUGOSLAVIA NORTH OF THE SAVE RIVER AND MORE THAN 100 WERE EXECUTED IMMEDIATELY.

LONDON, TUESDAY SEPT 1-(AP)-COLIN BEDNALL, AIR CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY MAIL, DECLARED TODAY THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED STATES FLYING FORTRESS IN EUROPE WAS LIKELY TO START A RACE BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE AXIS TO PRODUCE A PLANE "AKIN TO AN AERIAL BATTLESHIP."
"JUST HOW WELL IT HAS ESTABLISHED ITSELF WITHIN THE SHORT SPACE OF A

SYDNEY-1ST ADD BOMBARDIER XXX HE WAS POSTED.

THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW, EXCEPT THE PILOT, CAPTAIN JOHN CHILDS, OF VIRGINIA, ALSO WERE MAKING THEIR FIRST OPERATIONAL FLIGHT. ONE SHIP IN THE SQUADRON WAS HIT BY A SHELL AND DESTROYED, ANOTHER WAS DAMAGED AND LANDED WITH A FLAT TIRE, USELESS BRAKES AND WING FLAPS. CAPTAIN CHILDS SAID THAT AS HIS PLANE APPROACHED THE TARGET HE SAW THE BOMB LIGHT FLICKER AS THE BOMBS DROPPED, BUT HE HEARD NOTHING FROM THE BOMBARDIER OR THE NAVIGATOR. HE SAID SNYDER PROBABLY WAS ALL SET TO LET THE BOMBS GO WHEN HE WAS HIT AND DISCHARGED HIS LOAD JUST BEFORE HE DIED.

THE GUNNERS ON THE FLYING FORTRESSES THOROUGHLY ENJOYED THEMSELVES, MAJOR HARDISON SAID, DUELLING THE GUNNERS OF THE JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND STRAFING THEIR DECKS FROM 1,200 AND 1,500 FEET, SENDING OUT SO MANY SHOTS THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO MOVE THE TURRETS BECAUSE OF THE MASS OF EMPTY SHELLS.

THE COMMANDER OF ONE BOMBER SAID HE SAW A STICK OF BOMBS LAID ACROSS A JAPANESE CRUISER.

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ANOTHER REPORTED INCIDENT FROM RECENT FIGHTING SAID THAT A FIGHTER PILOT FORCED TO LAND ON A LONELY BEACH AFTER HIS SQUADRON BROKE UP A JAPANESE BOMBER ATTACK RECEIVED THIS MESSAGE, SCRAWLED ON A WATERX CANNED AND DROPPED TO HIM:

"WE KNOCKED BELL OUT OF THOSE JAPANESE BOMBERS. KEEP YOUR CHIN UP."

THE PLANE SENT A BOAT TO RESCUE THE MAROONED PILOT.

FORTNIGHT IS NOW THE SUBJECT OF CLOSE STUDY BY STARTLED EXPERTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL," HE WROTE.

THE FORTRESSES, HE SAID, HAVE CARRIED OUT MORE THAN 100 OFFENSIVE SORTIES AGAINST THE ENEMY IN DAYLIGHT WITHOUT LOSS OF A SINGLE PLANE.

"NO OTHER BOMBER HAS SUCH A RECORD IN EUROPE," HE WROTE.

"IN THE COURSE OF THESE OPERATIONS THEY HAVE DESTROYED OR SEVERELY DAMAGED AT LEAST 11 FOCKE-WULF 190S XXX WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INTERCEPT THEM. THEIR BOMBING, ALL DONE FROM A GREAT HEIGHT, HAS BEEN EXCEPTIONALLY ACCURATE IN EVERY CASE."

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NIGHT LEAD HITLER-MUSSOLINI

LONDON, AUG 31-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED ADVICES FROM THE CONTINENT, A FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID TODAY, INDICATE ADOLF HITLER AND BENITO MUSSOLINI WOULD MEET SHORTLY TO DISCUSS THE CAMPAIGNS IN RUSSIA AND AFRICA.

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THE SOURCE, WHO COULD NOT BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID THE MEETING PROBABLY WOULD TAKE PLACE AT HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, AND ADDED THAT HE HAD HEARD THAT MUSSOLINI "HAS SOME COMPLAINTS TO MAKE," POSSIBLY OVER THE USE OF ITALIAN TROOPS AND CERTAIN PHASES OF COLLABORATION WITHIN ITALY.

THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A SIMILAR REPORT OF A MEETING AND SAID IT HAD ORIGINATED IN CAIRO.

A201

MOSCOW Aug.31 (AP) - Co. Alva Harvey of Cleburne, Texas, and six other United States army officers arrived here today to join Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley's mission to expedite deliveries of war materials to Russia.

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The other officers were Col. Walter Jensen, Lt. Col. George Kreiger, Maj. Peter Bradley, Capt. Nick Cuzmack, and Lieut. Victor Page.

Col. Harvey, making his second trip to Moscow in less than a year, arrived in a Russian Douglas plane. He came here with the Beaverbrook-Harriman aid-to-Russia mission last year and has since been decorated for making a round-the-world flight in a United States bomber.

Gen. Bradley reported that his talks with the Russians were "progressing satisfactorily" although he has not yet talked to Premier Stalin. He said Col. Harvey and the others were expected to remain here indefinitely.

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BUENOS AIRES, AUG.31-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY PROHIBITED PUBLICATION OF NEWS REFERRING TO THE PRESENCE OR MOVEMENT IN ARGENTINE PORTS OF SHIPS BELONGING TO BELLIGERENT NATIONS, A MOVE APPARENTLY RESULTING FROM NEIGHBORING BRAZIL'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

OTTAWA, AUG 31-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS WERE REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS IN AN RCAP CASUALTY LIST ISSUED HERE TODAY.

THEY WERE FLIGHT SERGT. PAUL GORDON HEMMER, WHOSE SISTER, MRS. LARRY SUBER, LIVES AT (46 ROSS AVE., EDMONTON) CINCINNATI, OHIO, AND SERGT. JOSEPH KENNETH NORMAN MACHILLAN (CAP M), WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. JOSEPH MACHILLAN LIVES AT (6 MERTIN ST.) NEWTON, MASS.

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FOLLOW WASHINGTON

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OTTAWA, AUG.31-(AP)-J.G. TAGGART, FOODS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, SAID TONIGHT THERE IS NO NEED OF MEAT RATIONING IN CANADA "SO FAR AS OUR DOMESTIC SITUATION IS CONCERNED."

COMMENTING ON UNITED STATES PLANS FOR MEAT RATIONING, MR. TAGGART ADDED: "OF COURSE, I CAN'T SAY HOW FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE OF OUR DOMESTIC SPHERE MIGHT AFFECT MEAT--OR ANY OTHER COMMODITY FOR THAT MATTER."

FOR INSTANCE, HE SAID, ANY UNUSUALLY HEAVY DEMAND FROM BRITAIN FOR MEAT MIGHT NECESSITATE RATIONING IN CANADA.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, AUG 31)
(ADVANCE)-LONDON, AUG 30-(AP)-BRITONS HAVE BEEN CAUTIONED TO USE THEIR CLOTHING COUPONS SPARINGLY BECAUSE SHIPPING AND LABOR SHORTAGES MAY FORCE POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT ISSUE SCHEDULED FOR 11 MONTHS FROM NOW.

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THAT WOULD MEAN THE PRESENT ALLOTMENT OF 60 COUPONS PER PERSON WOULD HAVE TO BE STRETCHED BEYOND NEXT JULY 31, THE END OF THE PERIOD SET FOR THEIR USE, ACCORDING TO HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

-DASH-

MANCHESTER SOURCES REPORTED BRISK ACTIVITY AFTER A SLUGGISH TRADE IN COTTON GOODS EARLY IN THE WEEK. THE COTTON CONTROL BOARD, INTERESTED IN A WIDE VARIETY OF GOODS, PLACED MOST OF THE ORDERS, MANY OF THEM FOR THE ARMED SERVICES. INQUIRY FROM THE DOMINIONS CONTINUED ON A GOOD SCALE BUT STOCK

LOTS VIRTUALLY WERE THE ONLY GOODS SOLD FOR OVERSEAS MARKETS. THERE WERE SCATTERED INQUIRIES FROM THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

IN THE YARN TRADE THERE WAS A BETTER INTEREST IN VERY COARSE AMERICAN COUNTS. EXPORT TRADE IN YARNS IS RARELY MENTIONED NOWADAYS.

-DASH-

DEMAND FOR RAYON PIECE GOODS WAS REPORTED RUNNING WELL AHEAD OF SUPPLY. THE MARKET HAS BEEN STIMULATED BY LACK OF FOREIGN COMPETITION AND SHORTAGE OF OTHER TEXTILES WITH THE RESULT THAT MAKERS ARE BEING OFFERED MORE BUSINESS THAN THEY CAN HANDLE.

THERE ARE DRASTIC RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS AND THE TRADE FEARS THEY MAY BE FURTHER TIGHTENED. A LARGE PART OF OCTOBER SCHEDULED OUTPUT ALREADY HAS BEEN SOLD.

-DASH-

WOOL SORTING FIRMS' ALLOTMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER SHOW A GOOD INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS MONTHS. THE MAXIMUM OUTPUT OF AVAILABLE MACHINERY CONTINUES THE ORDER OF THE DAY BECAUSE THE TRADE EXPECTS INCREASED DEMANDS.

-DASH-

ULSTER REPORTED THAT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCED THROUGH SPOKESMEN IN THE SENATE THAT A MUCH LARGER ACREAGE IN FLAX WOULD BE THE MINISTRY'S GOAL IN 1943. THE QUALITY OF THE FIBER FROM THE 1941 CROP NOW BEING MARKETED SHOWS A MARKED DECLINE ON EARLIER DELIVERIES.

NEW YORK, AUG 31-(AP)-A NEW YORK TIMES DISPATCH BY HERBERT L. MATTHEWS FROM "A TOWN IN INDIA" SAID TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN FORCE NUMBERING THOUSANDS WAS THERE DEVELOPING ITS RESOURCES. SEP 1-1942

"CURIOUSLY ENOUGH, THE ONLY ABUNDANCE HERE IS AN ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF PRECIOUS MATERIAL BOOKED FOR CHINA UNDER LEASE-LEND THAT CANNOT GET TO CHINA NOW THAT THE BURMA ROAD IS CLOSED AND CANNOT BE USED BY THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH BECAUSE OF THAT TECHNICALITY," MATTHEWS WROTE. THE TOWN WAS UNIDENTIFIED, BUT THIS MIGHT INDICATE IT WAS IN EASTERN INDIA NEAR BURMA WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE CONCENTRATED TROOPS.

"RIGHT NOW THIS TOWN CAN TAKE EVERYTHING THAT THE ENEMY MIGHT THROW AT IT," MATTHEWS ADDED.

CAIRO, AUG 31-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS AND TORPEDO-CARRYING PLANES SET TWO AXIS SHIPS AFIRE AND HIT AT LEAST ONE OTHER IN AN ATTACK OFF THE COAST OF LIBYA SATURDAY NIGHT AND SET FIRE TO AN OIL TANKER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN YESTERDAY, A JOINT HEADQUARTERS-RAF COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE TANKER WAS LEFT "BLAZING FROM STEM TO STERN," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE BRITISH PLANES ALSO ATTACKED ESCORT VESSELS WITH CANNON AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

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THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER WAS AIMED AT THE AXIS SUPPLY LINES, THERE BEING NOTHING BUT PATROL ACTIVITY REPORTED FROM THE LAND FRONT.

THERE WERE SOME AIR FIGHTS OVER THE ALAMEIN FRONT, AND BRITISH FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN AT LEAST THREE MESSERSCHMITTS AND DAMAGED OTHERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

TWO GERMAN BOMBERS WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN DURING AXIS RAIDS ON ALLIED LANDING FIELDS.

WASHINGTON, AUG 31-(AP)-THREE AIR OFFICERS INCLUDING A BOMBARDIER WHO TOOK THE CONTROLS OF A CRIPPLED PLANE AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WOUNDED PILOT BROUGHT IT SAFELY HOME FROM AN ATTACK ON OCCUPIED EUROPE, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, COMMANDING AMERICAN TROOPS IN EUROPE, CONFERRED THE DECORATION FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION ON SECOND LIEUTENANT EUART T. SCONIERS OF DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., THE BOMBARDIER, SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD T. STARKS OF MIDWAY, KY., THE PILOT, AND POSTHUMOUSLY ON SECOND LIEUTENANT DONALD A. WALTER, OF 19870 RAYMOND ROAD, CLEVELAND, THE CO-PILOT.

THEIR PLANE WAS ONE OF ELEVEN B-17 BOMBERS PARTICIPATING IN AN ATTACK AUGUST 21. THEY WERE ATTACKED AT 21,000 FEET BY GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES, AND A SHELL EXPLODED IN THE COCKPIT, KILLING CO-PILOT WALTER AND WOUNDING STARKS. THE PLANE WAS HIT IN MANY OTHER PLACES, AND TWO OF ITS FOUR ENGINES WERE KNOCKED OUT OF ACTION.

STARKS SIGNALLED LIEUTENANT SCONIERS, WHO CRAWLED OUT OF THE BOMBARDIER'S POST INTO THE COCKPIT. NOT A PILOT, HE TOOK WALTER'S

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PLACE AND, UNDER STARKS' INSTRUCTION, FLEW THE BIG PLANE TO A SAFE LANDING.

IN THE AIR BATTLE, THE DEPARTMENT REPORTED, "THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED AND NINE OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED. ALL FLYING FORTRESSES RETURNED."

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Night Lead Wilhelmina

London, Aug. 31-(AP)-Queen Wilhelmina tonight made a surprise appearance at Albert Hall where her countrymen were celebrating her 62nd birthday and heard the premier of the Netherlands government, Pieter S. Gerbrandy, call her "a symbol in our fight for freedom."

On the platform with the queen sat ~~xxx~~ Netherlands who had come from 24 countries to fight in her army and a group who had escaped only recently from the Nazi-occupied homeland. The latter, proudly wearing the clothing in which they escaped, presented the queen with a bouquet which they had brought with them from the Netherlands.

No reports were received here immediately of the observance of the queen's birthday in Holland, but one of the men who had just arrived in England gave an account of last year's celebration, indicating how the Netherlands defy the Nazis to show their devotion to the queen.

A year ago the streets were littered with small cards in the Netherlands colors and bearing such slogans as "long live the queen." Nazi storm ~~xtroopers~~ were ordered to pick up the cards, but within a few minutes the streets were covered again.

There also was a whispering campaign urging the people to stay at home as much as possible and then congregate in the streets at 4 P.M. and face westward for five minutes. At the appointed hour thousands filled the streets, silently facing England where the queen is living.

Premier Gerbrandy assured the queen that Holland would survive and said that virtually all Netherlands are repudiately Nazi political efforts to bring about a union between Holland and Germany.

Queen Wilhelmina returned Wednesday from a visit to the United States and Canada. She spent the night quietly at home, leaving only to attend the evening demonstration.

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Vichy, Aug. 31-(AP)-French police and five members of a gang attempting to hold up a provincial town hall in the department of Nord exchanged shots today and three of the band, believed to be ration card thieves, were arrested.

At St. Etienne in unoccupied France a mobile brigade of Lyon police arrested five employees of the food supply service of the Loire Department, as well as some 30 others, charged with being members of a ration card racket ring.

(The Berlin radio said thefts of ration cards have occurred regularly at the end of the month when the new cards arrive. In one instance a thief was killed, the radio said.)

Buenos Aires, Aug. 31-(AP)-Two editors of the pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero were

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convicted in federal court today on charges of disrespect for the congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

Fausto de Tezanos Pinto was given a six months suspended sentence and Olegario Andrade ten months suspended sentence.

The charges were based on articles published in the paper last year attacking the motives of their investigators.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 31-(AP)-Suppression of the age limit for military service was proposed today by General Juan Tonazzi, minister of war, in a modified army organization law drafted for presentation to congress.

The present age limit of 45 years would be wiped out by passage of the bill, which makes all citizens liable to service in accordance with their ability and physical fitness.

Reforms of the present army law, as proposed by General Tonazzi, constituted the second step in recent days by the government to build up the national defense following Brazil's declaration of war.

Last Friday President Ramon S. Castillo asked congress to give speedy approval to a proposal to spend 450,000,000 pesos (About \$110,000,000) over a 10-year period for building up an anti-aircraft protective system.

General Tonazzi conferred for a half-hour today with Dr. Felipe Espil, Argentine ambassador to Washington, presumably on the question of obtaining anti-aircraft equipment from the United States.

It was recalled in this connection that an Argentine military mission failed in a previous attempt to purchase North American supplies.

Meanwhile, the army announced plans for a series of practice blackouts, the first ever held in Argentina. The initial test will be held in the Belgrano section of Buenos Aires, where a large part of the North American colony lives.

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Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 31-(AP)-Wearing black bands on their right sleeves in recognition of official British mourning for the Duke of Kent, Vice Admiral Jules James, commandant of the U.S. naval operating base in Bermuda, and Brig. Gen. Alden G. Strong, commanding U.S. army forces here, attended the opening of parliament today.

Col. Frank Gilman, commanding the U.S. marine corps, and Commander Robert Hickey, commanding the U.S. naval air corps, also attended.

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Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 31-(AP)-Capt. Leonidas Plaza Lasso, who was sentenced to prison last May for leading an attack on the government palace, escaped today but was captured near the penitentiary fifteen minutes later wearing a pistol. He had been sentenced to serve from one to six years for the abortive coup. Police opened an investigation, believing that accomplices within the prison may have aided him to escape.

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Vichy, Aug. 31-(AP)-Premier Laval went to Paris today.

New Delhi, Aug. 31-(AP)-The working committee of the politically moderate Hindu Mahasaba demanded today the immediate declaration of an independent status for India and immediate British negotiation with the principal Indian parties to end the political stalemate.

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 31-(AP)-On his way to Batavia but not sure just when he will get there, Dr. Walter A. Foote, United States consul-general accredited to the Netherlands East Indies authorities, set up headquarters here today.

He hoped to move on to his proper station soon, but, according to an interview with Aneta, the Netherlands news agency, he prudently refrained from predicting when the Japanese troops will be expelled from the Dutch colony.

Dr. Foote's instructions were to take up his duties "in the city nearest to Batavia in which the Indies authorities are situated."

Then, as developments of the war permit, he plans to go somewhere in New Guinea, then Soerabaya and finally Batavia, capital of the Indies.

Tokyo (From Japanese broadcasts), Aug. 31-(AP)-As part of the observance tomorrow of the anniversary of the great Tokyo earthquake of 1923, the Tokyo fire and police departments will hold special drills emphasizing combating of fires caused by incendiary bombs.

Canberra, Australia, Aug. 31-(AP)-Prime Minister John Curtin said today that a drastic diversion of labor from non-essential industries to meet Australia's war needs would be necessary.

"The reorganization of industries by a production executive will have to be carried through with ruthlessness and speed which may involved individual inequities and arouse considerable opposition," he said after a meeting with the war cabinet.

(Editor's Note: The following eyewitness description of the Solomon Islands invasion by United States Marines was received in London only today from Ashley Hawkins, Reuters' special correspondent with the United States fleet.)

By Ashley Hawkins

With the United States Fleet, Solomon Islands (Delayed)-Tanks manned by marines trundling across the fairways and greens of the British golf course of Tanabogo Island formed one of the many strange sights of the landing of United States forces on the Solomon Islands.

The attackers suffered their heaviest casualties on half-mile-square Gavutu Island, which the Japanese had developed as their main supply base.

When they were finally driven out, they withdrew across a short stone causeway to the quarter-mile-square island of Tanabogo and, occupying a small hillock, awaited the attack.

Dive-bomber pilots who spotted them called across space on their radio circuits "Let's excavate the x x x !"

A great concentration of American and Australian naval strength covered the attack on the Solomons.

At dawn Aug. 7th a convoy--a large armada of naval vessels and transports and

supply ships shepherded undetected across many miles of submarine-infested seas--arrived within visible distance of the islands.

Thick weather providentially covered our approach during the last critical day up through enemy waters, enabling us to close in within easy striking distance of Tulagi overnight.

It was still moonlight when our dive-bombers, their exhausts flaming in the dark, roared into the tropical, star-lit sky to begin the assault while our transports with their escorting cruisers moved inside the island group for landing operations under cover of air and sea bombardment.

So completely were Japanese garrisons taken by surprise that all their seaplane fighters and other planes were destroyed before the Japanese could reach them.

Allied transports navigated through dangerous shoal waters to begin landing operations at three main settlements--Tulagi and Gavutu, adjacent islets in Tulagi harbor, and Lunga, on Guadalcanal Island, 25 miles across the sea from Tulagi.

Marine landing forces--American commandos using special boats--stormed ashore on the green, palm-covered islands to establish beach heads.

The air was filled with the din of planes, bombs and shells.

In the early afternoon, 25 twin-engined Japanese bombers which probably had been summoned urgently from Rabaul, some 500 miles away in New Britain, arrived over Tulagi to attack the transports.

Our fighters and anti-aircraft fire prevented them from inflicting much damage.

They never even tried to reach the supporting fleet. This fleet patrolled up and down to the seaward of the mountainous coast of Guadalcanal Island throughout the first two days of the Solomons action without seeing any enemy plane or ship. The Japanese pilots did not attempt to attack this fleet the next day when they flew torpedo planes for their second raid on the transport group at Tulagi.

Fighting ashore continued into the second day.

Tulagi's contours made this two-mile long and half-mile wide capital of the Solomon Islands difficult to take.

The Japanese defenders when they were forced to abandon the hilly area around the former residence of the British commissioner withdrew to the southeastern corner where they used the hospital and prison as strongholds.

Dive-bombers were called in to drive them out.

On Guadalcanal Island, where Japanese workmen had been working feverishly to finish a new airfield to take land planes, enemy forces retreated into the densely wooded hills.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 31-(AP)-A government committee investigating activities disturbing internal order, summoned two officers of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee for questioning this afternoon.

After the vessel was sunk at the mouth of the La Plata River in December, 1939, members of the crew were interned here. Of the thousand interned more than a hundred are known to have escaped.

Among the officers to be questioned is Capt. Walther Kay, who was second in command of the ship, and Capt. Robert Hopfner.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 31-(AP)-Strikes scheduled for 11 P.M. at the huge steel plants here and at Sydney, Nova Scotia, were postponed today pending outcome of a conference between Humphrey Mitchell, federal labor minister, and officials of the United Steel Workers.

The meeting will be held at Ottawa tomorrow. The unions demand a basic wage of 55 cents an hour compared to 45 1/2 cents now paid at Sault Ste. Marie and 43 1/2